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DOCUMENTS

OF

THE CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR

1838;

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE
CITY GOVERNMENT.



6356.1

1838

BOSTON:
JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER,
No. 18 State Street.

1838.

INDEX.

DOCUMENT No. 1.

Water.—Order under which the Water Commissioners were appointed and their duties prescribed.

DOCUMENT No. 2.

Address.—Address of the Mayor before both branches of the City Council, at the commencement of the municipal year.

DOCUMENT No. 3.

Schools, Public.—Report of the majority of the Committee, on petitions from Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 12, respecting the late changes in the distribution of the scholars attending several of the City schools and in the constitution of some of the schools, accompanied by a Report of a minority of said Committee, with certain Resolves and Orders submitted in the School Committee, in relation to said subject.

DOCUMENT No. 4.

Water.—Report on introduction of pure, soft Water into the City, accompanied by an opinion of the City Solicitor, relating to the same.

DOCUMENT No. 5.

City Charter.—Statement of the changes proposed in the City Charter and the reasons therefor; also showing the Charter as at present existing and the same as taken in a new and amended draft.

DOCUMENT No. 6.

School Committee.—Rules and Orders of the School Committee.

DOCUMENT No. 7.

Juvenile Offenders.—Report on Juvenile Offenders, with an act relating to the same, entitled "an act in addition to an act entitled an act concerning Juvenile Offenders, in the City of Boston," together with another Report and a communication from the Directors of the House of Industry and one from the Directors of the House of Reformation in reference thereto. Also, an opinion of the City Solicitor appertaining to the confinement, before conviction, of said offenders, and the assessment of taxes upon the citizens for their support and maintenance.

DOCUMENT No. 8.

House of Reformation.—Report of Directors of the House of Reformation, giving an exposition of the duties which they have imposed upon themselves and on those of the immediate officers of the establishment, and of the manner in which the children who are committed to their care are managed, employed and disposed of.

DOCUMENT No. 9.

Water.—Communications from R. H. Eddy and L. M. Sargent, with minutes of evidence taken and papers laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons and the Commissioners on the supply of Water to the metropolis, in the years 1821, 1828 and 1834, also several petitions for, and memorials against the introduction of pure soft water into the City.

DOCUMENT No. 10.

Schools, Public.—Report on the expediency of instituting and requiring semi-annual meetings of the Teachers of the Primary Schools, under the sanction of the Primary School Board and the direction of the Standing Committee, and also whether any method can be adopted for the semi-annual examination of the Schools, by which their condition may be improved and a better knowledge of their relative standing obtained.

DOCUMENT No. 11.

Water.—Resolve pertaining to the Boston Hydraulic Company, with other Resolves in furtherance of a plan for supplying the City with pure soft Water.

DOCUMENT No. 12.

Sewers and Drains.—Report on petition of William Foster and others, for an alteration in the Ordinance relating to Common Sewers, together with an Ordinance entitled “an Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance relative to Sewers and Drains,” with the City Solicitor’s opinion in relation thereto, and also two Resolves submitted in the Council.

DOCUMENT No. 13.

Salaries of Officers.—Report relative to what salaries shall be granted to the several City and County Officers, for their services the present year.

DOCUMENT No. 14.

Appropriations.—Report on Auditor’s Report and Estimates in reference to appropriations for the next financial year, with the accompanying documents.

DOCUMENT No. 15.

School Committee.—Regulations of the School Committee.

DOCUMENT No. 16.

House of Industry.—Report, fifteenth annual of the Directors of the House of Industry, showing the Receipts and Expenditures, and the number, condition and employment of the inmates of said institution.

DOCUMENT No. 17.

New City Hall.—Report on the expediency of erecting a new City Hall, as well for the convenience of the citizens and for the preservation of the public documents and records, as for the accommodation of the City Officers.

DOCUMENT No. 18.

Neck Lands.—Report on petition of Samuel Greeley and others, in behalf of an association known by the name of the “Benevolent Fraternity of Churches in Boston,” praying for the donation of a lot of land on the Neck (so called) for the purpose of erecting a chapel thereon, and also another communication from the same association demanding a lot of land for that object founded on a vote of the Town, passed in the year 1806, accompanied with an opinion of the City Solicitor, in relation to said subject.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

Schools, Public.—Report on an Order of the City Council, by which the Primary School Committee are authorized to admit into one school to be by them selected, in each of the school districts, any child who is more than seven years of age, and is not qualified for admission into the grammar schools.

DOCUMENT No. 20.

Division of the City into Wards.—Report on authorizing the making of a new division of the twelve wards within the City, taking the census of 1837 as a basis—with the Ordinance accompanying, entitled “an Ordinance relating to the division of the City into Wards.”

DOCUMENT No. 21.

Jail, Houses of Industry, Correction, and Reformation.—Report of Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk, of the state of health, cleanliness, employment, discipline and of the moral and religious improvement of the inmates of the Jail, Houses of Industry, Correction and Reformation.

DOCUMENT No. 22.

Schools, Public.—Report upon the expediency and feasibility of establishing, under the direction and control of the Primary School Board, a Model School, and a plan of such school if it shall be deemed expedient.

DOCUMENT No. 23.

Schools, Public.—Abstract of the Public Schools in the City, showing their location, general superintendence and course of studies in them severally pursued.

DOCUMENT No. 24.

Fire Department.—Report of the Chief Engineer, containing a list of the officers and members attached to the Fire Department, with their ages and residences, also the apparatus under their charge and the condition it is in, the number of fires the past year, and the reservoirs and other resources from which water can be obtained in case of fire.

DOCUMENT No. 25.

Division of the City into Wards.—Report, with an Ordinance in a new draft, entitled “an Ordinance relating to the division of the City into wards.” ✓

DOCUMENT No. 26.

Ambrose S. Courtis.—Report on petition of William Courtis and others, heirs at law of Ambrose S. Courtis, soliciting a conference with the City Government in regard to the terms on which shall be adjusted their claims to certain property devised by said Ambrose to the City, in his last will and testament—which Report is preceded by said petition and a Resolve of the Legislature.

DOCUMENT No. 27.

Streets.—Report accompanied by an Ordinance entitled “an Ordinance establishing the office of Superintendent of Streets, and prescribing the duties thereof, to prevent unlawful and injurious practices in the streets of the City and in relation to sidewalks.”

DOCUMENT No. 28.

Division of the City into Wards.—Ordinance entitled “an Ordinance relating to the division of the City into wards.”

DOCUMENT No. 29.

Schools, Public.—Report on the subject of building a Primary School House on Fort Hill, and on an inquiry into the City's right or title to certain lands situated on said Hill, accompanied with the opinion of the City Solicitor in relation to said subject.

DOCUMENT No. 30.

Schools, Public.—Report on the subject of the annual distribution of medals in the Public Schools, and whether there are any evils in the present mode of awarding them and the practical remedies therefor.

DOCUMENT No. 31.

Streets.—Ordinance entitled “an Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance establishing the office of Superintendent of Streets and prescribing the duties thereof, to prevent unlawful and injurious practices in the streets of the City and in relation to sidewalks.”

DOCUMENT No. 32.

Houses of Industry, Correction and Reformation.—Report on health, cleanliness, discipline and general character of the inmates of the Houses of Industry, Correction and Reformation.

DOCUMENT No. 33.

Water.—Report on introduction of pure soft Water into the City, together with a report of the revised estimates of Daniel Treadwell and Nathan Hale, two of the Commissioners on Water—James F. Baldwin, the other Commissioner, dissenting from said Report.

DOCUMENT No. 34.

Taxes.—List of Persons, Copartnerships and Corporations who were taxed twenty-five dollars and upwards in the City, in the year 1837, specifying the amount of the tax on real and personal estate severally, conformably to an order of the City Council.

DOCUMENT No. 35.

Oration.—Oration delivered by request of the Municipal Authorities of the City, July 4, 1838, in the Old South Church, in celebration of American Independence, by Rev. Hubbard Winslow.

DOCUMENT No. 36.

Receipts and Expenditures.—Report, Annual, of Receipts and Expenditures of the City.

City Document.—No. 1.

CITY OF BOSTON.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER.



Common Council, No. 1—1838.

CITY OF BOSTON.



In Common Council, January 1, 1838.

The following order under which the Commissioners on the introduction of Pure Water were appointed, and therein prescribing their duties, was on motion of Mr. Isaac Parker, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

In Common Council, March 16th, 1837.

Ordered, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston in City Council assembled.

That the power heretofore given to the Standing Committee on the introduction of Water into the

City, to remove at their pleasure such Commissioners as might be appointed on the subject of introducing a supply of Water for the use of the City be, and the same is hereby revoked. And that for the purpose of procuring for the use of the citizens a supply of pure Water, three Commissioners shall be appointed in the manner heretefore ordered by the City Council, who shall hold their offices until removed by a concurrent vote of the City Council, and each of said Commissioners shall receive for his services at the rate of eight dollars a day for all the time employed by him in inquiries, investigations or calculations connected with the duties assigned to him, and also all necessary travelling expenses.

And said Commissioners shall proceed forthwith to examine the sources from which such supply can be obtained, and the best means of introducing and distributing the same and make a detailed report to the City Council, through the Standing Committee on Water of their proceedings, specifying the plan which they deem it expedient for the City to adopt, with particular estimates of the cost, and they shall appoint such engineers and agents, and incur, on account of the City all such other expenses, as they may deem necessary for or concerning the object of their appointment, under such appropriations as the City Council may see fit to make.

And further, that whenever the plan shall be reported by said Commissioners and be approved and adopted by the City Council, said Commissioners shall proceed to carry the same into execution, and for this purpose they shall, in the name and behalf of the City, make all contracts and bargains they may deem

necessary, and they shall report their proceedings once every three months to the City Council, through the Standing Committee on Water; and their proceedings shall, at all times, be open to the examination of the Mayor, and either branch of the City Government, or to committees of either authorized to make such examination. And they shall, from time to time make representations to the City Council of the necessity for appropriations, and of the sums required for the regular continuance and successful completion of the work assigned to them.

Sent up for concurrence.

PHILIP MARETT, *President*.

In the Board of Aldermen, March 20, 1837.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, *Mayor*.

City Document.—No. 2.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR.



ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR,
TO THE
CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON,

JANUARY 1, 1838.



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

BOSTON:
JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER,
No. 18 State Street.

1838.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, January 1, 1838.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to request of the Mayor, a copy of the Address delivered by him, before the City Council, this day, and that the same be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest,

RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

A D D R E S S .

Gentlemen of the City Council :

IN meeting you at the beginning of another year, it is natural that the many interesting occurrences which have taken place within the last twelve months should be brought vividly to recollection. Very few years have been so crowded with important and interesting events, both in the national and municipal history, as that which has just closed : and while we cannot but regret the nature of some of those incidents, there are others at which we have reason to rejoice, and many circumstances of alleviation of common calamity for which we should be deeply grateful to a kind Providence. The commercial crisis which has occurred, has produced far less general distress in this community than in some others which have been convulsed by it ; and if it should result in producing general habits of greater prudence and economy, the good which would ensue might justly be regarded as no small compensation for the evils we have suffered. The political consequences, too, of that extraordinary crisis, allow us to hope for the greater permanence of our invaluable institutions, and an increased purity and intelligence in the administration of public affairs.

In the history of the municipal government of the past year, the most important event is the dissolution of the Fire Department, and its re-organization upon a new system. On this subject it would, perhaps, be scarcely becoming in me to enlarge, my agency in the transaction having been prominent ; and, fortunately, it is unnecessary to discuss it, as its merits are generally understood by the public. If the results

of the change should continue to be what they have thus far been, few will regret it ;—and while the members of the present department behave with the mingled firmness, mildness, and efficiency which have hitherto distinguished them, they will not fail to retain the approbation they have won from all reflecting persons.

Of the subjects which will require the action of the City Council the present year, the introduction of an abundant supply of water is the most interesting and important. Every year adds to its importance, as every year diminishes the number and value of the available resources of the city within its limits. Springs fail, or the water from them becomes impure ; and the supply of rain water is more and more affected by the increased consumption of bituminous coal, and other causes of impurity. The appointment by the last Council, of Commissioners, men of science and practical skill, to examine all sources of supply, and to recommend such a plan as appeared to them most expedient, at such a cost as they might think within practicable limits, has resulted in the presenting of an interesting and elaborate report, which goes over the whole ground, and will enable the City Council to determine on the expediency of commencing the work, and to decide on the best of the numerous sources of supply.

Important progress has thus been made towards bringing the lengthened discussions on this subject to a close. No previous report has been so comprehensive, nor has any plan been heretofore recommended by stronger argument, or higher authority. I esteem it of much importance to the best interests of the city that this work should be speedily commenced and vigorously prosecuted. A sufficient supply of good water is indispensable to the existence of any city ; and if the experience of a few years past is any guide to what may be expected in future, it will not be long before the supply derived from wells within the city will be inadequate

to meet the necessities of the inhabitants. Before that time arrives, it appears to me the obvious dictate of common prudence to provide the means of supplying the deficiency. The expense of the operation is usually regarded as the great objection to it, but I entertain no doubt that the interest of the money invested in the necessary works, and the cost of all repairs, would be repaid to the city by those who would use the water. That this opinion is not entirely without foundation, would seem probable from the fact, that a private corporation has, for several years, been ready to undertake the work, on their own account, if they could obtain permission. This permission the city has never been willing to give, and it would be no more than justice to the large number of inhabitants who desire it, to try an experiment which there is so much reason to believe would be crowned with success, and the neglect of which may cause so much injury to the welfare of the city. The enhanced value of the city property (consisting of lands so situated that it is difficult to obtain water,) which would be the consequence of an abundant supply, would probably do much towards repaying the cost ; while the additional security from fire, and the increased comfort and health of every individual inhabitant, seem to leave no motive wanting for undertaking the enterprize.

Of the other improvements recommended on a former occasion, to the City Council, one, I am happy to say, and that perhaps the most desirable one, has received its sanction and is now in progress. I refer to the Hospital for Lunatics and Idiots, in the Houses of Industry and Correction. The condition of these unfortunate persons was such that it needed only to be seen to be corrected ; and immediately after a visit to those institutions by the Council, it was determined that a suitable Hospital should be erected. The plan was prepared by the Directors of the House of Correction, with the advice and assistance of persons particularly skilled in the

construction and management of similar institutions, and it is believed that all which is necessary for such an establishment is provided for, and all that would be superfluous is avoided. Another year, it is hoped, will see the house occupied by those who need its accommodations.

The erection of a new jail on the public Land at South Boston, was also formerly recommended. Some objections were made to this plan, and it has never been sanctioned by the Council. In addition to the considerations then urged, I have now to state, that I have recently received information respecting the management of such establishments, which proves, by actual experiment, that a similar system to that so successfully practised in penitentiaries, can be introduced into County Jails, and that they can be made self-supporting institutions. A part, therefore, of the objections to the plan proposed, may be removed, while all its advantages remain in their original force. The economy of the change will be plain to all who observe, that the valuable estate on Leverett street may be sold, if land now vacant at South Boston be occupied, and that the current expense of the Jail may be greatly reduced, if not entirely stopped. The same means, too, which are taken to diminish the expense, will materially add to the comfort of the prisoners, viz.—regular and healthful employment.

Another important subject for your deliberations, is the propriety of erecting a new City Hall. The insufficiency, inconvenience, and insecurity of the building now occupied for that purpose, are manifest to every one, and are becoming more striking with the constant growth of the city. The small size of the apartments occupied by officers who must be visited by great numbers of citizens, the inconvenience of access to some of those rooms, and the danger from fire to which the most important records and documents are constantly exposed, form a weight of argument to which I know

of no balance. The building must unavoidably be erected within a few years ; it is probably as favorable a moment now as can soon be expected, to contract for its erection ; a very desirable site for it is ready for occupation ; and the money it will cost is now lying unappropriated in the treasury. The city has received from the Commonwealth within the past year, the sum of \$140,599 33 ; and although, in conformity with the act of Congress in relation to that subject, it is termed a deposit, which may be recalled in case of need, I cannot think the prospect of its being so recalled, need deter the city from making such use of it as may be deemed expedient.

This sum would probably be sufficient for the erection of both a City Hall and a Jail, of the best construction, and there are few ways in which the same amount could be made to contribute more to "the security and comfort" of the citizens. The estate on Leverett street, and the materials of the old Court House may be worth nearly, if not quite, half of the sum named ; while the two upper stories of the present City Hall, if judiciously divided, may rent for a sum not less than \$2,500, and perhaps for \$3,000. It cannot, surely, be thought extravagant to go into this expenditure, when we have such inducements and such resources. It may be well to add, in this connexion, that the city treasury is in good condition, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the past season, and the fears that were entertained by many, that there would be difficulty in collecting the taxes. The treasurer informs me that he has collected \$30,000 more than last year at this period ; and that of the whole tax of \$473,000 all has been received except about \$50,000, which is in the usual course of collection.

Another subject which I think it proper to present to your consideration, is the increase of the police force of the city. Under present circumstances, there are many ordinances which cannot be carried into proper execution, for want of a

sufficient number of officers. The business of the City Marshal is very various, and gives constant employment to himself and two deputies ; while much which should be performed in that department, is unavoidably omitted, from the mere physical impossibility of executing it with the present number of officers. I leave it to your wisdom to determine the proper remedy for this evil ;—whether it be by appointing police officers, according to the plan commended to your attention by the last council, or by merely increasing the number of deputy marshals. The expense, occasioned by the frequent employment of constables, might, perhaps, be lessened, if officers should be appointed with police duty only ; and at the same time the peace of the city be better secured, and many offences against law and order be prevented. I cannot forbear to add the expression of my opinion, that it is of importance to the character and well-being of the city, that some more prompt means should be devised to check or prevent the occurrence of riots than any now existing. The disgrace of such scenes as have happened more than once during the past year is deep, and no means should be left untried to prevent them. I am aware that the great restraint must be a moral one, yet in every large city there has always been a class of persons who can be restrained more effectually by laws well enforced by proper officers. For this class a great proportion of all the apparatus of government, in civil society, is necessary ; and it is to them I have reference in recommending greater energy and promptness in our police arrangements.

Under the authority of an act of the last legislature, an officer has been appointed, called the Superintendent of Alien Passengers, whose duty it has been to prevent the landing of all persons incompetent, in his opinion, to maintain themselves, unless a bond be given that no such individual shall become a charge to the city or state within ten years ; and to

collect the sum of two dollars each from all other alien passengers, as a commutation for such bond. \$4,000 have been received by the treasurer from this source, since the appointment of the officer in May last.

An order of the council empowered the superintendent to aid such aliens as were desirous of returning to their own country, and were liable to become a charge to the city or state, in procuring a passage. He has been enabled, from the facilities afforded by his situation, to assist in this way, a considerable number of persons, who would otherwise probably have been a heavy burden on the country. Partly from this cause, and partly from the operations of the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, who has provided advantageous situations in the country for many who could not find employment here, the number of persons in the House of Industry is smaller than it has sometimes been at this season of the year; and though, doubtless, many of the laboring classes are abridged of their comforts, in consequence of the want of constant employment, yet it is satisfactory to observe that the necessity of entire support, at the public expense, is not greatly extended. The effect of the labors of the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism has been so valuable as to induce me to suggest to you the expediency of the city's taking some interest in that office, and exercising some supervision over it, or of establishing a similar one for its own benefit.

In conformity with instructions received from the council during the past year, a memorial to Congress was prepared, on the subject of the immigration of foreign paupers, and the co-operation of the government of some of the other cities of the Union was solicited in presenting it. It was committed to the care of our representative, during the extra session of Congress; but owing probably, to the pressure of more important business, it has not yet reached its destination.

The state of the public schools is at all times a subject of so much interest, that I think it proper, on this occasion, to say that they appear to me to be in a good and improving condition. More than 8,000 children, a large majority of all in the city under 14 years of age, attend them ; and if emulation on the part of the pupils and their instructors, and zeal, and fidelity, on that of the school committee can produce good results, they are not, and will not be wanting in the public schools. From all that I have been able to see and hear of them the past year, I am satisfied that a great and increasing amount of valuable instruction is imparted, and notwithstanding some changes and experiments which may be thought unnecessary, the substantial blessings they were designed to disseminate among us, are really produced and widely spread.

I have thus briefly mentioned the topics of greatest public interest which may require your attention directly or indirectly ; and while I express my entire confidence that your deliberations and decisions will be marked by public spirit and intelligence, I assure you of my cordial co-operation in all that you may devise for the common good.

City Document.—No. 3.

CITY OF BOSTON.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS.



CITY OF BOSTON.



The Committee to whom were referred the petitions from Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12, respecting the late changes in the distribution of the scholars attending several of the City Schools, and in the constitution of some of the schools, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That they have attentively examined the subjects presented for consideration in the petitions, with a strong desire to relieve any inconveniences which should be found to exist, if they could be removed without producing greater ones. They regret that the Board of 1837 are charged in some of the petitions with a disregard of the comfort of the parties affected by the change. They fully believe that that Board labored with great diligence to produce all the good

in their power with the least inconvenience possible to children and parents; and they see no ground for the charges brought against them.

It is stated in the report of the Committee on distributing the scholars, which was presented to the Board of 1837, near the end of December last, that the scholars have very generally gone to the schools designated for them, and in support of this position the report alleges that the number of pupils in the schools at that time was greater than the number belonging to them in August last, as shown by the masters' semi-annual returns made at that time. The inference of that Committee has been declared to be unsound because the number of pupils belonging to the Schools it is said is usually much less in August than in December, so that though in the last December, when the Committee made their report, it was absolutely larger than in August, yet relatively to the season of the year it was much smaller. Your Committee therefore conceived that their proper course was to ascertain the actual number of the pupils now in the Schools, and to compare this number with that of the pupils belonging to the Schools in January 1837, as shown by the returns of the masters made on February 1st of that year.

In pursuance of this plan, the Committee visited every one of the ten Schools in question a few days since, and ascertained the whole number of pupils belonging to them to be as follows:

In the Eliot	School	456
“ Mayhew	“	498
“ Winthrop	“	400
“ Adams	“	360

In the Franklin School	354
“ Hancock “	530
“ Wells “	330
“ Bowdoin “	465
“ Johnson “	505
“ Boylston “	355

Total 4253 giving an average of 425 pupils to a School. They then took the returns made February 1, 1837, and found the whole number of the pupils in the Schools at the end of January last to be 3937, a number less by 316 than that now belonging to the Schools, and affording an average of 394 pupils to a School, while the present average number is 425. Your Committee are aware that the Schools are generally fuller in the middle of a month than at the end of it, so that some deduction should be made from the number above given as at present belonging to them, in order to afford a fair comparison between their present numerical strength, and that which they had at the end of January, 1837. If we deduct ten for each School, which is probably a liberal allowance, we shall still leave the number in the Schools more by 216 than it was in January, 1837, and as the circumstances of the City during the past year have not been favorable to an increase of population, the schools in general are probably about as full as if no changes had taken place.

There is however an exception to be made. Some of the girls transferred from the Hancock School in Hanover Street, have not gone to the schools designated for them, and are said to have been kept at home. Your Committee are not surprised that the pupils

should have been reluctant to leave teachers so deservedly popular as those of the Hancock School, but they believe that these children are only waiting till the question now before the Board shall have been settled, and that if the Board should adhere to the changes recently made, they will mostly go to the schools designated. Almost all of them reside within half a mile of those schools, and as the habits of females in this country are much more sedentary than in most other countries, the Committee believe, that in the great majority of cases, the girls will be more benefitted than incommoded by the walk. There can be no doubt that it is better for these children to attend the schools designated than to be crowded as they were in the Hancock School. With the present number of school houses, the Committee believe that no better arrangement could have been made than the one which has taken place. The Committee however are of opinion that the time must soon come when a new school will be required in the northern part of the City, and if the residents in that quarter should petition the City Council for an additional school house, your Committee recommend that the Board should aid their petition.

As regards the extreme southern ward, it must happen from the form of the City, that a portion of the pupils will reside at a considerable distance from the nearest school, and as the number of girls attending the public schools who reside south of the Franklin School is small, the Committee do not think there are sufficient reasons for altering the arrangement of the schools in that vicinity.

As regards the western wards, the inconvenience

which boys residing north of Cambridge Street suffer by being sent to the Mayhew School in Hawkins Street, and those south of Cambridge Street by being sent to the Adams School in Mason Street, does not strike the Committee as sufficient to render any change necessary. The Committee do not see how the pupils of the southern and western wards can be distributed differently without producing more evils than would be remedied. If however after a fair trial, the present arrangement should be found to be attended with serious inconveniences requiring and admitting of relief, the Board will undoubtedly take measures to remove them.

The Committee are of opinion that much of the dissatisfaction which has been expressed arises from the reluctance of parents to remove their children from teachers to whom they have become attached. The unwillingness of the children to leave the schools to which they have become accustomed is creditable alike to them and to their teachers, but its operation must be temporary and they will soon become attached to their new teachers.

The measures proposed by the petitioners to remedy the alleged evils are various. Some ask for the restoration of all the schools to the state in which they were eight years since, that is they propose that boys and girls should attend different rooms in the same building, each being half of the time under the charge of a Grammar master and the other half under that of a Writing master. Others request to have two schools in the same building, each under the charge of a master wholly unconnected with and independent of the other. This would be a modification of the new

system already adopted by the Board and in the course of introduction as vacancies occur.

The northern wards however express themselves satisfied with their own unmixed schools, the Hancock and Eliot, and their request is for an additional school in their quarter. Amid this diversity of opinions the Board cannot be thought to blame if they shall pursue the system which seems to them the best.

It is worthy of remark that both the changes in the constitution of the schools against which remonstrances have been made to the Board, to wit, the separation of the sexes, and the New System so called, which places all the pupils in both the rooms of a school house under the charge of one head, seem to have given satisfaction in the parts of the City in which they have been respectively tried, for the northern wards which have had unmixed schools express themselves satisfied with them, and the southern wards in which the New System has been in operation for about a year and a half, do not ask for the restoration of the Old System of a Grammar department and a Writing department, each with a separate head and interchanging scholars, but ask for two independent schools in the same building, which would be a modified form of the New System, only requiring double the number of schools which the Board has judged expedient.

In regard to the petitions for the restoration of the old schools of a mixed character, the Committee must observe that the board of 1837 when they came into office found six of the ten public schools within the old limits of the City of an unmixed character.

These schools, ever since they became unmixed, which was in the year 1830, have been rising in reputation. The condition of the schools during the last year seemed to the Committee to require a similar change in the remaining four. The crowded state of the Hancock School which contained six hundred and twenty pupils demanded relief. The large number of unoccupied seats in the Winthrop School, afforded an opportunity of giving this relief by means of transfers in the intermediate schools, and these could not be effected, except by separating the sexes in the four mixed schools, a change which had been already shown to be of great benefit in the case of the six remaining schools, or else by giving to these six schools a mixed character, which would have been going backward instead of forward, would have required more important changes than have been made, and would have occasioned much more dissatisfaction.

The warmth with which some of the petitioners have expressed themselves against the unmixed schools and the New System which places the schools, as vacancies occur, each under the charge of a single head, require from the Committee a statement of the reasons which have actuated the Board in reference to these subjects.

The advantages of the unmixed schools have been so well set forth in the printed report of the Committee on the distribution of the pupils, made in November last, that a short statement of the principal ones will be sufficient here.

The advantage which most strikes your Committee is the superior opportunity afforded for the classification of pupils. When the schools consist of pupils

of both sexes, it is necessary to have a first class of boys and another first class of girls, a second class of boys and a second class of girls, and so on. The instruction which the master gives to the first class of boys in the forenoon, he must repeat to the first class of girls in the afternoon, and thus to a considerable extent his work must be done twice. The unmixed system enables him to put together all the pupils fit to be in one class and all are instructed at the same time, so that in a given amount of time the master can impart much more instruction than if he were obliged to teach two distinct classes at separate times. A first class of forty can hear what the master says as well as a first class of twenty. When a master reads a lesson to teach the pupils the proper emphasis, intonation and pauses, it is better that he should have the attention of all the pupils in the school who are able to profit by the lesson, than that of only half of them. The Committee cannot doubt moreover that when a master has only one sex to instruct and govern, he will be far more likely to be skilful and successful than if he had two sexes under his care, because his whole attention will be given to the discovery and application of the means best adapted to the instruction and discipline of that sex to which his pupils belong. It is evident that his experience in teaching one sex will be double what it could be in a mixed school. It is probable therefore that his ability will be greater.

In this way your Committee believe that the unmixed schools are far more favorable than the mixed to the attainment of an object most deservedly dear to the community, we mean the elevation of the standard of female education.

In regard to the influence of mixed schools on the morals of the pupils, your Committee would observe that though instances of gross impropriety may be seldom or never heard of, yet with the imperfect construction of many of our school houses, it would be very difficult and perhaps impossible, if there were schools for both sexes in all of them, to accomplish such a separation of the two as to most persons would seem desirable; and the fact that not a few persons have expressed themselves unwilling to send their girls to schools composed of both sexes, and that, of the three schools for girls exclusively, two have been uncommonly full, seems to the Committee to give weight to the opinion of those who advocate a separation of the sexes on moral grounds.

Your Committee come now to the consideration of the New System, so called, of schools with a single head, instead of two departments, each having a separate head. The reasons which led to its adoption are familiar to those members who have occupied seats in this Board during the two preceding years, but as the new members may not have been able to give the subject a thorough examination, and as the petitions referred to your Committee are hostile to it, it is proper to state on what grounds it was introduced.

The Board of 1836 conceiving that the state of the public schools was such as to make certain changes advisable, appointed a Committee to examine and report upon this subject. This Committee after a thorough investigation, made a very elaborate report, in which they set forth certain evils in the organization of the schools and proposed certain changes intended to remedy them. The changes proposed con-

stituted the New System so called, which was adopted by the Board. On this plan two new schools were organized, the Johnson School in Tremont Street and the Winthrop School in East Street, and a rule was established that the same system should be introduced into the other City Schools whenever a vacancy should occur in the Writing department by the death or resignation of the master. The Johnson and Winthrop Schools have continued in operation on the New System ever since their establishment, and the same system has been lately introduced into two other schools, the Wells School in McLean Street and the Franklin School in the southern part of Washington Street.

The evils of the old system are fully set forth in the report of the above Committee.

The most striking one is a very unequal division of the branches taught, between the Grammar and Writing departments. Half of the time of the pupils is spent in the Grammar department and half in the Writing department, but the branches of study pursued in the Grammar department are much more numerous and ought to have much more time bestowed on them than those of the Writing department.

The field of the Grammar department has been very much enlarged of late years, but that of the Writing department has not been extended much beyond its original limits. The improvements in textbooks and in education generally, which have taken place in recent times, have made it practicable to impart to children much more instruction in a given time than was formerly considered possible, and the branches of study in the Grammar department have

been increased from time to time till they now include spelling, reading, grammar, geography, and the use of the globes, English composition, declamation, and some portions of natural philosophy, and natural and civil history, while in the Writing department the branches taught are penmanship, arithmetic, book keeping by single entry, and a little of geometry and algebra. Several of the studies set down as above for the Grammar department are not absolutely required, but in point of fact nearly all are taught at all the Grammar Schools, and every one perceives the disproportion between the time that ought to be given to these studies and that required for the branches taught in the Writing department; yet the old system obliges the pupils to give half of their time to the studies of the latter department. The consequence is that the course of study in the Writing department is monotonous and attended with much wearisome repetition.

The new system remedies this evil by abolishing the plan of two departments and placing all the pupils under the charge of one head master, who apportions the time of the pupils among the several studies according to their relative importance. The principal has with him two ushers and four female assistants. Writing under the New System is taught by a professed teacher of penmanship, who gives the pupils three lessons a week. The other branches formerly taught in the writing departments are taught by the principal, the ushers and assistants.

Another evil in the old system is the want of uniformity of discipline. Each department having a

distinct head, the pupils are subjected in the same day to two different modes of discipline. Neither of the masters feels himself bound to consult the other. Each pursues his own plan, so that even if perfectly good feeling exists between the masters, the pupils are governed in two different ways, and are thus exposed to the acquiring of a dislike for one and perhaps for both of the masters and for the school in which they are educated. This evil is much increased when disagreement exists between the masters, and that such disagreement has been common in times past is well known to the Board. The natural tendency of such disagreement is a want of concert in measures for the welfare of the pupils and a bad influence on the pupils themselves. The New System by placing the whole of each school under one head tends to give uniformity and vigor to discipline.

In this connection we should mention the want of responsibility in the teachers under the old system of two departments. Under that system, each master when defects of discipline are pointed out in his school may offer the excuse that the pupils being half the time away from his control and under the charge of a master whose system of government is unlike his own, he finds it impossible to carry his rules into full effect, as they conflict with those which the pupils are obliged to observe in the other department. Under the old system therefore, there is a radical want of responsibility in the masters for the proper government of their pupils. The New System remedies this evil by putting each school under one responsible head.

Another bad effect of two distinct departments is that the pupil, however perfect he may be in the branches taught in one department, and however deficient he may be in those taught in the other is compelled to divide his time equally between them, instead of being able to devote most time to the studies in which he has made the least proficiency. In the New System, the direction of all the studies being entrusted to one head master, he is able to divide the time of the pupils among the different branches of study according to the degree of their proficiency in each. The report of the Committee of 1836 already referred to states, in illustration of the unequal standing of pupils in the two departments, that scholars have sometimes been called on for a written exercise in the grammar department before they had been put into joining hand in the writing department, and also that pupils recommended for advancement to the High School have been rejected for deficiency in the branches of study taught in one department. Under the New System such instances of unequal progress in different branches would not be likely to occur.

One great advantage of the New System is the superior opportunity which it affords to classify the pupils. In the remarks made above on the mixed and unmixed schools, it was shown that pupils could be much better classified and instructed in those which are unmixed, but the advantage is still greater when the New System is applied to the unmixed schools. For the head of the school can have his first class under his own eye both in the forenoon and in the afternoon, ready to profit by his instruction. The other classes he can distribute as he sees fit, among the ushers and

assistants, so that each shall have the charge, during the whole time, of the pupils whom he or she is best fitted to instruct, and thus the disadvantages of shifting pupils from one teacher to another are obviated, and every class receives the benefit of a uniform system of instruction.

It is objected by the remonstrants in one of the petitions referred to your Committee, that the New System puts too great a number of pupils under one master. But it should be remembered that the head master under the New System is not required to instruct personally any more pupils than under the old system. A portion of the pupils are immediately under his eye and receive instruction from him. Of the rest he has a general superintendence and is able to enforce a uniform system of discipline and instruction to the great advantage of the pupils. It is true that he must teach his own class the branches which the old system divides among two departments, excepting penmanship, but as he has only one first class and that continually with him he has ample opportunity to give the additional instruction.

Your Committee would remark in conclusion that the New System has now been in operation in two Schools, the Johnson School in Tremont Street and the Winthrop School in East Street, about a year and a half, and has realized all the advantages expected from it.

In accordance with the report just read the Committee respectfully submit the following resolutions.

Resolved. 1. That it is not expedient at present to change the organization of the public schools nor the distribution of the pupils belonging to them.

Resolved. 2. That this Board will recommend to the City Council the erection of an additional School House in the Northern part of the City, if the same should be petitioned for by the residents in that district.

For the Committee.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH.

MINORITY REPORT.



Memorials were presented to this Board at their last meeting, from Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 12, praying for the introduction of the OLD SCHOOL SYSTEM into all our public Grammar Schools, for the repeal of the order of the School Committee of 1837 which compels children resident in some sections of the City to attend school in other and far distant sections, &c. &c.

The undersigned, conscientiously entertaining very different opinions from the other members of the Special Committee, to which these memorials were referred, asks leave as a minority of that Committee, respectfully to submit the following

R E P O R T :

The undersigned entertains the opinion that the views of the citizens who elect this Board are entitled to great consideration. *They* are especially inter-

terested in our public schools: for *their* children are educated in them: this fact is sufficient of itself to lead *them* to investigate their organization, to examine into the various plans according to which these schools are managed: and, being familiar with school systems, what else can be expected than that *parents* should make known their preference for, or aversion to this or that method of organization, according to its possession of merit or defect. Now, when we receive so large a number of memorials, containing such numerous signatures; when we are furnished with the doings of meetings of citizens, held here and there, in various sections of the City, all having in view the same objects, all containing similar requests, all earnestly joining in the same prayer, we certainly should conclude that what the petitioners do, they do understandingly; and their acts possessing this merit, most certainly claim an impartial and candid examination.

The memorialists ask for the introduction of the OLD SCHOOL SYSTEM into *all* the public Grammar Schools. What is this Old School System? It is the system of organization which prevailed in all our public Grammar Schools for fifty years previous to 1830—It is the system of organization which prevailed in all our public Grammar Schools, when these very memorialists, the parents of the children who now are the pupils of these schools, were educated: and, hence, they, the memorialists, know, practically, something respecting its merits—It is the system of organization adopted by our fathers from a conviction of the truth of the “Division of Labor Principle.” *They* were sure that the more limited in number the duties to be performed by *one* man, the more

perfectly were these duties executed. *They* were convinced that their children would be better instructed in Arithmetic and Grammar, if they received instruction from *one* teacher in arithmetic, and from *another* in grammar. This conviction led to the organization of *two* distinct schools for the same pupils; in one of which, arithmetic and its kindred studies were taught, and in the other, reading and other literary branches. These schools were each under the control of an independent master, and were originally not in the same building. As the population of the City became more dense, and suitable sites for school houses more rare, and also for the better accommodation of the pupils, *two* schools, one of each variety were provided with *one* commodious building. These school buildings have uniformly been constructed and arranged for the accommodation of *two* separate and distinct schools. Hence each building possesses two large halls, each having a separate entrance, and each having access to a separate and distinct yard. In those buildings, where the Old School System prevails, the pupils attend upon the instruction of the Grammar master during one half of the day, and upon the Mathematical master during the other half. This plan of having distinct teachers for various studies possesses not the merit alone of having been in vogue in our public Grammar Schools for half a century; it is practised in all our colleges; and the plan is extended in proportion to the means of the institution. What better recommendation, all other things being equal, has an institution for teaching, than its Host of Professors? Our private schools, to which so much allusion has been made of late, in our deliberations and reports, give them but

the patronage, supply them with the means, and they increase at once, their list of teachers. I wish we were provided with the means of carrying out this principle of departments still further in the schools under our supervision, so that we might have a teacher for every study. By all means, let us not retrograde.

There are many arguments which might be advanced in support of the Old School System; of which the following are prominent.

The benefit resulting to the pupil from coming in contact with a variety of mind, manner, &c.

The fact that penmanship requires much rudimental, systematic instruction, and that a pupil can no more become an accomplished penman in 12 lessons, than an infant can become a man in 12 hours.

The fact also that 200 or 250 pupils are enough to be under the control of one teacher at the same time.

These are but a few of the many reasons that might be urged, and whose thorough consideration would fill a volume.

The objections urged *against* the Old School System, by those who for several years have made unremitting efforts to introduce the New School System, are, one and all, theoretical in their nature. They are such as individuals, while musing in their closets, conclude must exist. They can be, one and all, with the aid of facts and experience, refuted with the greatest readiness. If this had been supposed the suitable occasion for doing it, it would have been done in this minority report; but as the undersigned otherwise viewed it, it shall be done, whenever an opportunity offers.

The Memorialists ask for the repeal of the order

of the School Committee of 1837, which compels children, and especially the youngest children, resident in one section of the City, to attend school in other and far distant sections. For instance, by our present regulations, children living in the vicinity of Cambridge Bridge, are compelled to leave the neighborhood of the Wells School in McLean Street, pass by the Bowdoin School in Derne Street, over Mount Vernon and the Common, and attend the Adams School in Mason Street, if they would avail themselves of the facilities for public education so amply made by our City. Children living in the vicinity of Charlestown Bridge must leave the neighborhood of the Eliot School in Bennet Street, pass by the Hancock School in Hanover Street and the Mayhew School in Hawkins Street and go to either the Wells School in the extreme western limit of the City, to the Bowdoin School just in the rear of the State House, or to the Boylston School at the extreme eastern limit of the City, near Purchase Street, or relinquish the benefits of public instruction. I will say nothing of "the number of rods" these children must travel over in getting to school, if they go, or of the number of *rods* that travel over them, after they get there, for being tardy in consequence of the distance. Much explicitness in relation to distance is to be found in a report read to the Board of 1837 a few weeks since; we are not told, however, in that report, the distance to be actually travelled, but the distance, "the pupils *would* have to travel, *could* they go in a *straight* line to school." Now we know that the passages from one section of our City to another, are any thing but straight lines. The memorialists on this subject were unprepared for this act. The order was given

for the change in the organization, first; and the reasons given afterwards.

Was not the passage of this order a direct consequence of the introduction of the *New School System* into the Franklin and Wells Schools? If so, this "inconvenient, injudicious and severe measure, alike contrary to justice, humanity, and propriety, (I quote the language of the memorialists,) and amounting in many cases to a complete proscription" is a direct consequence of the introduction of an *Experiment* into our public schools; for a proof of this intimate connection, I will refer you to the Report, to which I have just alluded. Its language is as follows; "One of the mixed schools is now in a condition to require that the Board shall forthwith introduce into that school what is called the New System of organization and instruction. Your Committee hardly need say, that in order to secure *all* the *advantages* of *this* system, it is essential *first*, to *separate* the *sexes*." This being the declaration of the report, is it not plain, that the necessity of travelling these long distances to school, directly results from the separation of the sexes, and that the separation of the sexes was deemed necessary in order to secure the thorough operation of the New School System.

After the provisions of the report for separating the sexes and equalising the schools had been carried into effect, the Committee who recommended the measure, and who carried it into effect, gave a final report: and in this report they state, that they "are happy in being able to say that the scholars have very generally gone to the schools designated for them." Whether the remark will hold true of other schools than the Hancock, I have not had time to ascertain:

but I will state the present condition of those who were sent from the Hancock School to other schools for the purpose of equalization, and then the board can judge whether, so far as that school is concerned, the statement just quoted, is confirmed or disproved.

There were dismissed from the Hancock School
to other schools, - - - - - 113

Of this number, there have entered the Wells
School, - - - - - 10

There have entered the Bowdoin School, - 30

There are boarded within the limits of the Hancock School by their parents or guardians, for the express purpose of attending this school, - - - - - 18

And, consequently there remain at home, proscribed, cut off from all opportunity of instruction, - - - - - 55

Again, from the same report, "although more than 1200 children have been removed to other schools, yet it is good evidence of the acquiescence of the public, that the number of children in the schools in December is greater than it was in August." By how much does the Board suppose that the number of children in the schools in December exceeded the number belonging in August? I have it in my power to state the number. The excess was precisely ELEVEN. Now, how much larger ought the number to have been, judging from past years? I answer, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY. The number returned last February exceeded that of the preceding August by 251. It is a matter of fact, unquestioned and unquestionable, that our public schools invariably increase rapidly in numbers, from August to January. Now, on the supposition that no causes have existed

for the last six months, to increase the number of pupils of the Public Schools, other than have existed for the preceding four or five years, what has become of the two hundred and thirty-nine children less, that should be present at this date, in the same schools? There can be but one answer to this question. They are cut off, deprived of the opportunity of attending school, by the edict of the Board of 1837, which provided that but one sex should attend school in each school building.

The Memorialists from the Northern Wards ask that the Ward-Room in the basement of the Hancock School-House may be occupied for the purpose of instructing children living in the neighborhood of that school, who cannot be received into the Halls above, on account of their crowded condition. The occupancy of this room is desired until more permanent accommodations can be provided. Permission to use this room was granted by the Board during the last summer; Its discontinuance was called for at the last meeting of the board of 1837, as it is viewed by the parents of the children thereby excluded from school, in the most reckless and cruel manner. For, the effect of the measure was, to offer to those children who could not be seated in the Halls above, and who had hitherto been accommodated in the Ward-Room, the alternative, either of going to the Wells School, for the purpose of filling up that School,—or, of staying at home, and being deprived of every means of instruction. It has been stated again and again, and it is the burden of the November report, that the Hancock School demanded relief, and, in order to relieve this school, that it was necessary

to separate the sexes in the then four mixed schools of the city. If to relieve this school had been *all* that was desired, it might have been done without a resort to such universally extreme measures. To make the pupils of this school *comfortable*, it certainly was not necessary to render a great portion of the pupils of every other public school in the City *uncomfortable*.

Now are the requests contained in the memorials reasonable and judicious? Do they evince, in the petitioners, an understanding of public school instruction—of the merits of the different plans or systems which have been for a long time the topic of discussion among those who are especially interested in these questions, from the fact of their having children, who are pupils of these very schools? Will a compliance with the wish of the memorialists tend to relieve the over-filled schools, and fill up the empty ones? Will it equalize the schools so that no considerable disparity as to numbers shall exist?

I am inclined to reply to all these questions in the affirmative. For the reasons given above, I am disposed to organize every Grammar School in the City upon the plan termed the Old School System. *Then* there can be no *good* reason for separating the sexes. As to the reasons contained in the distributed report for separating the sexes, I will adopt the most prominent one, in support of my side of the question. It meets my hearty concurrence: being as follows—“It is desirable that the schools should be so nearly alike, in respect to classification as well as numbers, that we may ascertain with ease and accuracy, their comparative merits.” Now organize them all upon the plan of the Old System and

make them all mixed schools, and they will be *exactly* alike in both those particulars. The second reason, viz. "That, on moral grounds it is inexpedient for young persons of both sexes to go to school together," I do not want: the advocates of the New System may have it, and all the benefit to be derived from it. I would simply state, that, if the idea intended to be conveyed is, that both sexes go to the same school, it is an erroneous one: they go now and have gone to *different* schools, having *different* masters, *different* entrances, *different* yards; and it has been hitherto possible for them to meet *only* in the street. The third reason, referring to the relative amount of strictness and severity demanded in the management of boys and girls, must be viewed rather as a charge of incapacity against the masters now in the service, than as an argument against mixed schools. And the 4th reason, "That much of the masters' time and labor is necessarily lost in the mixed schools," is a fallacy—every experienced and judicious teacher in the service will admit it—its data are incorrect, and its conclusions consequently wrong.

On the other hand, each of these school buildings was erected with a direct reference to the accommodation of a particular neighborhood. Why not therefore allow them to fulfil their original destination? Let the boys and girls, the brothers and sisters, of a particular district attend school in the large and commodious school-building therein located; you will then have no difficulty in equalizing schools: the matter will regulate itself, if you have school buildings enough. It is this unnatural idea, this prejudice, more worthy of Constantinople than of New-Eng-
4

land, that boys and girls must not frequent the same school buildings, notwithstanding that they can see each other only in the street, while going to and from school, and even that can be prevented—it is this unnatural idea, I say, that *professedly* makes all the trouble. Let us banish this idea ; and if the statements of the Chairman of the Committee, so frequently alluded to, be correct, that there is a correspondence between the number of buildings and the number of pupils, we shall have room enough : if it is not correct, the remedy is plain : let us petition the City Council, to construct other school-houses where-soever they are needed.

Respectfully submitted.

EZRA PALMER, JR.

In School Committee,

Boston, January 23, 1838.

The following Resolves and Orders were submitted by Dr. Palmer, as an amendment, to be substituted for the Resolves annexed to the Report of the Majority of the Committee.

Resolved, That the system of two departments—one for Reading, English Grammar, &c., and the other for Writing, Arithmetic, &c., be restored to those schools in which this system has been dispensed with.

Resolved, That both sexes of children be instructed in each of the school-houses, excepting the Latin School House, and the High School House.

Resolved, That the Johnson and Winthrop Schools be organized on the same plan with the Grammar and Writing Schools.

Ordered, That _____ be a Committee, with instructions to revise the Rules and Regulations of the Board, and render them conformable to the above resolutions; and that said Committee report the revised code at the next meeting of the Board.

Ordered, That the Chairman of this Board request the City Council to provide an additional School House in the northern part of the City.

Ordered, That the Masters of the Hancock School be permitted to use the Ward-Room in the basement of said School House, till more permanent arrangements can be made for their relief.

City Document.—No. 4.

CITY OF BOSTON.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER.



CITY OF BOSTON.



City Council, January 29, 1838.

The Standing Committee on the introduction of pure and soft water into the city, having carefully deliberated upon the various important subjects which have been referred to them, ask leave respectfully to present the following

R E P O R T:

They believe the time has arrived when a decision can be made by the City Council upon the great question which has so long interested the public, with a full understanding of all the circumstances necessary for forming a judicious determination. The various reports which have been made on the subject, and especially the last able and comprehensive one by the three Commissioners appointed by the City Council of 1837, convey the most valuable information upon the

quality and quantity of water to be obtained from various sources, and the probable expense of its introduction into the city, and distribution to the inhabitants. These, in addition to the facts in relation to the ownership of the water, and the mill privileges connected with it, are sufficient to enable the Council to act promptly yet wisely; at least, it seems probable to the Committee that few, if any important facts can be expected to be developed by longer delay.

There is a preliminary question, however, which must be decided on other considerations, and on which, notwithstanding some diversity of opinion both in the Committee and out of it, the majority entertain decidedly the views which they believe are also held by the majority of their fellow citizens abroad. The question is whether it is expedient for the city to undertake the work, or to entrust the execution of it to a private company, with the privilege of purchasing their rights whenever it should be deemed expedient. On this point the Committee entertain no doubt that it is best for the city to execute the work by its own agents, and to have the control and superintendence of it from its commencement to its completion. They believe that it is too important a business to be suffered to be affected by the calculations of private interest, which it is certainly possible might be injurious to the permanent character of a work which ought to be begun with reference to the future wants of a great and growing city. If, in order to prevent this evil, it should be stipulated that the work should be done to the satisfaction of agents appointed by the city, there would be another danger, viz: of collision between different interests, and of delay in

the prosecution of the business which, if undertaken, ought to be completed as speedily as is consistent with the durability of a structure designed for the benefit of posterity as well as ourselves. Another reason why the city should undertake it, independently of all private interests, is that the expense of the operation to the community would be less. Should the city have the privilege of purchasing, if they should find it advisable, it would probably be on the usual condition annexed to such privileges, of paying ten per centum per annum on the investment. But if the city perform the work, they can, without question, obtain the money at five per centum per annum; and thus, if at the end of ten years the city should purchase the works, it would be at a loss of five per cent. for ten years on the cost, which whether paid by the one corporation or the other, would probably not fall far short of a million and a half of dollars. In ten years, therefore, the work may cost the city \$750,000 more, if performed by a private corporation than if done by itself. If it should prove possible to accomplish it for less money, still the argument is valid in proportion to the amount actually expended. But it may be contended that it may never be necessary to purchase the rights of the corporation. In that case, the citizens would be always liable to a higher rate of taxation than the city would charge; as it is not to be supposed that a private corporation would supply the necessary quantity at as liberal a rate as the city, who can have no other interest than to provide the water at as low a charge as will cover the necessary expenses.

If then it be thought expedient for the city to ex-

ecute the work, the next question which arises is from what source the water shall be taken; and on this subject also, the Committee have formed an opinion, after much examination and deliberation. They agree with the majority of the Board of Commissioners, that the best and most sure source of supply will be found in the combination of Spot and Mystic Ponds; and in addition to the considerations so ably urged by them, the Committee will suggest the following. The extent of Long Pond is stated to be six hundred acres, while that of Spot and Mystic, and the other ponds which empty into the latter, together with the additional basins which may be created by a proper disposition of dams, will exceed that amount by nearly 200 acres.

The present extent of Spot Pond is	-	283	acres.
To this may be added an artificial basin of	60	“	
Mystic Pond covers	- - - -	228	“
and by raising a dam at its outlet, of three or four feet, (which will be necessary to exclude the tides) an extent of low lands will probably be overflowed amounting to about	- - - - -	100	“
Horn and Wedge Ponds, which empty into Mystic Pond, and may therefore be considered as an additional basin, cover	-	123	“
Making a total of	- - - -	794	“

Another reason which induced the Committee to prefer Spot Pond to Long Pond, as a principal source of supply, is that it is $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher above tide water, and ten miles nearer to the centre of the city. Long Pond is $123\frac{1}{2}$ feet above high tide, and 18 miles

distant. Spot Pond is 143 feet above tide and 8 miles from City Hall. From Long Pond to Corey's Hill, on which the reservoir is to be placed, is something more than $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and as the aqueduct to bring the water must be of brick or stone, it is necessary that it should go on a gentle descent all the way. This will render the height of the reservoir above high water less by several feet than that of the pond, and though the difference between the height of that reservoir and the one on Beacon Hill may be sufficient to overcome the friction of the water on the pipes, and raise it to the requisite height, yet the advantage of having 20 feet greater head is not inconsiderable. The security of a brick or stone conduit, also, which must be carried for some distance over fresh embankments, and which may be liable to the percolation of surface water, cannot be regarded as equal to that of iron pipes, which may follow the general direction of the natural surface of the territory over which they pass.

Another consideration, which was of great weight with the Committee, was that the amount of damage which would be done to the water rights on the outlets of Spot and Mystic Ponds, or which would arise from flowage, would be easily susceptible of estimate by impartial persons, and might therefore fairly be expected to be mutually agreed upon between the city and the proprietors; while the amount of damage done to the various mills situated on the outlet of Long Pond, and on Concord River, which is in great measure supplied from this pond, and to the Middlesex Canal which draws much of its supply from the same source, it would be very difficult, if

not impossible, to determine; and we should have reason to apprehend, therefore, that we were entailing on our posterity a long series of harrassing lawsuits, together with the water with which we furnished them. The Committee cannot think that the sum of \$110,000 which the Commissioners have named as the probable amount of damage from this source, would cover all that might be expected to arise from it; nor do they believe that it will be possible to make any thing more than an approximation to the sum that might be required.

There is an advantage, which will not escape the City Council, in deriving a supply from two sources, neither of which is indispensable, over drawing from one alone. In the latter case, the city is placed more at the mercy of the proprietors, and those who suffer damage than in the former, and the danger from an occasional drought is greater. The difference in the distance from Long Pond, and from Spot Pond to the city, occasions a difference, not merely in the cost of construction, which is exhibited by the Commissioners, but in the liability to accidents, which in a business of such vital importance as the supply of a necessary of life to a large city, is a consideration of no trifling importance. The distance from Spot Pond being only one half of that from Long Pond, the danger of any interruption to the supply from accidental causes is diminished in an equal ratio. A great objection in the minds of many persons, to taking any portion of the supply from Mystic Pond, is the necessity of pumping it into a reservoir. Steam power, they think, must be resorted to, and the expense and liability to accident from this cause are so great as to

be considered an insurmountable objection. Allowing its full weight to this consideration, the Committee are still of opinion that it is entirely a question of expense, as the security can be made ample ; and it must therefore be compared with the expense of other operations by which the city may be supplied. It should not be omitted, also, that the use of iron pipes, if the supply be taken from Spot and Mystic Ponds, prevents the danger of the water being impregnated with the lime, which is a component part of the hydraulic cement in which the aqueduct must be laid, from Long Pond to Corey's Hill. The danger is not trifling that the water would be seriously injured from that cause for many years.

Having thus stated their views as to the two points of the mode in which the work should be done, and the source of supply, the Committee come to the question of the time at which it should be begun ; but as they have not been called upon to give particular attention to this subject, they cannot pretend to have formed any more valuable opinion upon it than other members of the City Government. They believe that the financial embarrassments, which will occur to every mind as a plausible objection to an immediate beginning, are nothing more than temporary evils ; and they perceive no better means of alleviating the distresses of those who depend upon labor for support, than by furnishing them with employment. The interest of the amount spent by the city on this, or any other valuable improvements, will be no intolerable addition to our burdens ; while the good done by the money can scarcely ever be greater than at the present time, and the economy which may be

now practised in the expenditure is not likely to be exceeded at any future period. At the same time, the want of the supply of water is strongly felt, and will not fail to increase in urgency. The Committee cannot but express the hope, therefore, that no apprehensions arising from the temporary troubles of the times will prevent the Council from beginning a work of such incalculable advantage to the city through all time.

Application must be made to the Legislature for the powers requisite to enable the city to perform the operation, as is stated in the subjoined reply of the City Solicitor to a question on this point proposed by the Council; and the Committee have great pleasure in stating that no obstacle will be opposed by the Hydraulic Company, incorporated in 1836, to any such application by the City, but on the contrary, every facility will be given by that corporation in furtherance of the wishes of the City Council. In conformity with the views here expressed, the Committee ask leave to submit the following resolves and order.

For the Committee,

SAML. A. ELIOT.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the city to begin and complete the necessary works for the introduction of a supply of pure water.

Resolved, That it is expedient to draw the supply from Spot and Mystic Ponds, in the manner recommended by the majority of the Commissioners.

Resolved, That it is expedient to begin the work as soon as the necessary powers can be obtained from the Legislature.'

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on the introduction of water be instructed to make immediate application to the Legislature, for the grant of such powers to the city as may be necessary for the introduction of a sufficient supply of water.

HON. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, *Mayor*.

City Solicitor's Office,

January 22, 1837.

SIR,

I have received your letter communicating a vote of the City Council, in which an inquiry is made—"Whether or not it will be necessary to apply to the Legislature for additional powers to enable the city to construct works on either plan proposed by the Commissioners, or some other source."

In answer to this question, I am of opinion, that under the municipal powers now granted to the city by the charter, the city has not authority to provide for the introduction of pure water in the manner which is understood to be in contemplation by the City Government; and, therefore, that it would be necessary, for that purpose, to obtain further powers from the Legislature.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. PICKERING, *City Solicitor*.

City Document.—No. 5.

CITY OF BOSTON.

NEW DRAFT CITY CHARTER.





PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
OF THE
CITY CHARTER,
SUBMITTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL
TO THE CITIZENS,
TO BE ACCEPTED OR REJECTED BY THEM,
AT WARD MEETINGS,
TO BE HOLDEN ON THE
FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT.

BOSTON:
JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

1838.

AMENDMENTS
OF THE
CITY CHARTER.

In City Council, December, 1837.

Whereas the recently proposed alterations of the City Charter, were not submitted to the inhabitants, in season to allow a sufficient examination thereof, previous to the late elections, it is therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient, that the legal voters of the City of Boston, should be notified to meet in their respective wards, on the *First Monday of February next*, then and there to give in their votes for or against the alterations of the City Charter proposed by the City Council.

Ordered, That Aldermen Wetmore and Quincy, together with Messrs. Austin, Josselyn, and Chapman, of the Common Council, be a Committee, with instructions to prepare a statement of the changes and reasons for the same, proposed in the City Charter, and to cause 7,000 copies of the same, and also of the sections proposed to be altered, both in their present and amended forms, to be distributed amongst the citizens.

STATEMENT, &c.

The City Council being of opinion, that the amendments of the City Charter recently submitted to the citizens, are of great importance in preventing perplexing questions, and facilitating the discharge of their duties, and having reasons to believe that these amendments were rejected at the late balloting, solely because the citizens had not had an opportunity to examine and understand them—have instructed a joint Committee to prepare a statement of the changes proposed and of the reasons therefor, and to submit the same, with copies of those parts of the Charter, in which alterations are contemplated, both in their present and amended forms, to the citizens, for examination and comparison, previously to giving their ballots thereon, *on the 1st Monday of February next.*

In pursuance of these instructions, the following statement is respectfully submitted. And each citizen is requested to give it a careful perusal, and having so done, to express his opinion at the polls, upon each separate amendment proposed.

The idea of altering the charter at all, originated in the experience of many difficulties, arising from omissions and ambiguous phraseology in several parts of it. Contested Elections in one branch of the City Government and much discussion, both at ward meetings, and in the Council, as to the powers and duties of City officers, have been thus caused, which a little more particularity in the Charter would have prevented. It was not, of course, to be expected, that the first draft of an instrument, embracing so many subjects and details as a Charter for a City, and made at a time when the matter was wholly new in the Commonwealth, should be framed with such accuracy, as to meet all emergencies

that might occur. Experience would naturally show imperfections, and at the same time, the appropriate remedies. Such having been in fact the case, the present is deemed a proper time to attempt these remedies.

It will accordingly be seen, that most of the changes proposed have in view, the removal of doubts, the supplying of omissions, and the furnishing of more explicit directions as to the elections and duties of city officers. Some others, however, of a different character, are proposed, which, though not of sufficient importance in themselves to have caused a revision of the Charter, yet, as one was to be made, it was thought advisable to suggest. A material alteration, as to the mode of choosing Overseers of the Poor, is also proposed, for reasons which will be stated, in considering the particular section in which it is made.

With these preliminary remarks, as to the general objects proposed by the amendments, the Committee will briefly state the particular changes contemplated, and the reasons for them, in the order in which they occur in the Charter.

The statement in each case will be preceded by copies of the amendments proposed, accompanied, where such amendments are substitutes for present provisions upon the same subject, with copies of such provisions in their present form.

I. ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

New Draft.

SECT. 2. The annual meeting of citizens for the election of municipal officers hereinafter mentioned, shall be held on the first Wednesday of December, and the citizens of said city, qualified

to vote in city affairs, shall for the purpose of such election then meet together within their respective wards, at such hour and place as the Mayor and Aldermen may by their warrant direct and appoint. And in order to determine the result of any election, the whole number of persons who voted at such election, shall first be ascertained by counting the whole number of separate ballots given in ; and no person shall be deemed or declared to be elected, who shall not have received a majority of the whole number of ballots : and in all returns of elections, the whole number of ballots given in shall be distinctly stated ; but blank pieces of paper shall not be counted as ballots ; and if at any election, a greater number of candidates, than the number to be elected, shall severally receive a majority of the whole number of ballots, a number equal to the number to be elected, of such as have the greatest excess over such majority, shall be deemed and declared to be elected ; but if the whole number to be elected cannot be thus completed, by reason of any two or more of such candidates having received an equal number of ballots, the candidates having such equal number shall be deemed not to be elected.

This section is entirely *new*, and contemplates three objects.

1. To make one general provision, as to the time of holding the annual meeting for the choice of city officers, instead of repeating it in providing for the choice of each officer, as is the case in the present Charter.

2. To change the day of the annual meeting from the "*2d Monday*" to the "*1st Wednesday*" in December. This is done, to prevent the caucuses, usually holden on the evening preceding the day of election, from occurring on Sunday evening,—it being thought that this had better be avoided, when it can be as well as not.

3. To incorporate into the Charter, the general provision of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth, as to the mode of counting ballots. This is done *verbatim*. And the object of inserting it in the Charter is, that the

ward officers may have easier access to so important a provision,—than if compelled to turn to the Revised Statutes.

II. ELECTION OF WARD OFFICERS.

Present Charter.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That on the second Monday of December, annually, the citizens of said city, qualified to vote in city affairs, shall meet together within their respective wards, at such time and place as the Mayor and Aldermen may, by their warrant direct and appoint, and the said citizens shall then choose by ballot, one Warden and one Clerk, who shall be resident in said ward, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their stead. And it shall be the duty of such Warden to preside at all meetings of the citizens of such ward, to preserve order therein; and it shall be the duty of such Clerk to make a fair and true record, and keep an exact journal of all the acts and votes of the citizens, at such ward meetings; to deliver over such records and journals, together with all other documents and papers held by him, in his said capacity, to his successor in such office. And if, at the opening of any annual meeting, the Warden of such ward should not be present, the Clerk of such ward shall call the citizens to order, and preside at such meeting, until a Warden shall be chosen by ballot. And if, at any other meeting, the Warden shall be absent, the Clerk, in such case, shall so preside, until a Moderator, or Warden *pro tempore* shall be chosen, which may be done by nomination and hand-vote, if the Clerk so direct. At such meeting also, five Inspectors of Elections shall be chosen for such ward, being resident therein, by ballots, to hold their offices for one year. And it shall be the duty of the Warden and Inspectors, in each ward, to receive, sort, count and declare all votes, at all elections within such ward. And the Warden, Clerk, and Inspectors, so chosen, shall respectively be under oath, faithfully and impartially to discharge their several duties relative to all elections; which oath may be administered by the Clerk of such ward to the Wardens, and by the latter to the Clerk and Inspectors, or by any Justice of the Peace of the county of Suffolk; and a certificate of such oath's having been administered, shall be entered in the record or journal to be kept by the Clerk of such ward.

Amended Draft.

SECT. 3. The citizens of said city shall at their annual meeting choose by ballot one Warden and one Clerk, and five Inspectors of Elections for each ward, who shall be resident in said ward, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their stead. And it shall be the duty of such Warden to preside at all meetings of the citizens of such ward, and to preserve order therein; and it shall be the duty of such Clerk to make a fair and true record, and keep an exact journal of all the acts and votes of the citizens at such ward meetings; and to deliver over such records and journals, together with all other documents and papers held by him in his said capacity, to his successor in such office. And if at any meeting, the Warden shall be absent, the Clerk, shall call the citizens to order and preside, until a Warden *pro tempore* shall be chosen; which may be done by nomination and hand vote, if the Clerk so direct. And it shall be the duty of the Warden and Inspectors, in each ward, to receive, sort, and count, and of the Warden to declare all votes at all elections within such ward. And the Warden, Clerk, and Inspectors, so chosen, shall respectively be under oath, faithfully and impartially to discharge their several duties relative to all elections; which oath may be administered by the Clerk of such ward, to the Warden, and by the Warden to the Clerk and Inspectors, or to all said officers, by any Justice of the Peace for the county of Suffolk; and a certificate that such oaths have been administered, shall be entered in the record or journal to be kept by the Clerk of such ward, and in case of the absence of the Clerk or any of the Inspectors from any ward meeting, such officers may be chosen *pro tempore* by hand vote. In case no election of Warden, Clerk or Inspectors should be made at the annual meeting, adjournments may be had for the purpose of effecting such election, in the same manner as is hereinafter provided with regard to the election of members of the Common Council

The *substantial* alterations proposed by the preceding amendment, are in *three* particulars.

1. The present Charter provides, that if the Warden of

any ward is absent from any *annual meeting*, a Warden *pro tempore* shall be chosen by *ballot*,—but if absent from any other than an annual meeting, such choice may be made by *hand vote*. There seeming to be no occasion for this difference in the two cases, and, as being easily overlooked, it might lead to difficulty, it is by the proposed draft abolished, and provision is made, that *in all cases* of the absence of the Warden, a Warden *pro tempore* may be chosen by *hand vote*.

2. By the present Charter, no provision is made for the temporary absence of the Clerk, or any of the Inspectors, from any ward meeting. This omission is supplied in the new draft, by a provision, that in case of any such absence, a Clerk or Inspectors *pro tempore* may be chosen by hand vote.

3. By the present Charter, no provision is made for the case of a failure to elect any of the ward officers at the annual meeting, and no adjournment therefor is in terms allowed. This defect it is proposed to supply, by providing, that in case of such failure to elect any of the ward officers at the annual meeting, adjournments may be had to complete such elections, in the same manner as afterwards provided in regard to the election of members of the Common Council.

III. ELECTION OF COMMON COUNCILMEN.

Present Charter.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the citizens of each ward, qualified to vote as aforesaid, at their respective ward meetings, to be held on the second Monday of December annually, shall be called upon to give in their votes for four able and discreet men, being inhabitants of said ward, to be members of the Common Council; and all the votes given in as aforesaid, in each ward, and being sorted, counted, and declared by the Warden and Inspectors, if it appear that four persons have a

majority of all the votes given at such election, a public declaration thereof, with the names of the persons so chosen, shall be made in open ward meeting, and the same shall be entered at large, by the Clerk of such ward, in his journal, stating particularly the whole number of votes given in, the number necessary to make a choice, and the number actually given for each of the persons, so declared to be chosen. But, in case four persons are not chosen at the first ballot, a new ballot shall be opened for a number of Common Councilmen, sufficient to complete the number of four, and the same proceedings shall be had as before directed, until the number of four shall be duly chosen: *Provided, however,* That if the said elections cannot conveniently be completed on such day, the same may be adjourned to another day, for that purpose, not longer distant than three days. And each of the persons so chosen as a member of the Common Council, in each ward, shall, within two days of his election, be furnished with a certificate thereof, signed by the Warden, Clerk, and a majority of the Inspectors of such ward; which certificate shall be presumptive evidence of the title of such person to a seat in the Common Council; but such Council, however, shall have authority to decide ultimately upon all questions relative to the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members.

Amended Draft.

SECT. 8. At the annual meeting, the citizens of each ward shall be called upon to give in their votes for four able and discreet men, being inhabitants of said ward, to be members of the Common Council: and all the ballots so given in, in each ward, being sorted and counted by the Warden and Inspectors, and declared by the Warden, if it appear that four persons have a majority of all the ballots given at such election, a public declaration thereof, with the names of the persons so chosen, shall be made by the Warden, in open ward meeting; and in all cases, a record of such proceeding shall be kept by the Clerk, in his journal, stating particularly the whole number of ballots given in, the number necessary to make a choice, the number actually given for each person, and also the number of blanks on ballots containing some name or names,—the whole to be written in words at length. In case four persons are not chosen at the first balloting in any ward, the meeting of said ward shall be adjourned, by the presiding officer, for the purpose of filling the vacancies, to a period, not less than twenty-four, nor more than seventy-two

hours distant, from the hour when the polls were opened at the first balloting, the time of adjournment, within such limits, to be determined by the hand vote of the citizens of the ward, who may be present, when such adjournment is had ; and at such adjourned meeting, a balloting shall be opened for a number of Common Councilmen, sufficient to complete the number of four, which shall be conducted, and its result be declared and recorded in the same manner, as before prescribed for the first balloting. And in case there shall be still vacancies in the number of Common Councilmen, in any ward, adjournments of the meetings of the citizens thereof, for the purpose of filling the same, shall continue to be had in the same manner to periods not less than twenty-four, nor more than seventy-two hours distant from each other, at all of which, the balloting shall be conducted, and the result be declared and recorded in the same manner as before prescribed, until the number of four shall be duly chosen. And at all such adjournments the polls shall be kept open the same number of hours as were required by the original warrant. *Provided, however,* That if at the close of the last legally adjourned meeting of any ward, as aforesaid, preceding the first Monday of January, there shall still be vacancies in the number of Common Councilmen for any ward, no further adjournment shall be had,—but a record of the fact, and of the number of such vacancies, shall be made by the Clerk of the ward in his journal, signed therein by the Warden, Clerk, and a majority of the Inspectors, an attested copy of which record, shall forthwith be delivered by the Clerk of the ward to the City Clerk, whose duty it shall be to lay the same before the Mayor and Aldermen, at their first meeting in January : and the Mayor and Aldermen shall forthwith issue their warrant for a meeting of the citizens of such ward to fill the vacancies in the number of Common Councilmen, at such time and place as they shall judge most convenient. And the same proceedings, and adjournments, if necessary, within the same limits, shall be had in all respects, under such new warrant, as have been prescribed, under the former one, until the number of four Common Councilmen for such ward, shall be duly chosen. And in case of the death or resignation of any member of the Common Council, the Mayor and Aldermen, upon receiving official notice thereof, from the Common

Council, shall forthwith issue their warrant for a meeting of the citizens of the ward, in which such vacancy has occurred, for the purpose of filling the same : and the same proceedings shall be had in all respects, and adjournments, if necessary, within the same limits, under such warrant, as have been prescribed, for the annual meeting for the election of Common Councilmen. *Provided, however,* That if any such vacancy shall not have been filled at the close of the last legally adjourned meeting of any ward, prior to the first Monday of January, no further proceedings shall be had, but the meeting shall be adjourned without day. And notice shall be given of all the adjournments before mentioned in two or more of the public newspapers by the Clerk of each ward. All persons chosen as members of the Common Council, in each ward, shall, within two days of their election, be furnished with a certificate thereof, signed by the Warden, Clerk, and a majority of the Inspectors of such ward ; which certificate shall be presumptive evidence of the title of such person to a seat in the Common Council ; but such Council shall have authority to decide ultimately upon all questions relative to the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members.

Section 8th of the new draft, is an entire revision of Section 7 of the present Charter.

The present provision, as to the election of Common Councilmen, has been found to be very imperfect, and its phraseology of doubtful meaning. Much difficulty has arisen, in acting under it, and it is believed that all the contested elections, since the establishment of the City, have been caused by the loose language, admitting of various constructions, employed in this section. It also omits to meet many important contingencies.

Its defects have been found in practice, to be the following :—

1. It leaves it uncertain in what mode adjournments shall be had.
2. It does not distinctly provide how many adjournments may be had, whether only one, or more.

3. While it fixes a limit to the time of adjournment, on one side, that it shall not exceed *three days*, it establishes none on the other, as to the shortest period, to which an adjournment may be had.

4. It makes no provision, as to the time which the polls shall be kept open, at any adjourned meeting.

5. It does not provide for the contingency of not completing the election of Common Councilmen, at the close of the official existence of the Board that issues the warrant, which, as the elections commence in December, may sometimes occur.

6. It omits to provide for filling such vacancies in the Common Council, as may occur during the year, from death or resignation.

7. No provision is made for giving notice to the citizens of the adjournments that may be had.

To remove these doubts and difficulties, and to make the whole matter distinct and definite, the proposed amendment provides, in case of a failure to elect the whole number of Common Councilmen at the first meeting,—following the order observed in naming the objections to the present provisions,—

1. That the meeting “*shall be adjourned by the presiding officer;*”—thereby making it his peremptory duty to declare such meeting adjourned, without the necessity of taking any vote upon the subject.

2. That adjournments shall positively continue to be had, until the whole number shall be chosen, and this, not only through the month of December, when the elections begin, but through the whole of the succeeding year, if necessary.

3. That such adjournments shall always be to a period “*not less than twenty-four, nor more than seventy-two hours distant from the hour when the polls were opened at the first balloting;*”—thereby, on the one hand,

preventing such *short* adjournments, as would be inconsistent with fair notice to the citizens interested, and with their having an opportunity to vote,—and on the other, forbidding such long or indefinite adjournments, as would amount to depriving any ward of its proper representation in the council. It will be observed, that while the adjournments are peremptorily ordered to be made by the presiding officer, without taking any vote,—yet that the time of the adjournments, within the aboved named limits, is “*to be determined by the hand vote of the citizens of the ward who may be present, when such adjournment is had.*” So that while no vote of the citizens is to be taken as to whether an adjournment shall be had or not—which would be wholly useless, where an adjournment is positively directed,—yet that as to the time of adjournment, within the prescribed limits they have a discretion.

4. That at every adjourned meeting, “*the polls shall be kept open the same number of hours, as were required by the original warrant*”—thereby preventing an immediate close of the polls, and securing to every citizen a fair opportunity to vote.

5. That in case there shall still be vacancies in the number of Common Councilmen for any ward, at the close of the official existence of the Board that issued the warrant—the fact shall be properly certified to the new Board, who shall issue a new warrant, under which the ballotings shall be continued.

6. A distinct direction as to filling vacancies caused by death or resignation.

7. That notice of all adjournments, “*shall be given by the Clerk in at least two newspapers,*” thereby securing proper notice to all interested.

IV. ELECTION OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

New Draft.

SECT. 9. The citizens of each ward, shall be called upon, at their annual meeting, to give in their votes for two able and discreet men, being inhabitants of said ward, to be members of the School Committee, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had as are before directed in the election of members of the Common Council. And each of the persons so chosen as a member of the School Committee, in each ward, shall, within two days of his election, be furnished with a certificate thereof, signed by the Warden, Clerk, and a majority of the Inspectors of such ward; which certificate shall be presumptive evidence of the title of such person to a seat in the said board, but said Committee, shall have authority to decide ultimately upon all questions relative to the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members.

The object of this section, which is an *addition* to the Charter is,

1. To provide more specifically for the election of the School Committee, than is done in the Act of the Legislature of April 7, 1835, not altering, however, in any way, the constitution of that body.

2. To give to the School Committee "*authority to decide ultimately upon all questions relative to the qualifications, elections and returns of its members*"—which authority, by the present Charter, is vested no where, but which it is deemed proper, that the School Committee itself should possess.

V. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Present Charter.

SECT. 16. The City Council also shall have the care and superintendence of the public buildings, and the care, custody, and management of the property of the city, with power to lease or

sell the same, (except the Common and Faneuil Hall,) with power also to purchase property, real, or personal, in the name, and for the use of the city, whenever its interest or convenience may in their judgment, require it.

New Draft.

SECT. 22. The City Council also shall have the care and superintendence of the public buildings, and the care, custody, and management of the property of the city, with power to lease or sell the same, except the Common and Faneuil Hall, and to authorise and empower either branch of said council or any Committee thereof to lease or sell the same. And the said City Council shall have power also to purchase property, real or personal, in the name, and for the use of the city, whenever its interest or convenience may, in their judgment, require it.

By the latter part of Section 16 of the present Charter, for which Section 22 of the new draft is proposed as a substitute, the power to "lease or sell the public property, excepting the Common and Faneuil Hall" is confided to *the City Council*. It is often much more convenient to have this power delegated to the Mayor and Aldermen, or a Committee of that Board,—as it can in that way, be better executed, and with far less trouble, than by a joint Committee of both boards, to be called together upon every application. But it has long been a vexed question, whether a power confided to the City Council, could be delegated to either branch. It is proposed in the amended draft to settle this question, by simply adding the words "*and to authorize and empower either branch of said Council, or any Committee thereof, to lease or sell the same,*"—thereby giving the City Council authority so to delegate the power, leaving it however to their discretion, whether to do so or not. No other alteration is proposed in this matter, except making the addition above named.

VI. OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Present Charter.

SECT. 19. And the said citizens shall, at the same time and in like manner, elect one person in each ward, to be an Overseer of the Poor ; and the persons thus chosen, shall together constitute the Board of Overseers for said city, and shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties, now by law appertaining to the Overseers of the Poor for the town of Boston, until the same shall be altered or qualified by the Legislature.

New Draft.

SECT. 24. The said City Council shall have power and they are hereby authorised to provide for the election of one person in each ward as Overseers of the Poor for the said City.

By the new draft it is proposed, that the City Council shall "*provide for the election of one person in each ward as Overseers of the Poor,*" instead of their being chosen by the citizens directly, in each ward, as they are under the present Charter.

It will be observed, that there is no intention of abolishing the office of Overseers of the Poor, or of disturbing the present arrangement of having one in each ward. The change proposed is simply in the mode of their election, that is, to have this made by the City Council, instead of by the citizens. It is hoped that an objection, that by the proposed change, the City Council are grasping at power which does not properly belong to them, will not be considered as requiring a serious answer.

Two leading reasons for the proposed change will be stated, and are deemed sufficient.

1. The Overseers of the Poor are, as a corporation established by law, the managers of a fund derived from private contribution, bequests and legacies, which, at the present time, amounts to considerably more than one

hundred thousand dollars, and for the use and disbursement of which, they are practically responsible to no one. These funds were given by different individuals, for objects not very unlike in their character those for which the City gives the control of money to the Overseers every year, in the appropriation bill; and it seems proper that the body which is called upon to make the appropriation, should have the means of knowing how large that appropriation ought to be. As it is, no one but an Overseer of the Poor, knows the amount of income from these private funds, nor how far they may be used for the same purposes, to which the public contributes.

Now, although it may not be possible, by any arrangement, to compel the Overseers of the Poor to account to the City Government, for property which they hold, or acts which they do in their corporate capacity,—yet it is believed, that such an account will be much more likely to be obtained, should these Overseers be chosen by the City Council, than as they now are, in a manner wholly independent of the Council. The importance of having the City Council informed of the amount and application of so large a fund as the Overseers hold, for the benefit of the poor, in order that they may be able, if possible, thereby to diminish the burden now annually imposed upon the City by appropriations for that unfortunate class, must be obvious to every one. And the proposed change, as to the mode of electing the Overseers, it is believed, will lead to the attainment of that end

2. The great burden of our pauper system is felt and acknowledged by all. All, therefore, would rejoice in seeing it reformed, if possible. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of such reform, is the present want of system and uniformity. At present, the Overseers of the Poor, are elected by the people,—whilst the Direc-

tors of all the houses at South Boston, are chosen by the City Council. There can be, therefore, no concert of action, or unity of plan, while the Boards who control the public charity, derive their existence and powers from different sources. To the important end, therefore, of reducing the administration of the public charities to some uniform system, and securing concert of action amongst its several departments, the proposed change in the mode of choosing the Overseers of the Poor, seems essential. It is believed, that the whole control of all the departments of this great business of taking care of the poor, should be confided to *one body*, instead of being discordantly exercised, as it now is, partly by the people, and partly by the City Council. And it is further believed, that the whole matter can be conducted with less inconvenience, and with more certainty of success, than in any other way.

For these reasons, the proposed change is submitted to the citizens.

VII. POWERS OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

SECT. 31. The said Committee shall have the care and management of the Public Schools, and may elect all such instructors as they deem proper and remove the same whenever they consider it expedient. And they are also empowered to distribute the sum, which shall be annually appropriated by the City Council, among the instructors in the Public Schools, so fixing the amount of the salary of each instructor, however, as that in no case shall the aggregate amount of all said salaries, exceed the whole sum that shall have been so appropriated by the said Council. And generally they shall have all the powers, in relation to the care and management of the Public Schools, which the Selectmen of Towns or School Committees, are authorised by the laws of this Commonwealth to exercise.

This Section merely incorporates into the City Charter, the provisions of two City Ordinances, passed, one of them March 24, 1822, and the other March 23, 1830, and under which the School Committee have acted, since the passage of the Ordinances.

VIII. LISTS OF QUALIFIED VOTERS.

Present Charter.

SECT. 24. *Be it further enacted*, That prior to every election of city officers, or of any officer or officers under the government of the United States or of this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of said Mayor and Aldermen to make out lists of all the citizens of each ward, qualified to vote in such election, in the manner in which Selectmen and Assessors of towns are required to make out similar lists of voters, and for that purpose they shall have free access to the Assessors' books and lists, and be entitled to the aid and assistance of all Assessors, Assistant Assessors, and other officers of said City. And it shall be the duty of said Mayor and Aldermen to deliver such list of voters in each ward, so prepared and corrected, to the clerk of said ward, to be used by the Warden and Inspectors thereof at such election; and no person shall be entitled to vote at such election, whose name is not borne on such list. And to prevent all frauds and mistakes in such elections, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors, in each ward, to take care that no person shall vote at such election, whose name is not so borne on the list of voters, and to cause a mark to be placed against the name of each voter on such list, at the time of giving in his vote.

New Draft.

SECT. 34. It shall be the duty of the Assessors of the City of Boston, once in each year, at the time when they make a list of the inhabitants for the purposes of taxation, to make also a separate and distinct alphabetical list of the qualified voters in the respective wards, so far as they can ascertain them by careful inquiry in their annual visits through the City, taking care that each name is spelt correctly—designating separately the name of each

person composing a firm or copartnership, and specifying, as far as practicable, the street and number where each voter on their said list resides.

And it shall further be the duty of the said Assessors, to deposit the original lists of voters so made by them, as they are completed for each ward, with the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 35. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer, twice in each year, namely, once in the month of October, not more than twenty, nor less than fifteen days before the second Monday in November, and once in the month of November, not more than twenty nor less than fifteen days before the first Wednesday in December, to return to the Mayor and Aldermen an accurate list of all persons who shall not have paid into the City Treasury any State or County tax, which within two years preceding the time of such return shall have been assessed upon them, excepting such as shall be by law exempt from taxation.

SECT. 36. It shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen, ten days at least prior to the election of city officers, or of any officer or officers under the government of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, from the last list of qualified voters of the city, deposited with them by the Assessors, and from the last return made to them by the City Treasurer as directed, and from such other satisfactory evidence, as may be furnished them, to make out correct alphabetical lists of all the citizens of each ward, qualified to vote in such elections,—to cause the said list for each ward, to be posted up in one or more public places, in each ward respectively, ten days at least prior to each election—and also to cause one copy of all such ward lists to be exposed to public inspection, at their room, for the space of at least ten days prior to every election. And the said Mayor and Aldermen, shall by the full board or by a committee, as they shall deem best, be in session, for the space of ten days at least prior to the day of election, for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualifications of persons, claiming a right to vote in such elections, and of correcting the lists of voters. And it shall further be the duty of the said Mayor and Aldermen, at a reasonable time before the opening of the polls for each election, to deliver such list of voters in each ward, so prepared and corrected, to the Clerk of said ward, to be used by the Warden and Inspectors thereof at

such election ;—and after such lists have been so delivered to the Clerks of the several wards, no alterations therein shall be made, of any kind, by any person or for any cause whatever, but the same shall be conclusive for the purpose of such election. And it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of Elections in each ward, to receive the votes of all persons, whose names are borne on the list of voters of their ward, and to refuse the votes of all persons, whose names are not borne on said list, without any discretionary power on their part ;—*Provided however*, that if any person claim to vote by a name, which, though borne on the ward list, is believed by the Inspector, to whom the vote is offered, to be intended for another person of the same name, he shall refer the same to the Warden, whose duty it shall be to decide upon the reception or rejection of the vote. And the Inspector shall cause a mark to be placed against the name of each voter in such list, at the time of giving his vote.

The object of these three sections (*Sections 34, 35 and 36* of the new draft), which together constitute a substitute for Section 24 of the present Charter, is to insure, as far as possible, the making of correct voting lists of the qualified voters of the city. The difficulties arising under the present very imperfect provision upon this subject, have been felt by all, and are believed to be these,—

1. The Mayor and Aldermen have now no basis for preparing these lists, excepting that annually taken by the Assessors, for the purposes of taxation. But this last is required to be “of every male inhabitant, between the ages of sixteen and seventy years, and whether a citizen or alien,”—thereby embracing a large number of persons, who either from want of age or of citizenship, are not qualified voters. The consequence is, that the names of many persons improperly get upon the voting lists, and when once there, it is difficult, if not impossible, to remove them.

2. The Mayor and Aldermen have now no official

information, as to those, who, though in other respects qualified voters, have yet forfeited their right by not paying their taxes. The names of those persons, therefore, which should be stricken from the lists, are, from this want of information, improperly permitted to remain.

3. There is great want, or extreme looseness of provision, as to the time of having the ward lists made up and exhibited,—and also as to the rights and duties of the Inspectors of Elections, as to the reception and rejection of votes, during the several elections.

The proposed amendments are designed to remedy these difficulties as follows, viz :—

1. To remedy the *first* named difficulty, *Section 34* of the new draft provides, that the Assessors, in their annual visits through the city, in addition to making a list of persons taxable, shall make another and distinct one of the *qualified voters*, with as much accuracy as possible, and return the same when made to the Mayor and Aldermen,—who will thus have a much more accurate basis for preparing the voting lists.

2. To remedy the difficulty *secondly* above named, *Sect. 35*, makes it the duty of the City Treasurer, a sufficiently long period before each election, to return to the Mayor and Aldermen a list of all those who have not paid the taxes, a payment of which is necessary to constitute them legal voters.

3. The difficulties *thirdly* above named, are proposed to be remedied by *Sect. 36* of the new draft, which provides,—

1. That the Mayor and Aldermen, from the lists so returned, and from other evidence that may be furnished them, shall make out alphabetical lists of the voters of each ward, *ten days* at least, before each election.

2. That they shall cause the list for each ward to be

posted up in some public place therein, *ten days* at least, prior to each election.

3. That they shall cause one copy of all the ward lists, to be exposed to public inspection, in their room, for at least *ten days* before every election.

4. That they shall be in session, either by full board or a committee, for *ten days* at least, prior to every election, to correct the lists.

5. That they shall deliver the lists, on days of election, to the Clerks of Wards.

6. That after the lists are so delivered, they shall on no account be altered by any one, but be conclusive for the purpose of such election :—thereby preventing all confusion arising from changing the lists while elections are going on.

7. That the Inspectors of Elections *shall receive* the votes, if offered, of all persons, whose names are on the list, and *shall refuse* the votes of those whose names are not on the list, without any discretion on the part of the Inspectors ;—thereby preventing any disputes, as to the right of voting, during the pendency of an election, and making the lists conclusive upon the Inspectors.

8. That if any controversy arise in consequence of several persons having the same name, the Warden alone shall determine it.

It is not supposed, that perfect accuracy in the preparation of the ward lists can be attained by any provisions. But it is believed that the adoption of the three sections proposed will cause a great improvement in this important matter.

The foregoing are all the substantial alterations proposed in the Charter, and those upon which the citizens will be called to vote, and the Committee have stated

the reasons, which recommend them. Some other verbal changes and transpositions, for the purpose of better arrangement have been made, but which do not affect the substance of the Charter.

It is desirable that the citizens should vote upon each of these alterations separately, and it is proposed that ballots should be given in, in the following form.

CITY CHARTER, NEW DRAFT.

1. Shall Sect. 2d as to Annual Meetings be approved ?
 2. Shall Sect. 3d as to Election of Ward Officers be approved ?
 3. Shall Sect. 8th as to Election of Common Councilmen be approved ?
 4. Shall Sect. 9th as to Election of School Committee be approved ?
 5. Shall Sect. 22d as to care of Public Property be approved ?
 6. Shall Sect. 24th as to Election of Overseers of the Poor be approved ?
 7. Shall Sect. 31st as to Powers of School Committee be approved ?
 8. Shall Sect. 34 }
 " 35 } as to Lists of Qualified Voters be ap-
 " 36 } proved ?
 9. Shall the new draft be presented to the Legislature for their action, with the exception of such sections, (if any) as may be voted against by a majority of the citizens : and in case any of these alterations be rejected by the citizens, shall the draft be sent to the Legislature conforming to the present provisions of the Charter on the subjects where the change proposed is not accepted ?
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City Document.—No. 6.

CITY OF BOSTON.

**RULES AND ORDERS
OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.**



RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1838.

BOSTON:

JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER,

No. 18 State Street.

1838.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Rights and Duties of the Chairman.

SECT. 1. The Chairman shall take the chair precisely at the hour to which the Committee may have adjourned ; he shall call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read, and proceed to business. In the absence of the Chairman, the oldest member present shall call the Committee to order, and preside until a Chairman *pro tempore* shall be chosen by ballot.

SECT. 2. He shall preserve decorum and order ; he may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board, on motion of any member, regularly seconded.

SECT. 3. He shall declare all votes ; but if any member doubt the vote, the Chairman, without further debate upon the question, shall require the members voting in the affirmative and negative, to rise and stand until they are counted, and he shall declare the result.

SECT. 4. He shall rise to address the Board, or to put a question, but may read sitting.

SECT. 5. The Chairman may call any member to the chair; provided such substitution shall not continue longer than one meeting. When the Board shall determine to go into Committee of the whole, the Chairman shall appoint the member who shall take the chair. The Chairman may express his opinion on any subject under debate; but in such case, he shall leave the chair, and appoint some other member to take it; and he shall not resume the chair while the same question is pending. But the Chairman may state facts, and give his opinion on questions of order, without leaving his place.

SECT. 6. When any member shall require a question to be taken by yeas and nays, the Chairman shall take the sense of the Board in that manner, provided *one third* of the members present are in favor of it.

SECT. 7. He shall propound all questions in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion shall be previous in its nature; except that in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum, and the longest time, shall be put first.

SECT. 8. After a motion is seconded, and stated by the Chairman, it shall be disposed of by vote of the Board, unless the mover withdraw it before a decision or amendment.

SECT. 9. The Chairman shall consider a motion to adjourn, as always in order, unless a member has possession of the floor, or any question has been put, and not decided; and it shall be decided without debate.

SECT. 10. He shall put the previous question in

the following form : “ Shall the main question be now put ? ”—and all amendments or further debate of the main question shall be suspended, until the previous question be decided ; and the previous question shall not be put, unless a majority of the members present are in favor of it.

SECT. 11. When two or more members happen to rise at the same time, the Chairman shall name the member who is first to speak.

SECT. 12. All Committees, except such as the Board determine to select by ballot, shall be nominated by the Chairman.

Rights and Duties of Members.

SECT. 13. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Board, he shall rise in his place, and respectfully address the Presiding Officer ; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality. He shall sit down as soon as he has done speaking.

SECT. 14. No member, in debate, shall mention another member by his name ; but may describe him by the ward he represents, the place he sits in, or such other designation as may be intelligible and respectful.

SECT. 15. No member speaking, shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to call to order, or to correct a mistake. But if any member in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the Rules of the Board, the Chairman *shall*, or any member *may*, call to order ; in

which case, the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Board, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate.

SECT. 16. When any member, shall violate any of the Rules and Orders of the Board, and the Board shall have determined that he has so transgressed, he shall not be allowed to speak, unless by way of excuse for the same, until he has made satisfaction.

SECT. 17. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without first obtaining leave of the Board; nor more than once, until all other members, choosing to speak, shall have spoken.

SECT. 18. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be considered by the Board, and not otherwise; and no member shall be permitted to submit a motion in writing, until he has read the same in his place, and it has been seconded.

SECT. 19. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but to adjourn; to lie on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a day certain; to commit; or to amend; or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence, in the order in which they stand arranged.

SECT. 20. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Chairman direct, or any member of the Board request it.

SECT. 21. When a motion has once been made, and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member to move for a reconsideration, and if such motion is seconded, it shall be open to debate, and be disposed of by the Board. And in case the motion be made at the same meeting, it shall

be competent for a majority of the members present to pass a vote of reconsideration ;—but if it be not made until the next meeting, the subject shall not be reconsidered unless a majority of the whole number of the Board shall vote therefor. But no more than *one* motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be permitted.

SECT. 22. No member shall be permitted to stand up, to the interruption of another, whilst any member is speaking ; or to pass unnecessarily between the Chairman and the person speaking.

SECT. 23. Every member who shall be present when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Board, for special reasons, excuse him.

SECT. 24. On the ‘ previous question,’ no member shall speak more than once without leave.

SECT. 25. A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.

SECT. 26. All motions and reports may be committed or recommitted, at the pleasure of the Board.

SECT. 27. The division of a question may be called for, where the sense will admit of it.

SECT. 28. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Board.

SECT. 29. No standing rule or order of the Board shall be suspended, unless *three-fourths* of the members present shall consent thereto ; nor shall any rule or order be repealed or amended, without one day’s notice being given of the motion therefor, nor unless a majority of the whole Board shall concur therein.

SECT. 30. Every member shall take notice of the

day and hour to which the Board may stand adjourned, and shall give his punctual attendance accordingly.

SECT. 31. No member shall be obliged to be on more than two committees at the same time, nor to be chairman of more than one.

Of Communications, Committees, Reports, and Resolutions.

SECT. 32. All memorials and other papers, addressed to the School Committee, shall be presented by the Chairman, or by a member in his place, who shall explain the subject thereof, and they shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they are presented, unless the Board shall otherwise direct.

SECT. 33. No Committee shall sit during the sitting of the Board, without special leave.

SECT. 34. The rules of proceeding in School Committee shall be observed in committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, excepting the rule limiting the times of speaking; but no member shall speak twice to any question, until every member choosing to speak, shall have spoken.

SECT. 35. In all elections by ballot, of Committees of the Board, the person having the highest number of votes shall act as Chairman; and when the Committee is nominated by the Chair, the person first named shall be the Chairman; but in case of his absence, the Committee shall have power to appoint a Chairman *pro tempore*. When a Committee is chosen

by ballot, and no one of the members chosen shall appear to be Chairman, according to the ballots given in, the Committee shall elect a Chairman. When a Committee is appointed consisting of one member from each ward, the first meeting thereof shall be notified by the Clerk, by direction of the Chairman ; and the Committee shall then appoint a Chairman.

SECT. 36. No meeting of any Committee shall be called upon less notice than twenty-four hours.

CITY OF BOSTON.

City Documents, No. 7—1838.

VAGRANT BOYS.



In Common Council, February 15, 1838.

The following Report was read, laid on the table, and with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, R. G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

In Common Council, January 11, 1838.

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee of Conference on the part of this Board, with the draft of an act accompanying the same, drawn by the City

Solicitor, relating to Juvenile Offenders, be taken from the files and referred to Messrs. Shattuck, Austin, and Ellis, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, to consider and report, and that said Committee obtain and report the written answer of the Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation to the inquiry, whether in the event of the passage of the proposed act, the arrangement contemplated would be acceptable to those two Boards; and that the said Committee be further instructed to obtain and report the written opinion of the City Solicitor, on the following point:

1st. Whether the Legislature can constitutionally make a law by which minors can be confined in the House of Reformation without having been first convicted before a judicial tribunal, of an infraction of some one of the statutes of this Commonwealth.

2d. Whether the City Council have authority to cause taxes to be assessed on the citizens for the support of minors not convicted of any criminal offence—nor of any of the specifications of the acts relating to vagrants—nor coming under the laws regulating the support of paupers.

Sent up for concurrence.

PH. MARETT, *President.*

In the Board of Aldermen, January 15, 1838.

Read and concurred, and the Committee on the Jail, &c. was joined.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, *Mayor.*

The Committee of Conference, on the subject matter of difference between the two branches of the City Government, relative to a modification of the law, as to the manner of committing children to the "House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders," have attended to the subject, and

R E P O R T :

That they have consulted with the City Solicitor, who has prepared the draft of "An Act in addition to an Act entitled an Act concerning Juvenile Offenders in the City of Boston," and recommend that the same be presented for the action of the Legislature at the coming session, which the Committee recommend for adoption by their respective Boards.

MOSES GRANT,

Chairman of Com. on the part of the Com. Council.

December 28, 1837.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Juvenile Offenders in the City of Boston."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Directors of the House

for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders in the City of Boston be, and they hereby are authorized to receive into the said house for the purposes of the act to which this act is in addition, any child who may in the judgment of the Directors of the House of Industry in said City be a proper subject therefor; *provided always*, that the assent of the father, mother, or legal guardian of such child, at the discretion of the said Directors of the House of Industry, shall be first obtained for that purpose.

City Council, February 15, 1838.

The Joint Committee who were appointed to consider and report on the subject of a proposed act in addition to an act concerning Juvenile Offenders in the City of Boston, taken from the files, and to obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor in relation to said act, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit herewith the opinion of the City Solicitor, and the views of the Board of Directors of the House of Industry, and of the House of Reformation on the subject. As the opinion of the City Solicitor is clear, and they think conclusive, they do not deem it necessary to add any thing to a decision which seems to them to put the question at rest. They ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the House of Industry, Boston, January 12th, 1838,

A communication from his Honor the Mayor, enclosing a proposed additional act relating to Juvenile Offenders in the City of Boston, conferring on the Directors of the House of Reformation authority to receive into that institution "any child who may in the judgment of the Directors of the House of Industry in said city, be a proper subject therefor," was laid before the Board, with a request that this Board would consider the same, and determine whether said additional act would be acceptable to this Board if passed; whereupon

Voted, unanimously, that this Board have no objection to the proposed additional act; but they would respectfully suggest, that in their opinion it would be preferable to confer all the proposed additional powers on the Directors of the House of Reformation.

By order of and in behalf of the Directors of the House of Industry.

RICHARDS CHILD, *Chairman*.

Faneuil Hall, February 13, 1838.

To the Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, Mayor.

SIR,

Your communication, enclosing the draft of an amendment to the act concerning Juvenile Offenders in the City of Boston, has been laid before the Di-

rectors of the House of Reformation. They have taken the subject into consideration agreeably to your request, and have directed me to inform you that in their opinion, such an amendment of the law would not be desirable.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL KETTELL,

Clerk of the Directors of the House of Reformation.

City Solicitor's Office, }
February 12, 1838. }

Hon. S. A. ELIOT, Mayor.

SIR,

I have received your letter, on behalf of a Joint Committee of the City Council, communicating two questions, viz:

1. Can the Legislature constitutionally make a law by which minors may be confined in the House of Reformation, without having been first convicted before a judicial tribunal of an infraction of some one of the statutes of this Commonwealth?

2. Have the City Council authority to cause taxes to be assessed on the citizens for the support of minors not convicted of any criminal offence, nor of any of the specifications of the acts relating to vagrants, nor coming under the laws regulating the support of paupers?

In reply to the first question I beg leave to observe—that the persons, who are now deemed to be

subjects of the House of Reformation, are those who have committed crimes or offences. Now by the constitution of this Commonwealth all persons accused of crimes or offences are to be tried agreeably to the following provisions.

“Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation.” “And no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by law.” *Constitut. Bill of Rights, Art. 14.*

“No subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.” *Constitut. Bill of Rights, Art. 12.*

“All judicial officers duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution”—(i. e. justices of the peace.) *Constitut. ch. 3, art. 1.*

“All judicial officers * * * * shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council.” *Chap. 2, art. 9.*

The general construction and effect of these provisions of the constitution are well settled by the courts, so that they can be no longer questioned.

No arrest can be made except upon a judicial warrant issued upon an indictment or complaint under

oath. No person can be tried and deprived of liberty or property, except by a judicial tribunal. No judicial tribunal can be constituted, unless its officers be appointed during good behavior, (except in the case of justices of the peace, which is specially provided for in the constitution)—and no such officers can be appointed except by the governor and council.

All statutes in contravention of these provisions would be wholly void.

These principles are fatal to the suggestions, that an examination of these cases might be had by the Directors of the House or any similar body. Parents cannot by any assent, or other act, surrender the rights of their children, secured to them by the constitution of the Commonwealth, which has forbidden even to the Legislature the exercise of this power, or the granting of it to others. The very attempt in parents to do this is criminal; they might as well assent to the commitment of their children to the State Prison as to the House of Reformation.

If any offence has been committed, this power can only be exercised in the manner described; and no assent of any person whatsoever can add to, or diminish it. And, in case any minor should be wrongfully committed, the superintendent, directors, parents, and all other persons aiding and participating, would be liable to a criminal prosecution and a civil suit for conspiracy, assault and battery or false imprisonment.

If, on the other hand, no offence has been committed, the House of Reformation cannot be used for purposes of discipline and restraint by means of any

civil contract, such as an indenture of apprenticeship, or the like; because it is one of the places of confinement or imprisonment under the laws, and by the authority of the Commonwealth, for purposes wholly repugnant to such use: and because the provisions of the pauper laws, by which alone such apprenticeships are authorized, cannot be thus used in derogation of personal liberty and in evasion of the constitution of the Commonwealth. Besides, to effect the purpose intended, it must be done in some manner contrary not merely to the present provisions of the constitution and statutes, but to the spirit of the whole law of apprenticeship; the apprenticeship would be a mere personal trust and contract between individuals, the superintendent and the minor; and, as the trust and indentures cannot be assigned, if the superintendent should leave the establishment, he could not without a breach of his covenant, permit his apprentices to remain behind; or, if he should die, the indentures would become void; and thus, in either case the establishment would be dissolved. Public officers will not undertake these extra-official and private trusts, nor bind themselves by covenants operating upon them personally, perhaps for years after the expiration of their offices.

2. In reply to the second question proposed I have to state—that the power to cause taxes to be assessed for the purposes in question is not among the powers granted to towns by any statute, or possessed by them by our ancient common law and usage. If minors can be confined, in the manner described, agreeably to the constitution and laws, the legislature might, by an act accepted by the citizens,

grant power to a town to raise money for the support of a suitable establishment ; but, if the confinement would be illegal, no act would authorize taxation for its support.

I am, sir,

Your ob't and humble servant,

JNO. PICKERING,

City Solicitor.

CITY OF BOSTON.

City Document.—No. 8.—1838.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.



THE Directors of the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders beg leave to present to the City Council a report of the condition of the institution of which they are the appointed guardians.

As the history of the institution until its removal to the beautiful and commodious building it now occupies, is familiar to those whom they now address, the Directors will confine themselves to the task of giving an exposition of the duties which they have imposed upon themselves, of those of the immediate officers of the establishment, and of the manner in which the children, who are committed to their care, are managed and employed and disposed of.

Of the Duties of the Directors.

Soon after the Directors receive a certificate of their election, they proceed to organize themselves as a board for the transaction of business, by electing a chairman, a clerk, and the following standing committees, viz: a committee on accounts, a committee on supplies, a committee on instruction, a committee on indentures, and a committee on employment.

In the appointment of these various committees, the board make it a rule to select those of its members to serve on them, who from their usual occupations and business habits are most likely to be familiar with the duties they may be called upon to perform.

The duty of the committee on accounts is to examine and pass upon all bills, and demands, for the payment of money on account of the institution; and no demand against the institution is ever approved by the board, unless it be first certified as correct by a majority of this committee.

The duty of the committee on supplies is to make, or authorize purchases of provisions, stores, fuel, and other articles for the use of the house, and a certificate of this committee must be produced before any bill for supplies is passed by the board.

The committee on instruction have the supervision of the schools, prescribe the course of studies, select the books, and are required to report to the board from time to time, such facts in relation to the schools as they may think necessary. It is incumbent on this committee to examine, at least once in two months, both the boys and girls, in reading, spelling, writing,

arithmetic, and such other branches as may be taught; and no boy under the age of fourteen years can be bound out to any trade whatever, until this committee shall have been consulted as to his attainments in these branches of education.

The committee on indentures are required in all cases to consider and report, or decide on applications for boys or girls, which may be referred to them; and no boy can be bound to any trade or occupation, unless this committee shall report that his constitution and state of health are in their opinion fitted for such trade or occupation.

The duty of the committee on employments is to suggest and recommend to the Directors for their approval, such kinds of arts, and trades, and labor, as may be most conveniently carried on in the house, and best adapted to the age, mental capacity and physical strength of the inmates, and which at the same time may promise some pecuniary advantage to the institution, and to the individual after he may leave the house; and when the Directors vote to introduce any such employment, it becomes the duty of this committee to see that it be properly commenced and successfully pursued. The number and kind of employments which are now carried on in the institution, will be treated of in the article under the head of employments.

Of the Officers of the Institution and their Duties.

The officers of the institution consist of a superintendent, chaplain, matron, and an instructress; and are elected by the board annually, in the following manner. The superintendent and the chaplain are

nominated and elected by the Directors. The other officers are nominated by the superintendent to the Board of Directors, who confirm or reject such nomination.

Duties of the superintendent. The general superintendence of both the male and female departments of the institution, is intrusted to the superintendent, who is accountable to the Board of Directors for the faithful discharge of his duties. All orders of the board respecting the internal management of the house are given through him, and he is to see that these and all other rules and regulations which may from time to time be adopted, are strictly enforced; that the officers and other persons in the employment of the institution, are diligent in the discharge of their respective duties:—that the health and comfort of the children, and their intellectual, moral and religious improvement are properly regarded, and that all the concerns of the institution, which come under his cognizance, are managed with strict economy.

In the discipline of the children he is to be mild, but firm; judiciously rewarding the meritorious, and punishing the guilty with promptness, justice and impartiality. It is his duty also to keep a record of the date of admission, age and birth-place of every child committed to the institution, the court from which the child was sent, the offence for which the commitment was made; the names, occupations and habits of the parents, and such other particulars connected with the history of the child as may be deemed important. It is required of the superintendent to report weekly to the Directors, the number of children in the house, also the number that have been admit-

ted into, and that have been dismissed from the house during the week; the number in each grade, the manner in which they are employed, the amount of work done, the supplies received, and such other information as he may think worthy of notice, or may be required by the Directors. He is to render a weekly account of the work done by the boys, and for whom done, and of all receipts and payments made by him on account of the institution.

In the absence of the superintendent, the duties of his office are to be discharged by the chaplain.

Duties of the chaplain. It is the duty of the chaplain to officiate at the customary religious services on the Sabbath, and at morning and evening prayers; to attend to the instruction of the boys in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and in such other branches as may be required by the Directors, at least four hours a day, and to avail himself of every suitable occasion to impart to them a knowledge of their moral and religious duties. In case of sickness or absence of the chaplain, his duties are performed by the superintendent, or by such other person as he may think proper to designate, subject to the revision of the Board of Directors at their next meeting.

In order to accomplish the objects of the institution, a perfect and constant separation of the sexes has been deemed necessary by the Directors. The female department of the institution, therefore, is intrusted to the superintendence of a matron and an instructress, who are immediately accountable to the superintendent for the performance of their respective duties, which are as follows:

Duties of the matron. The duty of the matron is

to take charge of the domestic concerns of the house; to see that the rooms and other parts of the house are kept clean; that the beds and clothing of the children are decent and comfortable, and that the food is properly cooked, and regularly furnished at appointed hours. It is incumbent on her to carefully instruct the girls committed to her charge in the duties of housewifery, and to see that they diligently perform such work as may be assigned them, in a neat and faithful manner.

Duties of the instructress. The instructress is required to teach the girls in plain sewing and knitting, and to devote four hours a day to their instruction in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and such other branches as the Directors may think necessary; and it is the duty of both the matron and instructress to embrace every proper opportunity to instruct the girls in their moral and religious duties.

No officer or other person regularly in the employment of the institution can be absent from the house for more than one day at a time, without leave of the Directors, or the visiting committee, nor for a shorter time without the permission of the superintendent.

Classification and Discipline of the Children.

When children are sent to the house, they are examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have any cutaneous or other disease, and are then thoroughly washed and cleansed, and furnished if necessary, with clean and comfortable clothing. If it be thought expedient, they are kept apart from the other inmates for a longer or shorter time according to their age and the nature of the offence for which they were committed.

The children in both male and female departments are divided, according to character, into four grades. The most exemplary being placed in the first grade. The new comer is first placed in the fourth grade, where he remains until his conduct entitles him to be admitted into the upper and more honorable grades.

From the two highest grades, boys and girls are selected as monitors, and for places of confidence and honor. Those in the first grade are indulged by certain privileges in addition to those enjoyed by members of the second and lower grades.

In the months of January, February, November and December, the children are required to rise at six o'clock. In the months of March, April, September and October, the hour for rising is five o'clock; and in May, June, July and August, half-past four o'clock. The hour for retiring to bed throughout the year is eight o'clock. The subject of the daily government and particular discipline exercised over the children, will be best understood by the following description of the same, furnished by the superintendent.

“At the appointed hour the boys rise simultaneously at the ringing of a hand bell, and each one proceeds immediately to dress himself and make his bed. When this is done, and all have placed themselves in an orderly position by their bed-sides, an opportunity for private devotion is afforded to those who may feel disposed to engage in that duty. Nearly all of them are accustomed to assume the attitude of devotion, and many, it is presumed, attend with much sincerity to the duty, which usually occupies from five to eight minutes. The boys then march to

the assembling room, where a portion of the scriptures is read, and prayers offered by the chaplain. The time between this and the hour for breakfast, which is seven o'clock, is occupied by the boys in washing themselves, combing their heads, cleaning the house, and in recreation. From the breakfast table the boys are marched to the school room, where they are employed in their various studies two hours, or from half-past seven until half-past nine o'clock. At the close of the school, the boys proceed to the work shops, where they are engaged until half-past twelve o'clock. Half an hour is then allowed them to play, to wash and prepare for dinner, which is in readiness and on the table at one o'clock. After dinner the boys have a few minutes for recreation. From half-past one until half-past four o'clock, they are again employed in the work shops. At five o'clock, an interval of half an hour having been allowed for exercise, for washing, &c., they are assembled for supper. From half-past five until half-past seven, they are again engaged in their various school exercises—after which, the cases of misconduct that may have occurred during the day, are investigated and settled by the superintendent—a portion of scripture is read, prayers offered, a hymn sung, and the boys retire to bed, a few minutes being allowed them as in the morning, for private devotion. The above history of a single day gives the history of nearly every week-day in the whole year. On christmas and thanksgiving days, and on the fourth of July, the children are allowed food of a better kind than usual, are exempted from their ordinary occupations, and permitted to indulge in such recreations and amusements as may be deemed innocent and agreeable.

On Sunday, all labor is dispensed with that is not considered absolutely necessary, and the children are assembled in the chapel forenoon and afternoon, for religious worship. After the afternoon services the children attend a Sunday school, and usually a meeting for practical instruction in church music.

Although, in the above account, reference has been made to the boys only, yet it should be observed that the same general regulations affecting them, pertain also to the girls, so far as the nature of their employments will permit.

Generally speaking, the superintendent does not often experience any great difficulty in preserving the prescribed discipline of the house; and consequently the punishments allowed in the institution are few and mild in their character. They consist chiefly in bad marks, deprivation of play and other privileges; loss of grade, confinement in solitude, with occasionally a loss of a meal. In some few instances, other and more severe punishments have been found necessary, and have been resorted to. A disposition and attempts to escape from the house are frequently manifested by the older and more unmanageable boys, and occasionally they have succeeded in running away. For these crimes, and particularly for repetitions of them, they have been subjected occasionally to some personal chastisement and embarrassing confinement.

Of the Health of the Children.

Since the removal of the children into the new house, they have, almost without exception, enjoyed excellent health. Although many of them have inherited feeble frames and scrofulous constitutions,

and are, therefore, predisposed to disease, yet it is generally the case, that, after a short residence in their new lodgings, they become more healthy and vigorous, and are able to endure an amount of labor which they were incapable of enduring prior to their commitment. The favorable location and judicious construction of the new building, and the hygienic measures which have been adopted and put in practice for the physical improvement of its inmates, all tend to produce this desirable result. Each child is required by the rules of the house to wash himself at regular periods, and at all times when necessary, and to keep his body cleansed by frequent bathing. Their linen is frequently changed, and their clothes are warm and comfortable and adapted to the temperature of the seasons and the nature of their occupations. The sleeping and school-rooms and work-shops, all of which are large and airy, are required always to be kept well ventilated, dry and properly swept and scoured, and in a condition favorable to health. The food is simple but nourishing, and well prepared, and is always served at regular hours; and such employments and labor are introduced into the house and imposed upon the children as, in the opinion of the Directors, will not only not prove detrimental to their physical growth, but which will tend to promote the healthful developement and power of each individual constitution. In fact all the rules which have been established for the employment and discipline of the children, while in the house, requiring, as they do, a succession of physical and mental exercise, seem to be well calculated to promote and keep in healthy activity the bodily and mental powers of all; and while

these rules are strictly adhered to, and constantly observed, the Directors believe that the health of the institution will continue as favorable as it has been during the past year. No epidemic has prevailed among the children since they have inhabited the new house ; no death has occurred, and but few of them have been affected even with common colds, or the slight affections common to our seasons and climate. Ample provisions have, however, been made for any that may be attacked by disease. A particular room of the house has been set apart for a hospital, and has been provided with all the necessary conveniences for sick persons ; and when any one of the children is unwell, he is immediately removed to this room, and is kindly attended by the matron or some proper nurse, and whenever it may be necessary a physician is called to attend the patient.

Only one thing seems to be wanting to render the hygienic means of preserving the health of the children satisfactory to the Directors, and that is a more abundant supply of pure soft water. The want of this is daily experienced, and seriously felt, and the efforts which have been made by the city authorities to supply it, have not yet proved successful.

The attention of the Directors in relation to the health of the subjects of the institution, does not cease, when the children leave the house before their majority. In selecting a trade or occupation for a child, particular reference is had to his physical powers, and to the hereditary peculiarities of his constitution ; and when a child is apprenticed to any occupation, his master is required to watch over his health and from

time to time to report to the Directors respecting the state of it.

Of the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Children.

The means of moral and religious instruction of the inmates of the house are such as are usually adopted and put in practice in all institutions of the kind in our country. As has already been stated, the services of each day commence and terminate with the reading of a portion of the scriptures by the chaplain, and with prayers. On each Sabbath the chaplain performs the customary religious services, which all the children are required to attend; and in the evening he gives the children instruction such as is usually communicated in our Sabbath schools, and endeavors to enlighten them in relation to all their moral and religious duties as taught in the scriptures. Each child who can read is furnished with a bible, and has access to such other books and publications as are calculated to improve his religious and moral sentiments. It is required also of each and every officer of the institution to embrace every possible occasion to assist in the great work of reforming the character of the children, by the influence of their own good example, by friendly advice and moral lectures. And during their visits to the institution, the Directors consider it a part of their duty to converse freely, and in a friendly manner, with the children in relation to their conduct, and to urge them forward in a course of virtuous actions. It should also be mentioned in this connexion, that when a child is to leave the house he is presented with a

bible, and the master to whom he is bound is required to furnish him with the means of religious instruction by sending him to church regularly every Sabbath, by sending him to a Sabbath school, provided he be of a proper age to become a member of such a school, and by placing in his hands such books and publications as may be useful to him.

Of the Intellectual Instruction of the Children.

Two schools are established in the institution for the education of its inmates ; one for the boys, and one for the girls.

The school for the boys is taught by the chaplain with the assistance of another person, and of some of the older scholars.

The school for the girls is taught by a well educated and accomplished instructress, assisted by some one or two of her oldest and best educated pupils. The branches taught at the present time, in both schools, are reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. The last named branch of study has been lately introduced, and is attended to only by a few individuals. Each school is divided into four classes, and such books are used, and such instruction given in each class as are adapted to the capacities of the learners. Two hours in the forenoon, and two hours in the afternoon are devoted to instruction. The exercises of the morning school are writing, arithmetic, and geography. In the afternoon school the children are instructed in reading, spelling and the definition of words, &c. The discipline of the schools and the methods of instruction are similar to those adopted, in other schools of the city. The schools are often

visited by the Directors, and an examination of them is made regularly at stated periods by the committee on instruction, and in the presence of the whole board—at the termination of which an address is usually made to the children by the chairman of the board. The education of most of the children when committed, is found generally to be very limited. Many of them are ignorant even of the letters of the alphabet. At present, however, there are but four children in the institution who cannot read, and these four have lately been committed. A large majority of both sexes are able to read and spell correctly and with ease, and have a considerable knowledge of arithmetic, and can write a fair legible hand. The writing books of most of the girls and many of the boys will bear a fair comparison with those of the pupils of the city schools. As an education competent to the transaction of the common business of life is an object of the first importance to the children, the Directors have established the rule that no boy under fourteen years of age shall be bound out until he shall be able to read and write correctly, and possess such a knowledge of arithmetic as will enable him to keep his own accounts. This rule for the last two years, with one or two exceptions, has been rigidly adhered to; and when a child is bound to a master, it is on the express condition that he shall be taught to read, write and cypher.

Of the Employments of the Children.

The difficulty of finding employment for the boys which would yield some profit, and at the same time promote their health without interfering too much

with the necessary branches of education has been a cause of embarrassment to the Directors from the first. The limited number of boys, taken in connexion with their ages, and the deficiencies of education which in a majority of cases is found to exist on their admission to the house, forbid the introduction and prosecution of mechanical employments in any great variety or magnitude; and past experience has demonstrated the inexpediency of attempting such of them as require any very considerable outlay of capital in the purchase of stock and materials, or costly aid in teaching and superintending a skilful manufacture of them. While the Directors would not feel themselves justified in adding to the present expenses of the establishment by incurring losses in such undertakings, yet they are of the opinion, that in the application of the labor of the inmates, the pecuniary profit realized is to be held in subordinate importance to the healthfulness and constancy of the employments pursued; such being preferred as will best promote the developement and strength of the physical powers, and the acquirement of fixed habits of industry. The following statement furnishes a view of the amount of productive labor performed by the inmates in the years 1835 and 1836; a portion done in the former year not having been paid for till a subsequent period, is necessarily included in the statement.

The institution was at that time located within a circumscribed portion of the building now appropriated to the House of Correction, and the average number of inmates was about 55 boys and 20 girls.

7,766½ days work—making brass nails, \$827 63

8,044 lbs of wool picked and burred, (partly done in 1835)	\$131 33
1,598 pairs of duck trowsers made, (part done in 1835)	223 72
6,362 grain-bags made,	127 24
1,570 days work making brass nails, in last quarter of 1835,	157 00

In the summer of 1836, a portion of land allotted to the institution was cultivated by the boys, and a sufficient quantity of potatoes raised to supply the house during the year, or about 350 bushels.

The inmates were transferred to the new house at the close of the year 1836, which operation, of necessity caused a suspension of their common occupations for a number of days.

The following shows the work done the past year, for which payment is to be received, viz:

4,898 days' work making brass nails,	\$612 25
9,134 lbs wool picked,	237 97

The well known stagnation of business, which has marked this year as a year of suffering in all departments of labor, has had a serious bearing on our institution, and has caused a diminution both in amount and productiveness of the labor, which under other circumstances of the times, might have been accomplished by the inmates. The making of brass nails which has been considered the most successful employment hitherto undertaken, is carried on under a contract with Messrs. Demerest & Co., who originally stipulated to employ from 20 to 25 boys in the business. Had that number been retained until the present time, the income from that source for the past year would have been nearly doubled. But the

demand for brass nails having become limited, and their market value much depreciated in the early part of the season, the Directors, on this representation, and the urgent request of Demerest & Co. were in April last, compelled to allow a reduction in the number of boys employed, so that 15 only have been employed in the business since that period. These, according to the terms of the contract, are to be, and are employed 5, 6 and 7 hours a day during three divisions of the year of four months each. The price per day for the labor of each boy is $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. This business was commenced in October 1835, from which time to the close of the month of December, 1837, it has yielded the sum of \$1,596 83 cents. Besides the labor performed by the boys as above stated, there has been made by other boys during the past year, for the use of the inmates of the house, 333 pairs of shoes, and 154 pairs of shoes have been mended, and 109 pairs of stockings knit—the value of which labor may be fairly estimated as follows:—

For making 333 pairs of shoes, at 25	
cents per pair,	\$33 25
For mending 154 pairs of shoes, at 20	
cents per pair,	30 80
For knitting 109 pairs of stockings, at	
20 cents per pair,	21 80

The time of a number of boys, it should be mentioned, is daily employed in domestic occupations of the house, the value of which should be considered in the general account of labor, although it is unnecessary to estimate it.

The cultivation of the grounds, which have been appropriated to the use of the institution, deserves a

particular notice in this report. During the past summer an average number of about 12 boys have been employed in gardening and work connected therewith ; and many more might have been employed in this useful and healthy occupation, had the grounds been more extensive. The Directors feel a strong predilection for this kind of occupation for the inmates of the house on many accounts. In the first place, it is well adapted to the capacity of the boys, and is one of the best means of promoting their physical health and sustaining their moral discipline. In the second place, it is one in which all of them, almost without exception, prefer to be employed and take pleasure in being engaged. In being thus employed they also gain a kind of knowledge, which, in after life, will be of essential benefit to them. It has much in its favor, too, on the score of economy, and should the city council extend the limits of the grounds attached to the house, in compliance with the request of the board made some months since, an attempt will be made by the Directors to introduce gardening and farming on a more extensive scale, as a part of the regular occupation of the boys.

It is well known that the cultivation and raising of vegetables affords a profitable income to farmers in the vicinity of our city, even when they are obliged to pay a high price for hired labor ; and since many of the boys of the house are competent to perform the labor necessary for the production of these necessary articles of consumption, the Directors cannot but believe that gardening, on a more extensive scale than has yet been carried on, would yield a satisfactory income to the institution, and at the same time, be

turned to a salutary account by the superintendent, in the moral and physical treatment of his charge. The land now appropriated to the institution, was, at the commencement of the last season, in a rough and uncultivated state. In order to subdue it and to prepare it for productiveness, and to aid and direct the boys in their horticultural labors, the board found it expedient to employ for a few months an experienced gardener.

The following statement made by the superintendent, in his weekly report in September last, will show the results of the labor of the gardener, and his twelve juvenile assistants, during the time they were occupied on the land.

“Our crop of potatoes, which are of an excellent quality, has been assorted and measured, and amounts to 310 bushels. Besides our potatoes, and an amount of turnips, beets, onions, &c., sufficient to carry us through the winter, we have been supplied from the garden through the summer with an abundance of vegetables of every variety, much to our comfort; and a considerable expense in marketing has been thus saved. In addition to the raising of the products that have been mentioned, a considerable amount of labor has been performed in various other ways, which, without a little reflection, we should be in danger of losing credit for. The bank in front of the house is a work of some magnitude, and must have cost at least two or three hundred dollars, had the labor which was required to accomplish it, been paid for. The whole length of the bank is 660 feet; its height for 230 feet of that distance, is about 25 feet. From this point of elevation the bank descends grad-

ually to the common plain. In the building of this bank all the earth was raised or levelled, and all the sods were cut, taken up and spread by the boys, with the assistance and instruction of the man employed to superintend the garden generally."

It has been, and probably will be, the fortune of this institution, in common with that of similar institutions of our country, to have boys returned to it by their masters, in consequence of bad conduct during their apprenticeship. A number of boys of this character, and of advanced age, having been returned to the house for various causes; and a portion of these having made some progress in the art of shoe-making, to which they had been apprenticed, the Directors, in July last, deemed it expedient to make an effort to turn the knowledge which these boys had gained in the vocation above named, to some good account, both for the boys themselves and the institution. They have, therefore, prepared a shop in one of the halls of the house, for the shoe-making business, have furnished it with the necessary tools, and raw material, and placed a number of boys in it who had already made some progress in the art. These boys are now, and have been for about two months, employed in this business, under the instruction of an experienced workman. They are viewed in the light of apprentices, and by the rules which have been prescribed for their government, they have every possible inducement to accomplish themselves as able workmen in the business; and thus to prepare themselves for future independence and usefulness. The Directors hope hereafter to give a satisfactory account of the result of this new experiment.

Although the number of girls in the institution has always been much smaller than that of boys, yet a comparison of the amount of services rendered by them to the support of the house will show much in their favor.

This will be more apparent when it is considered that about one third of the whole number were under 14 years of age when committed to the institution, and that most of them were in a condition of great ignorance, in all respects, and had all their habits of industry to form, and their duties to learn. All the cooking, and washing, and ironing; all other domestic labor of the female department of the house, and all the making and mending of bed furniture and of garments, both for themselves and the boys, is done by them under the superintendence of the matron and the instructress.

A minute specification of the articles made and repaired by them during the year 1837, might be furnished, but the following aggregate statement taken from the superintendent's reports, will suffice.

The girls have made during the year 1837,
 114 boys' frocks,
 29 " jackets,
 177 " pantaloons,
 105 gowns,
 141 pair of stockings,
 962 articles of bed furniture for themselves and boys,
 and they have mended 6,264 garments of different kinds.

Of the Disposal of the Children of the Institution.

Arduous and important as are the duties which relate to the management of the house itself, and the instruction and employment of the inmates, the duties of the Directors do by no means end there. One of the most difficult offices devolving on them, is, to select in the first place, suitable occupations, and in the second place, proper persons to whom the boys should be bound. Of all occupations, that of farming is preferred, not only as being the most healthful but best calculated to improve the character. Indentures to farmers provide for the payment of 100 dollars to the apprentice on coming of age. As the applications, however, to obtain boys for this employment, are comparatively few, a majority of the boys are apprenticed to different trades. Shoe-making in its various branches in the neighboring towns, is the trade to which the greatest number are bound. The annexed table, marked A, will show the number apprenticed, and to what occupations, and other statistical accounts relative to the subjects of the institution.

The Directors take every precaution in their power to secure good treatment to, and provide for the well-being and happiness of the boys. The indentures specially provide, that the apprentice shall be taught to read, write and cipher, and shall receive proper moral and religious instruction; that he shall be properly provided with food, apparel and other necessities, both in sickness and in health, during the term of apprenticeship, and at the expiration thereof, shall be furnished with two full suits of good clothes, one for the Sabbath and the other for working days.

The Directors require before binding an apprentice, a certificate from the selectmen of the town where the applicant resides, that he is a person of good moral character and proper to be intrusted with the care of youth. The indentures also provide, that a similar certificate shall be furnished, that he has fulfilled all the conditions of it. When a boy or girl leaves the house, they take with them a letter, the form of which is annexed, marked B—setting forth the duties and rights of the apprentice. A letter is also given to the master, stating the requirements of the board, and a list of questions to be answered by him every year, in relation to the apprentice—a form of which is as also annexed, marked C.

In addition to these precautions, the superintendent makes an annual visit to the towns in the neighborhood of Boston, where many of the children are placed, to ascertain their condition. Notwithstanding all these precautions, one of the most difficult as well as important duties of the Directors, consists in watching over those who have been bound out by them. It not infrequently happens, notwithstanding the care that is taken in this respect, that the occupation selected is found not to agree with the health of the apprentice, and it becomes necessary to change it. A great deal of time is spent by the board in settling disputes between masters and apprentices, taking care that the indentures are faithfully observed, procuring new places for those who from any cause are returned to the house, or are out of employment, and inquiring into the circumstances of all. When it is considered that the number under the care of the Directors, out of the house, is nearly double the aver-

age number of inmates, it will be perceived that this is a very important consideration in estimating the utility of the institution. If the sole object of it was to keep eighty or an hundred children in employment, it would be questionable whether the amount expended for its support, might not be applied to some more useful object. But in addition to what has just been stated in relation to the utility of the institution, the moral effect produced on the minds of some parents by the mere existence of such an establishment, is no unimportant consideration. The fear of having their children sent there on a public sentence, operates on many parents who are insensible to higher motives. And in this connexion the Directors hope to be excused for venturing a few remarks on a plan which is proposed to remove the difficulties in the way of sending children to the house. Any change of this kind should not, in their opinion, be adopted without grave consideration. It is found that the stigma of a recorded judgment operates very strongly on the minds of parents, and it is to be apprehended that some might be found who would allow their children to go to the house for very slight causes, provided their commitment could be brought about without an open complaint and conviction in court. It is found even now, that where children are committed on complaint of their parents, these same parents, within a few weeks and sometimes a few days, are uneasy, and are unwearied in their efforts to procure their release. It may be questioned also, whether any less than a legal sentence of an established court of justice ought to take a child from its parents and place him under the guardianship of oth-

ers till he becomes 21 years of age. This is the consequence as the law now stands, of sending a child to the house—a power as great as the nature of our institutions will probably bear. If the power of committing to the house is to be extended, the extension should undoubtedly be accompanied by some limitation as to the length of time the restraint is to continue.

Of the Expenditures of the Institution.

It is believed that this institution is conducted with as much economy of the public purse as any kindred establishment supporting the same number of subjects of the like character. The sum appropriated by the city for the support of the house in 1836, was 7,000 dollars. The average number of inmates for that year was 77. There was expended in that year for their subsistence and instruction, 8,215 dollars and 13 cents. The average number of inmates during the year 1837, has been 90. This great increase has not been owing altogether to the greater number of commitments during that period; but in part to the decreasing demand for apprentices arising from the recent embarrassments of the times. These consequences are still felt in the endeavors to dispose of the boys by apprenticeship. The city council, at the commencement of the financial year of 1837, made an appropriation of 7,000 dollars for the support of the house, to which fund may be added the sum of 1,500 dollars paid to the city auditor out of the treasury of the institution, being the proceeds of the labor of the inmates. The expenditures for 1837, were as follows, viz.

For provisions,	\$3,800 91
“ salaries of the officers,	2,521 20
“ furniture,	433 60
“ clothing,	714 31
“ fuel and lights,	1,384 01
“ miscellaneous expenditure,	1,047 54
	\$9,901 57

Note.—In the above statement the expenditures are given for the civil year, from January to December, in order that the accounts may correspond in date with the other portions of the report. The financial year commences with the first day of May, and the annual statement of the expenditures made to the city council, is brought down to that period. This should be borne in mind, as the auditor's accounts for the financial year, must not be expected to agree with the sums above stated.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD BROOKS,
H. F. BAKER,
LARRA CRANE,
JOHN L. DIMMOCK,
GEO. B. EMERSON,
JOHN D. FISHER,
JOHN RAYNER,
JAS. C. WILD.

Boston, February 5th, 1838.

*Since the above was written, a supply of good water has been obtained.

APPENDIX A.

Number in the house January 1, 1838—Males 85, Females 26—Total 111—for offences as follows:

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Larceny,	40	14
Disobedience,	27	6
Idleness,	4	1
Vagrancy,	13	1
Drunkenness,	1	0
Cheating,	0	1
Lasciviousness,	0	3
	—	—
	85	26

	AGES.	
Between 8 and 10,	5 boys,	1 girl.
“ 10 “ 12,	13 “	1 “
“ 12 “ 14,	26 “	6 “
“ 14 “ 16,	22 “	14 “
“ 16 “ 18,	13 “	4 “
“ 18 “ 21,	6 “	0 “
	—	—
	85	26

	BORN	
In the United States,	57 boys,	17 girls.
“ England,	1 “	1 “
“ Ireland,	11 “	7 “
“ British Provinces,	14 “	1 “
“ Greece,	1 “	0 “
At sea,	1 “	0 “
	—	—
	85	26

Committed by the Courts.—Police, 79 boys, 25 girls.
Municipal, 6 “ 1 “

85 26

Whole number now at apprenticeship—Males 131

Females 9

Total, 140

B.

MY YOUNG FRIEND,

By the indentures entered into by this Board on the one part, and by Mr. _____ on the other, you understand that you are bound as an apprentice to him, to the _____ day of _____ 18____, when you will be of the age of _____ years, to be taught the art and trade of _____ to be instructed in reading, writing, and ciphering, at some public or private school, and to be kindly treated and carefully brought up. You also understand that you, on your part, are bound to be diligent in your work, faithful in all respects, and obedient to your master,—and a kind and exemplary member of his family. In case of cruelty, neglect and breach of contract on his part, you are to apply to this Board, whose duty and pleasure it will be to obtain redress. But you are to remember *your* duties as well as his, and not make any unreasonable complaint; and above all, on no account to leave your place, or absent yourself from your master's house or place of business, until the board can have an opportunity of acting upon your case, as by so doing, you will put it out of our power to aid you as we should wish to do.

As your master is not at liberty, without the consent of this board, to transfer you to another person,

by selling your time, or in any other way; so you are bound to remain with him until you gain the consent of the board to leave him, or till you become of age.

Although we shall continue to be your guardians and friends,—remember that we shall be at a distance from you. On yourself, therefore, under God, will your welfare and happiness mainly depend. How important then is it, that you so conduct yourself as to merit the friendship of your master, and gain the approbation of your own conscience, and, most of all, the favor of that great and good Being, who alone can make all things favorable to you, here and hereafter.

For the Board of Directors.

C.

BOSTON,

MR.

SIR,

By the indentures which you have signed, binding to you as an apprentice, you understand that you enter into an agreement with this Board, to take to instruct him thoroughly in your trade, to have him taught to read, write, and cipher, by causing him to attend regularly some public or private school, to make proper provision for his moral and religious instruction, and in all respects to act faithfully towards him, as you shall judge to be for his best good. You also understand, that we are by

law bound to inquire into the treatment of this apprentice, and to defend him from all cruelty, neglect, or breach of contract on your part.

We therefore require of you to make known to this Board, annually, on or before the 1st day of December, and oftener should occasion require, the welfare of said apprentice, by sending us a written answer to the following questions.

Is he faithful in his work and making satisfactory progress in learning his trade ?

Is he obedient and well-behaved ?

How long has he been at school during the past year ?

How has he done at school, in his learning and in his deportment ?

If he has not attended school,—why ?

What is and has been his health ?

What has been done and is doing for his moral and religious improvement ?

We also request you to give us any additional information in regard to him, which you may think interesting to us.

We finally wish you to remember that you are responsible, personally, to this Board, for your treatment of your apprentice ; and that you are not at liberty to transfer him to any other person, without our consent.

In behalf of the Board of Directors.

Document.—No. 9.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF PURE WATER.

BOSTON:

JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER,

No. 18 State Street.

1838.

CITY OF BOSTON.

MR. EDDY'S COMMUNICATION.



In Common Council, March 1, 1838.

The following document submitted by Mr. Lincoln, being a communication addressed by R. H. Eddy, to the Chairman of the Committee on Water, relating to crossing Charles River by iron pipes through a brick gallery under the same, for the purpose of introducing pure water into the city, was referred to the Standing Committee on Water, and 300 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

*To SAMUEL A. ELIOT, Mayor, and Chairman of the
Standing Committee for supplying the city with Soft
Water.*

SIR,

Knowing the deep interest you take in the introduction of water into our city, and believing it is

your warmest desire to accomplish the same through the best system of works, I feel that any information I can impart will be cheerfully received by you, and discussed without prejudice.

Sometime about the year 1825, as you may be aware, Mr. Treadwell was appointed by the city authorities to investigate the subject and report on the best mode of supply. Spot Pond was presented to his notice, and with the assistance of Mr. Moody, he made estimates on this source. This project seems to have been abandoned through the apathy of the councils, or for some other reasons. During Mr. Lyman's administration, Mr. L. Baldwin was engaged to survey and report on the best mode of supply, according to his judgment. Of the result and nature of his report you are aware.

The generality of persons, seem either to have lost sight, or to have entirely overlooked the expense of raising water by steam power. I presume they have assumed for their standard of comparison, the old works at Fair Mount, Philadelphia, where engines and boilers ill adapted to the purpose were used, consuming immense quantities of fuel. As well might we base our calculations of the effective power of a locomotive engine and rail road, at the present day, on the performances of the same machine twenty years ago.

Disagreeing entirely with Mr. Baldwin as to the cost and propriety of a supply from the sources he recommended, I mentioned my views to your predecessor and several gentlemen of the Water Committee of 1835. The conversations with them resulted in the survey and report which were made by me to the City Government.

The ideas of combining Spot and Mystic Ponds ; of using the former for the *high service forever*, and also for both *high and low*, until such time as it might be requisite to employ the latter for the low service, were original with me. According to my plan, the water was to be forced into a reservoir on Bunker Hill, 60 feet above high tide ; of course, at about *one half the expenditure* of fuel required to raise the same 120 feet. The coal used could be delivered at the mouth of the furnace from the vessel, without any expense of transportation to a distance from the wharf.

The only plausible objection, to my knowledge, ever offered against my project, consisted in the mode of passing Charles River, near Warren Bridge.

At the time I made my report, I had in contemplation various methods of crossing these navigable waters, but being ordered to make the survey and report during the winter season, I had not proper opportunities to make such examinations as I could have desired. For my own part, I could perceive then no very alarming difficulties attending any of the various ways presented. I therefore reported on one, and supposed should the city authorities or Hydraulic Company undertake the erection of works from these ponds, time and reflection would develop the best and most economical mode of crossing the river.

In conversation with some of my friends, since my report was made, I originated the idea of a small tunnel, gallery or drift under the bed of the river, and I also informed them that by a cursory examination of the subject, I was satisfied the river might be crossed for a sum not far from fifty thousand dollars.

Having since communicated with many practical miners and intelligent persons, and submitted my plans to their inspection, I *have found several, one gentleman in particular, who will readily undertake to build the wells and gallery for \$60,000. They are also ready to give any reasonable security for the full and faithful performance of the same.*

On recurring to data in my possession, relative to the great tunnel under the Thames River, at Rotherhithe, I find the different strata of earth in a transverse section of the river are as follows.

	ft.	in.
Upper or stratum No. 1, consisting of brown clay,	9	0
No. 2. Loose gravel, with a large quantity of water,	26	8
No. 3. Blue alluvial earth, inclining to clay,	3	0
No. 4. Loam,	5	1
No. 5. Blue alluvial earth, inclining to clay, mixed with shells,	3	9
No. 6. Calcareous rock, in which are imbedded gravel stones, and so hard as to resist the pickaxe, and to be broken only by wedges,	7	6
No. 7. Light colored muddy shale, in which are embedded pyrites, &c.	4	6
No. 8. Green sand, with gravel and little water,	0	6
No. 9. Green sand,	8	4
	68	4

The top of the brick work of the Thames tunnel is represented by the section to be but 10 feet below the river bed in the deepest part of the stream, over which at high tide rests a depth of water of thirty-

five feet. The excavation is 33 feet in breadth, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, presenting a sectional area of 850 square feet, which will be found to be more than *ten times* the area of the proposed drift under Charles River. The greatest depth of the top of the Thames tunnel below the bed of the river appears not to exceed 20 feet, varying to ten, as above mentioned. Thus it will be observed that nearly the whole of this great work is carried through stratum No. 2, consisting of loose gravel, with a large quantity of water. The stratum No. 1, of brown clay, 9 feet thick, is the only covering above, which prevents any irruption of top water.

By careful soundings made near Warren Bridge at 50 feet apart, the rod near Charlestown side struck hard blue clay in 5 feet below low water mark, after passing through two feet of mud. At 450 feet further, the clay was reached in 25 feet below low water mark, the rod passing through one foot of mud. Between the draw and Boston abutment at a distance of 300 feet from the point last mentioned, the clay was reached at 34 feet 4 inches below low water mark, the rod passing through 9 feet of mud. At 250 feet further it touched clay 23 feet below low water, after penetrating 2 feet of loose gravel.

At Boston shore, 150 feet further distant, the clay was found at 25 feet, with a stratum of mud of 15 feet over the same. The whole distance across the river is about 1400 feet. From the above it will be seen that the clay in the deepest part of the river lays about 50 feet below the top of the bridge. Then, if for full security against accident, we place the top of the brick gallery at 20 feet below the top of the

clay, we shall have double the thickness of clay above our excavation, (only 9 feet wide) that there is over the top of the arch of the Thames tunnel, where the excavation is 38 feet wide.

Knowing the character of the earth on each side of the river, there can be no apprehensions of meeting with any serious difficulty from water.

Prior to the commencement of the Thames tunnel a drift way was carried under the river at Rotherhithe, a distance of 1,010 feet and within 130 feet of the opposite shore. Meeting with a body of quicksand, being interrupted in the operation by the influx of water, and having no very great inducement to fill the breach, and continue the excavation, it was abandoned. The above drift proceeded at the rate of 4 to 10 feet per day, only one man being employed in digging the same.

The top and sides were shored with timber and plank similar to the present mode of drifting in mines, no brick arch being turned therein.

The success which was met with in this undertaking laid the foundation for the present magnificent work now erecting under the direction of M. J. Brunel, Esq.

The plan which I propose of crossing the river at some suitable place in the vicinity of Warren or Charles River Bridges is more fully explained as follows.

On the shore at each side of the river a well of 10 feet internal diameter, is sunk to a depth of 80 feet. A small circular gallery or tunnel of masonry 6 feet internal diameter proceeds in a horizontal direction from one of these wells to the other on the opposite

side. The water pipes pass down the well on the Charlestown side; thence through the under ground passage or gallery to the opposite well; rising up through the same and continuing from thence to any desired part of the city.

As the excavation for this drift way would only be about 9 feet diameter, in order to construct therein a brick gallery of 6 feet internal diameter; and as the earth removed would in all probability be a compact stiff clay, *it will at once be evident that it is in point of magnitude and cost, no Thames tunnel affair, but perfectly feasible and of simple construction.*

By a project of this nature every foot of the mains leading from the pond into the city, can be inspected and repaired whenever necessary.

A brick gallery 6 feet internal diameter will be sufficient for two trains of water pipes of 22 inches diameter, a main gas pipe for lighting Charlestown from the Boston Gas works, and sufficient space for workmen to pass throughout the same at any time for the purpose of repairing or examining the pipes.

Estimate of cost of a circular arched gallery under Charles River, 6 feet internal diameter, 3 courses of bricks, sides 12 inches thick, length 1500 feet.*

851 M of bricks at \$8,	\$6,808 00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	6,808 00
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* Since the above was written it has been discovered that by crossing under the bed of the stream below or east of Charles River Bridge, or from the solid part of Gray's Wharf in Charlestown to the solid part of Brown's Wharf on the Boston side—the distance or length of brick gallery may be reduced to about 1,000 feet, thus saving from four to five hundred feet, which would materially lessen the above estimate of cost.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	6,808 00
Cement 2,127 bbls. a \$3,	6,381 00
Sand and clay, for puddling,	330 00
Laying bricks and tending per M, \$10,	8,510 00
Excavation a \$7 per lineal foot,	10,500 00
140 M brick for wells a \$3,	1,120 00
Digging each well at \$1,000,	2,000 00
350 bbls. Cement a \$3,	1,050 00
Sand,	35 00
Laying bricks and tending a \$5 per M,	700 00
Cost of two steam engines with pumps for raising water, and fuel for same, deducting sale of same after com- pletion of work,	5,000 00
To which add for contingencies and extra work not enumerated,	15,000 00
	\$57,434 00

The above sum of \$7 per lineal foot for the excavation of the drift, is obtained from data furnished me by one of the agents of the mining companies at Mansfield, and is the sum it costs them per foot for this size of drift. They pay about \$9 per foot when the excavation is through rock. Therefore if in our future calculations we assume the arched gallery to cost \$60,000, in all probability we shall not be far from truth.

In the late report of the Water Commissioners, we find it stated that the distance from the proposed reservoir on Walnut Tree Hill, to the reservoir on Beacon Hill, is 39707 feet, or 7, $\frac{52}{100}$ miles, by the way of the route over the Mill Dam. *All other things being the same*, if, instead of adopting this route, we

lay a pipe from the reservoir at Walnut Tree Hill, by the shortest route through Charlestown, under the river in the brick gallery, to the reservoir at Beacon Hill, we shall have saved a distance of at least $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of pipe; which according to their estimate will cost

	\$107,152 00
Stone Bridge over Charles River	14,000 00
Arches and additions required to cross sluice ways at Mill Dam	8,493 00
2 Culverts	1,000 00
Contingencies, 10 per cent.	13,064 50

\$143,709 50

From which subtract the cost of brick gallery under Charles River	60,000 00
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\$83,709 50

Thus is left a clear saving of 83,709 $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars at *the first outlay*, by the route through Charlestown, if a pipe of 22 inches is used.

For reasons stated in the report of the Water Commissioners, they affirm "that by means of a main pipe extending from the city reservoirs to the source, of much smaller dimensions than would be required were no reservoir provided in the city; an abundant supply will be kept up at all times of the day, and a great saving of cost attained by this expenditure;" they also state they used the formulae of Prony in the calculations of the size of their pipes, and for the delivery of 2,592,000 gallons per day, a 22 inch main would be required.

By the formula $Q=38,116\sqrt{D^5j}$, where Q =the

discharge per second = 4.0103 cubic feet, D = the theoretical diameter, and $j = \frac{h}{l}$ or $\frac{\text{head}}{\text{length}} = \frac{22}{39707}$, we deduce D , or diameter = $1\frac{820}{1000}$ feet, or say 22 inches. Now let us deduce from the formula the proper theoretical size of a pipe from the reservoir at Walnut Tree Hill through Charlestown to Beacon Hill. Then the equation becomes $Q = 38,116 \sqrt{D^5 \frac{27}{27829} \left\{ \frac{\text{length of}}{\text{Route of pipe}} \right\}}$ and $D = 1\frac{695}{1000}$ feet, or say $20\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

Then from the above it will be clearly seen that there is a saving of $1\frac{2}{3}$ inches in the diameter of the pipe, which in the distance of 27827 feet will amount to \$38,300, reckoning weight of pipe and lead saved. Contingent expenses of 10 per ct. should also be added to above which increases the same to \$42,130. Then if we deduct \$7000 the amount to be expended in the extra thickness of the main through the brick gallery, we have \$35,130, which added to the above sum of \$83,709,50 gives 118,839 $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars, as the *actual amount saved by adopting the route from Walnut Tree Hill through Charlestown instead of that over the Mill Dam.*

From the above calculations of the discharge and size of pipes, it will at once be evident that the Water Commissioners have adopted the *theoretic* size of pipe, to insure the delivery of 4 cubic feet per second throughout 24 hours at the reservoir on Beacon Hill. As all the formulae of Du Buat, Prony and Etelwyn fail in giving true results, and on the authority of Mr. F. Graff of the Philadelphia Water works, neither come up to practice; particularly in long ranges of pipes where flexures and undulations abound, and as atmospheric air and incrustations of the internal surfaces of the pipes soon materially retard the flow of

water through the same, it behooves us not to stride over nor crawl under such difficulties, without *large conduits*.

The calculations for the size of main pipes for the Fair Mount Water works utterly failed, so that the corporation have since been obliged to lay down another main of 20 inches diameter. To be *certain* of a discharge of 4 cubic feet per second, would seem to require a material addition to the size of the main, when we take into consideration the effects of incrustation and resistance from other causes.

At page 32 of the Commissioners' report we find the following. "We have assumed the population at the end of ten years (*or* 1848) requiring a supply of water, will be 105,000, and that it will increase in ten more years to become 150,000. There will be required then on the average for that ten years (*or from* 1848 to 1858) 3,619,000 gallons a day; or about 1,119,000 a day more than the average quantity provided for, "during the first ten years. To furnish this quantity, *there will be required in 1848, a new steam engine and pumps at Mystic Pond, which with buildings will cost 45,000; and a pipe from Walnut Tree Hill reservoir to the reservoir on Beacon Hill, which will cost \$358,157.*" They also affirm in another part of the report that the *waters of Mystic Pond will not be required for four years or until 1842*, from which time to 1848 there will be an average of 650,000 gallons per day pumped into the reservoir from Mystic Pond.

Now let us compare the cost of a brick aqueduct proceeding from the pond to steam-works at Bunker Hill, (where the water is to be forced into a reservoir

thereon,) with the cost of this extra pipe from the Walnut tree hill reservoir, in 1848, the time when the latter must be laid.

Cost of brick aqueduct from Mystic Pond to Bunker Hill, calculated to discharge 8, $\frac{161}{1000}$ cubic feet per second, or 5,288,328 gallons per day.

4,333 $\frac{1}{2}$ M bricks, at \$8,	\$34,668 00
Cement and laying same,	49,315 00
Trenching and filling,	32,100 00
Crossing Mystic River, &c.	3,500 00
Pipes from end of aqueduct to reservoir,	2,000 00
To which add for expenses not enumerated,	12,158 30
	\$133,741 30

The above sum 133,741 $\frac{30}{100}$ dollars would be expended in 1842; from which time to 1848, an interval of six years will elapse, when it will become requisite for the city to expend \$358,157 for the pipe from Walnut tree Hill to Beacon Hill. Then \$133,741 $\frac{30}{100}$ at interest for six years at 5 per cent., will amount to \$173,863 $\frac{69}{100}$; to which add \$7000 for extra thickness of pipe through brick gallery under Charles River, equals \$180,863 $\frac{69}{100}$; which subtracted from \$358,157, leaves \$177,293 $\frac{69}{100}$ *gained by the brick aqueduct at the expiration of ten years or 1848.* Moreover we have at command 7,388,328 gallons of water per day if required; so that if there should be any deficiency from Spot Pond, the same can always be relied on from Mystic Pond.

It is unnecessary for us in the above to take into account the pipe from the Bunker Hill reservoir to the Boston side of Warren Bridge; for this may be considered as belonging to the distribution of Charles-

town, and as its course would be through the Main street or that portion of Charlestown where the water would be mostly taken, it would undoubtedly afford as good interest on its cost as any other main pipe.

Next let us examine the difference in cost between a main pipe from Spot Pond [via Medford turnpike, through reservoir on Bunker Hill] to the Boston shore near Warren or Charles River Bridge; and one from the same source through Walnut tree Hill reservoir [over the Mill Dam] to reservoir on Beacon Hill.

If we examine the estimate for the main of 22 inches diameter, as exhibited by report of commissioners, we shall find by making a proper allowance for teaming pipes, and for air and stop cocks, that they would estimate the pipe to cost, laid, (contingencies 10 per cent. included) to be \$601,414 ⁶⁹/₁₀₀, the distance being 56,496 feet.

The distance from Spot Pond to the Boston shore near Warren Bridge, may be taken at 34,534 feet, and a conduit pipe on this route would cost as follows.

33,174 feet of pipe, 22 inches diameter, a \$9,02 per foot, (the sum such pipe is estimated by the Commissioners to cost)	\$299,229 48
Pipe under Charles River, (extra thickness)	17,416 44
Damages to land,	1,000 00
Air and stop cocks, teaming pipes, &c.	4,000 00
Brick gallery and wells at Medford River, near Medford Bridge, crossing canals, &c.	14,000 00

Contingent expenses, at 10 per cent.	33,514 59
--------------------------------------	-----------

\$369,210 41

Therefore the whole cost of this pipe, is the above sum of \$369,210 $\frac{41}{100}$; to which add \$60,000 cost of gallery under Charles River, equals \$429,210 $\frac{41}{100}$, which subtracted from the cost of main on route through Walnut Tree Hill, and over Mill Dam, as proposed by the Water Commissioners, leaves the sum of \$172,204 $\frac{19}{100}$ *actually saved*.

Let us suppose for the sake of fair comparison the pipe to be 34,534 feet long, or that the distance between Spot Pond and Bunker Hill Reservoir is equal to 34,534 feet, that the head between the pond and reservoir is 35 feet. Then by formula of Prony, $Q = 38,116 \sqrt{D^5 \frac{h}{l}}$; $D = 1 \frac{613}{100}$ feet or $19\frac{1}{3}$ inches=diameter of a pipe calculated to deliver 4 cubic feet per second, or 2,592,000 gallons per day. From whence it will be discovered there is a difference of $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches between the diameters of the two conduits; which will be found to be equal to a difference of cost of \$57,326 $\frac{44}{100}$, which should be added to the above sum of \$172,204 $\frac{19}{100}$ = \$229,530 $\frac{63}{100}$, *or the saving at the first outlay in iron conduit pipes*.

It must be understood, as was before mentioned, that the theoretic discharges and sizes of pipes are compared; as we may infer, from the commissioners assertions, that such pipes will be of sufficient diameters to ensure a supply when the water is continually running through the same for 24 hours.

The above difference of cost between the two routes, viz. \$229,530 $\frac{63}{100}$ put at interest at 5 per cent. for four years, amounts to \$275,436 $\frac{75}{100}$. This may

be more properly considered as the amount saved between the routes at the period where it shall become necessary to erect steam works to supply water from Mystic Pond. If we continue the calculation of interest on \$229,530 $\frac{63}{100}$, the amount at the end of ten years, or 1848, will be \$344,295 $\frac{94}{100}$.

Then by combining the amounts saved by the brick aqueduct, from Mystic Pond to Bunker Hill, and the conduit pipe from Spot Pond, through Charlestown, as follows,—

Brick Aqueduct,	\$177,293 31
Iron Conduit Pipe,	344,295 94
	\$521,589 25

we obtain 521,589 $\frac{25}{100}$ the sum saved the city at the end of ten years, (or 1848) *in conduits alone by adopting the route through Charlestown, or through the brick gallery as proposed under Charles River.*

The next subject requiring examination, is the *saving of cost of reservoirs.*

It is stated in the report of the Commissioners, that a reservoir 250 feet square and 10 feet deep will be required at Walnut Tree Hill, and that this reservoir will cost \$13,000. The price to be paid for the land for the above reservoir, is not stated in a manner to enable us to ascertain what the same would amount to. In all probability, we shall not be far from truth, if we assume it, together with the cost of land at Mystic Pond, required for steam works, to be equal to \$5,000. The reservoir will then cost \$18,000. If we then consider a sufficient quantity of land and flats at Bunker Hill, together with a wharf, to cost

\$18,000; and the same kind of reservoir to be built thereon, the expenditure for land and reservoir will be \$31,000, to which add 10 per cent. for contingencies, equals \$34,100.

The Reservoir at Bunker Hill will be situated at a less distance from the head of State street, than the Fair Mount reservoirs are from Chestnut street, Philadelphia; and thus any expenditure for reservoirs in the city may be avoided.

The Commissioners estimate the reservoirs on Beacon and Fort Hills to cost for land and structures, including the amount allowed for contingent expenses 10 per cent. = \$85,440 ⁸⁴/₁₀₀. The difference between this latter sum and \$34,100, the cost of land and reservoir at Bunker Hill, is \$51,440 ⁸⁴/₁₀₀, which may be considered the sum saved by the reservoirs at the first outlay. If we add to the above the interest on the same for 10 years, the amount will be \$82,305 ³⁴/₁₀₀, which is the *sum saved at the end of ten years, or 1848.*

The report of the Water Commissioners also states that the actual expense of fuel for pumping 650,000 gallons of water per day for the year, will be \$790.

They assume \$10 to be the value of a chaldron of coal at Mystic Pond; from which it is evident they require 79 chaldrons per year. The same coal may be afforded, delivered at the wharf of the steam works, at Bunker Hill, for \$1 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ less in the chaldron, creating a saving of \$118 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ per year, amounting with interest, at the expiration of 6 years, or 1848, to \$806. If we continue our calculation for the next ten years, we shall find the difference would be very materially augmented, and always be an increasing

expense, as the city shall require a greater supply of water. I have thus far, in my comparison, supposed the water which is to be raised, to be elevated 120 feet. If, as I stated in my report to the city government in 1835, Spot Pond will always supply the *high service* of the city, or that part of it situated on ground of 20 feet and upwards above high tides; the waters of Mystic Pond need be raised only 60 feet, of course at one half the expenditure of fuel required to elevate the same quantity 120 feet. So that here is a subject for still further consideration, but on which I deem it unnecessary to scrutinize more particularly.

Having before shown that there will be an actual saving of \$229,530 $\frac{63}{100}$, by the iron conduit pipe from Spot Pond, through Charlestown to Boston, over that from the same pond, by the way of Walnut Tree Hill, over the Mill Dam to Boston, I shall proceed to ascertain what the city will gain at the expiration of four years, or in 1842.

The sum of \$229,530 $\frac{63}{100}$, put at interest at 5 per cent. for four years, or from 1838 to 1842, will amount to \$275,436 $\frac{75}{100}$. The estimated cost of the brick aqueduct from Mystic Pond to Bunker Hill, as before stated, is \$133,741 $\frac{30}{100}$, which subtracted from the above sum \$275,436 $\frac{75}{100}$, leaves \$141,695 $\frac{45}{100}$.

To this latter we must add the sum saved in reservoirs, together with 5 per cent. interest on the same for four years—the two latter amounting to \$61,729. Thus \$141,695 $\frac{45}{100}$ plus \$61,729, = \$203,424 $\frac{45}{100}$, which will produce yearly at 5 per cent. interest, \$10,171 $\frac{22}{100}$. The sum of \$118,50 per year, say in transporting fuel, should be added to \$10,171 $\frac{22}{100}$, amounting to \$10,289 $\frac{72}{100}$. On recurring to the Water Commis-

sioners report at page 72, we find they estimate the whole expenditure per year for coal, superintendant, engineman, wear and tear, insurance, &c., required to force 5,000,000 gallons 120 feet high through a 15 inch pipe, 8250 feet or $1\frac{562}{1000}$ miles long, to be \$11,808. To raise water 120 feet they assume the pressure to be overcome to be equal to a column of water 150 feet high; thus adding a pressure of a column of 30 feet, as an equivalent force for the friction and resistance of 8250 feet of pipe.

As the engines at Bunker Hill would be situated at only about 200 or 300 feet from the reservoir on top of the same, it is evident, that there will be required a much less expenditure of coal, to force any given quantity of water into Bunker Hill Reservoir, than there would be to elevate the same to the reservoir on Walnut Tree Hill. Therefore from the above examinations, the following conclusions are deduced.

The *mere difference* in expense saved at first outlay by an iron conduit pipe from Spot Pond, via Charlestown (through the brick gallery under Charles River,) over the one from Spot Pond by the Mill Dam or *route recommended*, will be sufficient when it shall become necessary to use the water of Mystic Pond, (or 1842) *to build the brick aqueduct of masonry therefrom to Bunker Hill, and supply the City of Boston for ever with 5,000,000 gallons of water from Mystic Pond free of any yearly expense: whereas* by the plan devised and reported by the commissioners, the city would be subject for the succeeding six years, to the annual cost of elevating 650,000 gallons a day, which would be a continual and increasing expense in proportion to the consumption.

As we are informed by the Water Commissioners, that the expenditure in 1842, for steam works at Mystic Pond, for one engine and pumps, sufficient to elevate 2,500,000 gallons per day if required; together with the pipe from the same to Walnut Tree Hill would be \$80,640, the same sum would be sufficient to furnish two engines and pumps at Bunker Hill of the necessary power to force 5,000,000 gallons into the reservoir thereon.

Any objections which may be raised against *forcing* water at Mystic Pond through a pipe 8250 feet, or $1 \frac{502}{1000}$ miles long, will not apply to the works at Bunker Hill, as the distance between the steam engine and reservoir is only a few hundred feet. Again, if it should be desirable to *lift* the water perpendicularly, and thereby render the duty of the engine precisely equal to that of the Cornish engines described in the report of the Water Commissioners, the same can be effected at a trifling expense, by excavating a small drift into the body of the hill, through which the brick aqueduct might communicate with a perpendicular shaft or pump well sunk in the engine house on top of the hill.

The above remarks are offered, not as intending to show in this particular instance that lifting the water would be preferable to forcing the same, but are only presented to exhibit how far objections to forcing the water through a very extended pipe will apply to the steam works at Bunker Hill.

In order to rebut any objections that may be raised against the aqueduct of masonry on account of the injurious effect of the cement on the water passing through the same, I have added the cost of an iron

pipe of sufficient size and thickness, under a fifteen feet head, to convey 5,000,000 gallons of water per day to Bunker Hill. If a dam is raised at Mystic Pond, six feet high, it is evident by laying the iron conduit to a proper depth, we can command a head of 15 feet from the pond, to the pump wells at Bunker Hill. We deduce under the considerations before enumerated the size of a pipe to deliver 5,000,000 gallons per day, to be 29 inches diameter. As the head and pressure are small, the thickness may be greatly diminished beyond that of a pipe under a head of 150 feet, so that we shall find on making a very liberal allowance for contingent expenses, that such a conduit when laid, will cost \$250,000.

The sum saved at first outlay, or in 1838, by a pipe from Spot Pond [via Bunker Hill,] under Charles River to Boston, over the one proposed to be laid on the route via Mill Dam, by the Commissioners, was before stated to be \$229,530 $\frac{63}{100}$, to which add saving in reservoirs \$51,440 $\frac{81}{100}$, we have \$280,971 $\frac{49}{100}$. This sum put at interest for four years, at 5 per cent. amounts to \$337,165 $\frac{76}{100}$. From this latter subtract \$250,000, the cost of iron conduit pipe, and we obtain a remainder of \$87,165 $\frac{76}{100}$. Now add to \$87,165 $\frac{76}{100}$, the cost of the pipe from Mystic Pond to reservoir on Walnut Tree Hill=\$35,640, and we obtain the sum of \$122,805 $\frac{76}{100}$, actually saved when it becomes necessary to use the waters of Mystic Pond. The interest at 6 per cent. on the above sum is \$7,368 $\frac{33}{100}$ per year.

The Commissioners assume the duty of the engine to be 60,000,000 lbs. of water raised one foot by one bushel of coal; from which it will be found that to

force 2,500,000 gallons per day to the necessary height into a reservoir on Bunker Hill, we shall require 372 chaldrons of coal per year; which at $\$8\frac{1}{2}$ the price of coal at Bunker Hill, will cost, $\$3,162\ 00$	
Superintendent of engines per year,	1,000 00
3 Firemen at $\$1,50$ per day,	1,642 00
Wear, tear and insurance,	1,500 00

Whole yearly cost,	$\$7,304\ 00$
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Then from the above calculations we arrive at the conclusion that the saving of expense of the first outlay (1833) between the iron pipe from Spot Pond through Charlestown, and the one as recommended by the Water Commissioners to be laid on the Mill Dam route to Beacon Hill, will be sufficient to lay an *iron conduit pipe* in 1842, (or when water is required from Mystic Pond,) from Mystic Pond to Bunker Hill free of any expense to the city: so that the city may then be considered to be supplied from the two sources Spot and Mystic Ponds with 4,600,000 gallons per day *free of expense*.

By the plan of the commissioners there will be the annual and increasing expenditure required to elevate 650,000 gallons per day.

Recapitulating the results herein before obtained, the amounts saved by adopting the Spot and Mystic Pond routes, through Charlestown [under Charles River in a brick gallery] to Boston, will be as follows.

1. By adopting the nearest route through Charlestown, for the main conduit pipe from Walnut Tree Hill Reser-

voir to Beacon Hill, over the route from the same, by way of Mill Dam to Beacon Hill Reservoir, \$118,839 50

2. Amount gained by a brick aqueduct from Mystic Pond to Bunker Hill at the expiration of 10 years, (or 1848) over the second main conduit pipe proposed by the commissioners to be laid at this period, 177,293 31

3. Amount gained at *first outlay* (or 1838) by an iron conduit pipe from Spot Pond, via Medford Turnpike and Bunker Hill to Boston [near Warren Bridge,] over one from the same source through Walnut Tree Hill [by the way of Mill Dam] to Reservoir on Beacon Hill, 229,530 63

4. Amount gained by the above in 10 years, (or 1848,) 344,295 94

6. Amount gained at *first outlay* by a reservoir at Bunker Hill over the reservoirs at Walnut Tree, Beacon and Fort Hills, 51,440 84

6. Amount gained by the above at the expiration of 10 years, [or 1848,] 82,305 34

7. Amount gained at the expiration of 10 years in transportation of fuel by establishing steam works at Bunker Hill, 806 00

8. The *mere difference* in expense at the *first outlay* by an iron conduit pipe from Spot Pond via Charlestown, through the gallery under Charles River, over one from Spot Pond via Mill Dam (or route recommended by Water Commissioners) will be sufficient, when it shall become necessary to use the water of Mystic Pond (or in 1842), to build the aqueduct of masonry therefrom to Bunker Hill, and supply the City of Boston forever with 5,000,000 gallons of water from Mystic Pond *free of any yearly expense*. Whereas, by the plan devised and reported by the Water Commissioners, the city would be subject, for the succeeding six years to the annual cost of elevating 650,000 gallons per day, which would be a continual and increasing expense in proportion to the consumption. Add to the above 2,100,000 gallons from Spot Pond and the amount becomes 7,100,000 gallons per day. By plan of the commissioners, the city could only command the average supply of 2,100,000 gallons per day free of expense.

9. The *mere difference* in expense saved at *first outlay* by an iron conduit pipe from Spot Pond via Charlestown, through the brick gallery under Charles River, over the one from Spot Pond via Mill Dam, (or route recommended by Water Commissioners) will be sufficient when it shall become necessary to use the water of Mystic Pond, (or in 1842) to provide and lay an iron conduit pipe from Mystic Pond to Bunker Hill and to force 2,500,000 gallons of water per day (*for ever*) into a reservoir on Bunker Hill, *free of any expense to the city*; so that the city may be considered to be supplied from the two sources

Spot and Mystic Ponds, with 4,600,000 gallons per day free of expense. Whereas by the plan of the Water Commissioners there will be an annual and increasing expenditure of forcing 650,000 gallons per day.

10. Lastly. The whole sum which the city would gain at the expiration of 10 years from the present time by adopting the routes of conduits from Spot and Mystic Ponds through Charlestown, in manner herein proposed by me, over the routes recommended by the commissioners, would be

\$604,700 59

I have no doubt from the haste in which these calculations have been made and the little time I have devoted to them, that small errors may have crept in unobserved; but should such be the case I am fully confident there is still sufficient latitude to allow for any diminution of either of the estimates; so that the final results herein obtained cannot be seriously affected.

I have never feared the result of an examination by fair and candid minds of the several water projects which have been proposed.

It has always been my firm belief that Spot and Mystic Ponds would eventually be adopted as the cheapest sources of supply; and now as this question appears settled, I hope the Water Committee will institute a careful comparison of the plan herein recommended, with that devised and reported by the commissioners.

The only subject at variance seems to be the mode of introduction, and if the Water Committee will

thoroughly examine the same, I feel as sanguine of the route through Charlestown as I alwas have been of the *mode* of introduction, by the combination of Spot and Mystic Ponds.

Another and material advantage connected with the route through Charlestown consists in supplying what may be considered in every respect other than name and government as a portion of Boston. Comparatively speaking, it must be an object of as great importance to the owners of real estate in Charlestown, as it is with us, to be able to command a copious supply of pure water for the promotion of health and protection against fire.

By the immediate distribution of water throughout the Mill Pond lands at the northern and western sections of the city, their value would be at once increased to a great extent; thus creating a large addition to the city revenue derived from taxes. Whereas if the water is introduced by the Mill Dam route, a considerable period will elapse before the pipes can be extended throughout the northern or that section suffering most for good water. As the Neck and other lands at the south end are partially supplied by the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct, it should be a subject of consideration in thus infringing on rights so long held and enjoyed to the injury of this corporation.

If one thousand families are at present receiving water by the works from Jamaica Pond, other portions of the city and such as are really suffering should receive first attention.

The naval interests of the United States at Charlestown, together with that of our shipping at the wharves in the vicinity of Commercial and India Streets, should be subjects of due consideration.

These are but few of the many advantages which might be enumerated in favor of the adoption of the project of introducing water into the city from Spot and Mystic Ponds, by a conduit pipe from the former source to Bunker Hill, and an aqueduct of masonry from Mystic Pond, together with the steam works before mentioned, and an arched gallery in the vicinity of Warren or Charles River Bridge.

In making this communication I have been solely actuated by a desire to place the subject in a true light before the Water Committee, and hoping it will receive due consideration from them,

I remain,

Your ob't servant,

R. H. EDDY, *Civil Engineer.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, MARCH 1, 1838.

Read and referred to the Standing Committee on the Introduction of Water into the City, and ordered that 300 copies be printed for the use of the City Council.

Sent up for concurrence.

PH. MARETT, *President.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.



In Common Council, March 1, 1838.

The following Petitions for, and Memorials against the Introduction of Pure and Soft Water into the City, the reading of which being dispensed with, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest,

RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston.

The undersigned, Inhabitants of the City, respectfully represent—

That in their opinion such is the scarcity of pure fresh water in Boston, and the pressing demand for it in every part of the city, that it is highly expedient

for the city to begin and complete upon its own account, the necessary works for the introduction of a supply from some one or more of the sources in the vicinity—as soon as the necessary powers can be obtained from the Legislature.

The fact that there is in our city a great scarcity of this most important necessary of life, your memorialists did not believe admitted of a single doubt, nor did they believe, after so much has been said by scientific and medical gentlemen upon this long agitated subject, and after so many complaints as have been and are constantly making about the scarcity of water, and the impurity of that now in use—that there could be a doubt in the mind of any person, at all conversant with the matter, that the health, comfort, and convenience of the citizens generally, would be greatly promoted by the introduction of an abundant supply of pure water, and it is therefore with a great deal of surprise that your memorialists have learnt that a proposition for bringing about this much desired object, after having passed one branch of the City Government by a large majority, is violently opposed by many members of the other branch, and that the principal arguments made use of by these opponents, are that there is already a sufficient quantity of pure water in the city, and consequently an additional supply from an external source, is wholly unnecessary, either for the present or future use of the inhabitants:—and that the inhabitants generally, either do not want to see the project carried into effect, or take no interest in it whatever, because they have not flooded the City Council with their petitions in its favor.

Now the undersigned, with all due deference to the gentlemen who make use of such arguments, beg leave to differ from them in opinion. They think in regard to the first position assumed by them, "that there is now such an abundance of water that no more is needed," is but mere assertion, unsupported by the facts of the case, and that an inquiry upon this point among the citizens generally, or among the inhabitants of any particular ward, would convince gentlemen entertaining such opinions that they are founded in error. With regard to the second position, "that the citizens do not approve of or take any interest in the project, because they do not petition in favor of it." Your memorialists have only to observe that they had believed such an enterprize as that of supplying the city with pure water would be so manifestly for the good of the whole people of the city, that no member of the City Government would think of opposing it, and that after the subject was once fairly before the Council, it would be brought to a successful termination at once. It is a fact, known to the citizens generally, that this subject has been directly before the City Council for three or four weeks, and that already more than a fortnight has elapsed since it was acted upon and passed with great unanimity by one branch of the government, and yet no remonstrances have been sent in against it. This fact, in the opinion of the undersigned, is worthy of much consideration. It shows most clearly, that there is little or no opposition to the measure on the part of the citizens, and denotes more strongly the feeling of the community in regard to it, than does the absence of petitions.

In conclusion, the undersigned beg leave again to express it as their unqualified opinion, that the public good requires the introduction of a supply of pure water into the city, as soon as the proper works can be constructed, and without going into the question as to the source of this supply, but leaving that to the discretion and best judgment of the City Council, they trust that these works will be commenced and completed with all possible despatch.

Boston, February, 1838.

Joseph Tilden,
John Harriman,
Jotham Bush,
John A. Page,
William Washburn,
L. H. M. Cochran,
Daniel Davies,
William C. Perkins,
Prentiss Whitney,
Dwight Prouty,
George Hills,
Jacob Ulman,
Joshua Child,
Samuel S. Perkins,
Alanson Rice,
Francis Bundy,
Alpheus Cary,
Samuel Gragg,
Gridley Bryant,
Joseph Blood,
Joel Wheeler,
Asa Day,
David Tillson, if the Long
Pond is used,
Frederick H. Manson,
Hosea Bartlett,

Jonathan Davis,
Nathaniel Cotton,
M. W. Green,
Ephraim Marsh,
Elisha Field,
E. W. Pike,
John Sawyer,
John Leavitt,
S. Harris Hayward,
Enos Briggs,
Presbury Coffin,
John Bates,
Caleb S. Pratt,
Charles Hersey,
Dexter Dana,
Nichols Town,
C. D. Strong,
Hosea Carthell,
Ira Drew,
Seth Fuller,
I. Richardson,
D. K. Hitchcock,
W. G. Pierce,
Benjamin H. Dewing,
Benjamin T. Gould,
N. H. Whitaker,

John McIntire,
 Isaac R. Butts,
 John Davenport,
 John H. Pray,
 George Domett,
 George W. Talbot,
 William S. Sweet,
 James S. Bruce,
 Calvin Walton,
 W. L. Wheeler,
 Otis Homer,
 George F. R. Wadleigh,
 E. Hasket Derby,
 Warren B. Thomas,
 Jos. Goodwin,
 Thomas M. J. Cargill,
 Gearfield Leonard,
 Joseph W. Tilden,
 Jos. W. Ingraham,
 A. D. Webber,
 Lott Pool,
 Frink Stratton,
 A. H. Read,
 A. W. Upham,
 J. M. Plaisted,
 Luther Mann,
 David Bryant,
 William J. Hobbs,
 Dexter Harlow,
 Phinehas Dow,
 Charles Dupee,
 Edward A Vose,
 George M. Thomson,
 Thomas T. Wyman,
 Charles S. Hunt,
 W. A. Thompson,
 Thomas Snow,

T. S. Winslow,
 George Yendell,
 Ebenezer Kenfield,
 Otis Gray Randall,
 D. H. Williams,
 Joshua Jacobs, jr.
 Josiah Capen,
 William G. Edwards,
 Robert B. Williams,
 John Sawin,
 Bodwell Sargent,
 Watson Freeman,
 Benjamin Freeman,
 Isaac H. Hazelton,
 Otis Bullard,
 E. R. Broaders,
 Charles B. F. Adams,
 George Gibson,
 Thomas Moulton,
 John Perry, jr.
 J. B. Pollard,
 S. P. Meriam,
 Walter Bryant,
 John Borrowscale,
 Caleb Pratt, jr.
 L. V. Badger,
 J. M. Thompson,
 Thomas L. Rayner,
 Theodore N. Hall,
 Osgood Hoyt,
 J. S. Stackpole,
 W. F. Haynes,
 John Waldron,
 Thomas S. Weld,
 James S. Whitney,
 William S. Baxter,
 John White,

J. H. Palmer
 John S. Trott
 Samuel O. Aborn
 Benjamin F. Stoddard
 Charles S. Smith
 Phineas Blair
 John Heard
 John Gray Rogers
 W. W. Aylwin, provided wa-
 ter be taken from Spot Pond
 in Iron pipes.
 James H. Blake
 Jonathan M. Dodd
 A. O. Bigelow
 John B. Baker
 Cornelius Driscoll
 Francis B. Brown
 Louis Dwight
 Joseph Willard
 Grenville W. Gay
 Samuel M. Hurlbert
 A. H. Rhoades
 Charles S. Clark
 Henry Alline
 Nathaniel Perkins,
 Stephen Rhoades,
 John Bigelow,
 B. H. Andrews,
 Harvey Wilson,
 L. Norcross,
 J. Merrill Kimball,
 M. Day Kimball,
 J. Francis Kimball,
 Charles L. Gibson,
 Peter Harvey,
 George A. Lord
 E. W. Brigham

Henry Bailey,
 Grenville T. Winthrop,
 William Foster,
 Richard Upjohn,
 William S. Lovell,
 Charles C. Paine, Long
 Pond, Iron pipes.
 William Gray
 A. G. Baxter
 William Foster Otis
 Alanson Bigelow
 George W. Phillips
 Jacob Rhoades
 Edward Turner
 Joseph L. Bates
 W. W. Upham
 L. Stimson, jr., goes the
 death for Long Pond.
 N. C. Cary, goes the
 death for Long Pond.
 J. L. Clendenin
 George A. Chafee
 Elnathan Holden
 W. C. Reed
 Trueman Mory
 James Wilson
 Thomas Alker
 Augustus Peobody
 H. M. Willis
 Samuet McIntire
 Samuel S. Sumner
 William Hales
 J. Webster, jr.
 F. C. Hunt
 M. M. Kellogg
 Francis Robbins
 Joseph Dean

Henry Poor
 Nathaniel Greene, jr.
 William B. Stevens
 Frederick James
 Holmes Ammidown
 Samuel Farrington
 John Brooks Fenno
 Samuel R. Payson
 Trumbull Ball
 John Bancroft
 Sewall B. Bond
 John B. Cruft
 Samuel Wentworth
 B. S. Clapp

William M. Hatstat
 B. A. Goldsmith
 Elisha Jacobs
 Richard Williams
 G. C. Lyford
 D. B. Jewett
 W. L. Allston
 E. P. Mackintire
 Austin Dunton
 Joseph L. Leach
 Charles Barrel
 W. W. Peck
 Daniel Kimball.
 David Morgan

The undersigned, citizens of Boston, respectfully petition the City Council, to adopt such measures, as in their wisdom shall be found expedient, for the immediate supply of good and wholesome water to every portion of the city.

Ichabod Macomber
 Bela Hunting
 Benjamin A. Tufts
 Richard W. Shapleigh
 John Hill
 Daniel Chamberlain
 Silas Pierce
 Isaac Means
 Joseph H. Cotton
 Joseph Cotton
 William W. Stone
 Aaron Sweet
 W. W. Tucker
 A. Tucker, jr.

John Tappan
 Pliny Cutler
 James Haughton
 Paul Whitney
 Levi B. Haskell
 E. Mears
 James L. L. F. Warren
 William A. Brewer
 Nathaniel Brewer
 Samuel N. Brewer
 William M. Wesson
 William Bradford
 Benjamin Perkins
 John Dane

J. H. Jewett
 J. B. Hutchinson
 Samuel Johnson
 Charles F. Hovey
 Paul Alden
 Henry H. Hall
 William Larned
 Edward Baldwin
 James C. Converse
 H. Amidown
 Charles Scudder
 David W. Horton
 Thomas B. Curtis
 John M. Hewes
 John L. Dimmock
 Thomas R. Sewall
 Amasa Walker
 William Blake
 Alfred Greenough
 M. R. Pollard
 George E. Cook
 George P. Bangs
 E. A. Raymond
 William Underwood
 Thomas P. Cushing
 E. Matthews
 A. W. Thaxter, jr.
 W. E. Blanchard
 J. Merrill Kimball
 Joel Thayer
 Samuel F. Morse
 Edwin Lamson
 M. H. Simpson
 George B. Blake
 E. Haskell
 Isaac Thacher
 William Davis, jr.

David Stoddard
 Elias Banks
 James Tufts
 William Page
 Arthur McAvoy
 Isaac Adams
 S. H. Barnes
 D. W. Barnes
 P. Greely, jr.
 W. L. Beal
 D. R. Chapman
 Gilbert Brownell
 William H. Foster
 H. Wainwright
 William W. Goddard
 G. P. Tewksbury
 H. S. Bascom
 Calvin Washburn
 William Thwing
 Henry Cutter
 John L. Emmons
 Benjamin Bruce
 Philo S. Shelton
 M. F. Wood
 H. B. Mather
 Edward C. White
 J. Lamson
 A. E. Belknap
 Elisha D. Winslow
 Alfred H. Pratt
 Thomas Hall
 J. C. Bates
 Wm. Jarvis Eaton
 William G. Lambert
 Thomas D. Quincy
 William B. Reynolds
 Nathaniel C. Nash

R. W. Bayley
 W. Sayles
 L. Norcross
 W. B. Spooner
 Charles Wilkins
 Wm. Lang
 E. C. Purdy
 Francis R. Bigelow
 William A. Wellman
 Charles Lane
 N. B. Gibbs
 Samuel Dana
 John Wheeler
 Benjamin Seaver
 Henry Clapp, jr.
 A. N. Moore
 James Boyd
 Smith Eldredge
 J. Thomas Stevenson
 L. Sanger, jr.
 J. T. Prince
 W. H. Delano
 Albert Adams
 Nathaniel Vinal
 Zebeon Southard
 Samuel Sanford
 John F. Robinson
 Peleg Churchill
 B. T. Reed
 P. Grant
 Julius A. Palmer
 Anson Dexter
 Amos Stevens
 John Hartshorn
 Joseph Eveleth
 Samuel Pearce
 Benjamin Rich

Nathan Rice
 Joseph Whitney
 H. Blashfield
 H. S. Chase
 E. Copeland, jr.
 Josiah Colby
 John Slade, jr.
 William Lincoln
 Jeremiah Fitch
 James Leeds, jr.
 Lot Clark
 John R. Parker
 Thomas Howe
 William E. Coffin
 Z. Cook, jr.
 William Parkman
 Robert M. Morse
 Robert J. Brown
 Thomas R. Foster
 James S. Wilder
 Charles Rice
 Alfred Slade
 David Cambell
 C. F. Baxter
 William H. McLellan
 Wyman Osborn
 Parker Fowle
 H. Oxnard
 Daniel Kimball
 J. Forbush
 E. Codman
 Charles Cunningham
 B. Thaxter
 Henry G. Rice
 Nahum Capen
 Moses Mellen
 James W. Gates

Samuel Cabot
 Henry B. Humphrey
 H. K. Horton
 Samuel B. Pierce
 Henry A. Norcross
 A. C. Palmer
 Daniel Noyes
 Amos Coolidge
 Ephraim Lombard
 Joseph Barrell
 Thomas Lamson
 R. R. Rand
 George Partridge
 Willis Howes
 S. C. Gray
 Edward Noyes
 Benjamin Burgess
 John D. Gardner
 Charles Brown
 Daniel Dole
 H. B. Townsend
 F. B. Callender
 William Blake
 Leonard French
 J. G. Gibson
 W. C. Stimpson
 George C. Aitchison
 T. R. Marvin
 R. D. C. Merry
 Horatio Lock
 George Davenport
 J. B. Lincoln
 John D. Stoddard
 J. B. Kimball

John Gulliver
 D. Babcock
 Jabez Fisher, 2d
 S. P. Blake
 A. Cunningham
 E. B. Steason
 S. K. Putnam
 James Patten
 Elijah Cobb
 Thomas Haven
 David Ramond
 W. H. S. Jordan
 S. Hancock jr.
 Samuel F. Barry
 J. A. Blanchard
 L. T. Stoddard
 D. Lee Child
 Edmund Munroe
 Daniel C. Bacon
 Isaac H. Wright
 J. W. Hall
 George A. Whitney
 J. W. Converse
 Josiah Stickney
 Francis Bacon
 Simon Clough
 Isaac Field
 Wm. F. Weld
 R. C. Kemp
 C. E. H. Richardson
 Charles Waterman
 Aaron Hobart
 Joshua Leach

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of
Boston.

The undersigned beg leave to express the following opinions on the introduction of pure water into the city, for general use.

1. Convenience, security, cleanliness, health, and the pleasure of existence, will be more promoted by accomplishing this object, than by any which can be done by the exercise of the power conferred by the citizens on the Council.

2. That it is A GOOD, desirable for all alike, and will be especially a blessing to those who cannot have pure water, without the same be brought in by the city authority.

3. That actual examination by competent men, has proved the practicability of bringing in water, and that nothing is needed but the exertion of the public officers of the city.

4. That the expense of accomplishing the object, cannot be an objection, because the money necessary may be borrowed, and the product of the investment would not only pay the interest, but maintain the works, and provide a fund to discharge the debt.

Lastly. LET THE THING BE DONE, and done as soon as by any exertion consistent with prudence and reasonable economy, is practicable.

Boston, Februrary 24, 1838.

William Appleton
Charles P. Curtis
Abbott Lawrence
Henry Williams
John Allen

William Sullivan
H. G. Otis
Samuel G. Perkins
I. P. Davis
Albert L. Lincoln

Elias Kingsley	George Hallet
John Sikes	I. Ingersoll Bowditch
Kimball Gibson	P. P. F. Degrand
E. K. Lyford	James Davis
S. Center	W. P. Fisher
Slade Luther	James Riley
Nathaniel Sweet	C. N. Cummiugs
Jabez Hatch	David Marden
Joseph W. Clark	William Crombie
Ralph Thompson	John Park
Wyatt Richards	M. Lee
I. S. Rogers	Reuben Frost
Stephen Dockham	James P. Snow
Cushing Nichols	Jeremiah Washburn
Benjamin Brown	David Granger
John Cowdin	Amasa G. Smith
Timo. Reed	Thomas Appleton
G. M. Thacher	M. L. Wallis
Andrew Abbott	Leonard Spaulding
John Hamlin	Enoch Plummer
M. W. Hopkins	Amos Stevens
N. E. Jenkins	Stephen Titcomb
Lyman Goodnow	C. C. Barney
John Hammond	J. Goodnow
James Bartlett	G. W. Edmands
William H. Homer	Peter Dunbar
James Stevens	Henry B. Lloyd
William Stearns	H. Bosworth
E. L. Snow	John Foster
Lawrence Nichols	Eben. Weeman
John Pierce	Warren Boles
Nathaniel Brown	Benjamin Applin
Hamilton Smith	F. B. Winter
James Crackbon	F. Cambridge
E. A. Welbasky	William Ray
Charles Woodberry	Charles Brown
N. W. Jackson	Joseph Limcoln, jr.

Isaac Howe
 Elias Payne
 F. L. Cushman
 Sam'l K. Bayley
 John Low
 J. D. Annable
 Leonard Holton
 H. Simmons
 Thomas O. Spring
 John Holton
 N. P. Snelling
 George Baird
 R. O. Sevens
 Caleb Thurston
 Thomas M. Howard
 Nahum Brigham
 Louis Dennis
 Benjamin King
 A. M. Brigham
 Abraham Munroe
 John W. Warren
 John B. Meserve
 Thomas J. Stone
 Edward Eastman
 Uriah Proctor
 Calvin P. Allen
 Isaac B. Waitt
 Daniel B. Prescott
 Samuel A. Allen

W. R. Bawle
 John T. Reed
 William W. Clapp
 George W. Vinton
 E. Forristall
 J. Holbrook
 J. W. Merriam
 A. Sawtell
 Thomas J. Peirce
 Albert Guild
 Nathaniel Seaver
 Aaron Blood
 James Newell
 S. D. Houghton
 H. P. Park
 Thomas Davis
 Joseph Smith
 James Hunkins
 Daniel Leverett, jr.
 P. Simpson, jr.
 John Liscom
 John W. Griggs
 James Bride
 Benjamin Leeds
 George S. Tolman
 Francis O. Watts
 William J. Hubbard
 Horace Williams

To the City Council of Boston.

The undersigned, inhabitants, principally of wards
 11 and 12, feeling daily the want of pure water in
 their families and work shops, respectfully request of

your honorable body, that immediate measures be taken by the City Government to introduce that invaluable article.

Boston, February 1838.

J. F. Curtis
 Daniel Deshon
 Ellis Gray Loring
 Henry Plympton
 John H. Stephens
 Seth Goldsmith
 Henry Parmele
 T. C. Stearns
 Walter E. Hill
 J. P. Clark
 C. C. Coolidge
 F. Brown
 G. D. Flagg
 Joseph T. Brown
 James Kelt
 P. C. Field
 Daniel Messinger, jr.
 L. H. Morris
 Thomas Thompson
 William Taylor, jr.
 William Brown
 Orlando Tompkins
 Gardner Edmands
 E. Weston, jr.
 Charles F. Barnard
 Warren Clapp
 Edward Bugbee
 James S. Marble
 Ira Canterbury
 John C. Hubbard
 C. W. Hartshorn
 G. D. Hayward

Oliver S. Gordon
 John Weed
 P. H. Richards
 Joseph Cheney
 M. S. Hyde
 L. H. Bradford
 B. G. Sweetser
 R. H. Robinson
 John Holman
 Frederick Brown
 Jonathan Goddard
 Joseph B. Sawtel
 Moses Lyon
 James C. Averill
 John Truman
 Elisha Carter
 D. Brigham, jr.
 Richard Sanborn
 Sewall L. Gregg
 John Bennett
 John H. Griggs
 Reuben Lovejoy
 George Savage
 Daniel Goodnow
 George Goodnow
 Aaron Morse, jr.
 Stephen Sargent
 W. H. Tyler
 Aaron Adams, jr.
 Elisha White
 L. A. Cooledge
 Peleg Mann

James Barry
 Charles Upham, from Pond
 H. G. Perkins
 Leonard Drake
 Leonard Putney
 Henry Bowen
 Andrew Common
 I. M. Albert
 J. Drake
 Lewis Hersey
 Kendall P. Saunders
 William Huse
 John Osgood, jr.
 Edward Coddington
 Otis Tufts
 James W. Carter
 J. Brereton
 Stephen Badlam
 Job Kent
 Isaac B. Sardlees
 A. Stuart
 Levi Hawkes, jr.
 Stephen Murdock
 Buckley A. Hastings
 George Milton
 Oliver Carter
 Albert Day

George M. Smith
 Asa Pratt
 Benjamin Gould
 James Hendley
 Thomas Brewer
 James McDougall
 William Burnett
 William Defrees
 John A. Lamson
 Joseph Leeds
 Dudley P. Cotton
 Joseph A. Ballard
 Rollin Abell
 Joseph L. Smith
 Simeon Child
 Thomas Rundle
 Shadrach S. Pearce
 Wyman Harrington
 Edward A. Williams
 Cornelius Briggs
 Samuel M. Hawkes
 Henry K. Hancock
 Charles H. Ayling
 John Melville
 George H. Sweetser
 David Miller
 William D. Willard

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen and
 Common Council of the City of Boston.

The memorial of the subscribers, inhabitants and
 tax payers of said city, humbly represent, that they
 are alarmed at the prospect of having the debt of the
 city increased in a two or three fold ratio, for the

purpose of supplying the city with water, and this too before any measures are taken to ascertain how many families and others will take the same, and pay annually for the use of it—as your memorialists doubt the willingness of citizens to incur the expense of relinquishing their present good supply of well and aqueduct water with which use has long made them familiar.

The Hon. Mayor stated in his late inaugural address “that a private corporation has for several years been ready to undertake the work on their own account, if they could obtain permission,” your memorialists therefore would more deeply deprecate the passage of any act whereby the city should engage to accomplish this work in their corporate capacity, believing that a private corporation could perform it with much less expense. The present time does not, in the opinion of your memorialists, appear to be a suitable one to increase the taxes or debt of the city; this is a time of great commercial distress. If the debt of the city is increased two or three millions of dollars, the interest at least, must be paid, and that added to the annual expenses of the city, without any additional income absolutely known to exist to meet it, will double the present heavy taxes, thereby creating a burthen on the citizens, which, under present circumstances, they are ill able to bear. For these reasons, your memorialists pray that the project of bringing an additional supply of water into the city, may be granted to that “private corporation,” which “has for several years been ready to undertake the work,” or that the City Council will, before any further steps are taken in this extensive undertaking,

cause an accurate inquiry to be made throughout the city, and ascertain the names of all the citizens who are ready and willing to pay annually for the use of the water, at such rates as the City Council, in their wisdom, may believe it can be afforded.

And in duty bound, will ever pray.

Boston, Feb. 24, 1833.

David Ellis
 Josiah Bradlee
 James B. Bradlee
 W. M. Stedman
 William B. Bradford
 J. F. Priest
 Calvin Bruce
 James Weld
 Winslow Wright
 S. G. Priest
 Henderson Inches
 John S. Ellery
 Isaac Waters
 Samuel Salisbury
 James Dennie
 Charles Hammatt
 R. Lash
 Thomas English
 Henry Hall
 Samuel Hammond
 C. C. Parsons
 Benjamin Bangs
 B. Gorham
 C. R. Codman
 R. C. Hooper
 Henry Hubbard
 John Bryant
 Andrew J. Allen
 E. G. Wellington

Nathaniel Faxon
 Joseph A. White
 Thomas Curtis
 John Stratton
 F. B. Houghton
 John Ballard
 Lemuel Pope
 Giles Lodge
 Francis Welch
 Jacob Hall
 Samuel Torrey
 Benjamin Russell
 Jeremiah Briggs
 Moses Wheeler
 Charles Sprague
 Samuel Fales
 John D. Williams
 Robert G. Shaw
 Benjamin Willis
 John Belknap
 B. B. Appleton
 Samuel Tenney
 Samuel May
 Henry D. Gray
 George Homer
 Isaac Stevens
 Eben. Chadwick
 James Andrews
 Joseph Jones

John G. Low
 Jeremiah Fitch
 George Odin
 Samuel Hunt
 Joseph Hay
 William Eayrs
 Calvin Haven
 F. H. Bradlee
 S. H. Babcock
 Andrew T. Hall
 Samuel Hall
 N. F. Ames
 Thomas Thompson
 William Reynolds
 Joseph Head
 Jeremiah S. Boies
 James Dalton
 Lemuel Crackbon
 George C. Thacher
 C. W. Cartwright
 John Dorr
 Benjamin Adams
 Isaac Hall
 James Sargent
 Richard D. Tucker
 Henry G. Chapman
 Henry Chapman
 Stephen Fairbanks
 Henry Loring
 J. H. Swett
 William S. White
 J. M. Smith
 O. C. Greenleaf
 Peter Goodnow
 S. Thomas
 H. M. Holbrook
 J. H. Bowman

H. Lincoln
 Edward L. Stevens
 Richards Child
 J. H. Dorr
 John Waters
 John O. Page
 John G. Powers
 J. Parker, jr.
 George Pratt
 Jeffery Richardson
 Henry B. Stone
 N. Thayer, jr.
 Henry Hatch
 Samuel K. Williams
 Josiah Stedman
 Galen Merriam
 William Sturgis
 Stephen Brown
 Charles Knapp
 William Boardman
 Perrin May
 P. Parker
 G. Barker
 P. C. Brooks, jr.
 I. Packard
 Windsor Fay
 P. T. Homer
 Robert B. Storer
 John W. Langdon
 William B. Spooner
 H. C. Manning
 James Brackett
 Samuel Topliff
 Henry H. Tuckerman
 Edward Blanchard
 Joseph Ballard
 Samuel Bradlee

Henry A. Brewer
 Ebenezer T. Andrews
 John P. Whiton
 Edward D. Peters
 A. Chandler
 A. O. Wellington
 Nathaniel Tracy
 Nathaniel P. Smith
 T. A. Tirrell
 Joseph B. Wiggin
 Josiah Whitney
 S. E. Brackett
 Ebenezer Bailey
 Samuel Hill
 James M. Blaney
 Daniel Wheelwright

Benjamin W. Gage
 John Stearns
 Isaac Jackson
 Samuel M. Phillips
 Noah Brooks
 Benjamin Howard
 Alfred Wellington
 Aaron Livermore
 Harrison Fay
 Thomas Hills
 E. P. Hartshorn
 Benjamin Atkins
 Jeffrey R. Brackett
 William Lawrence
 John Eliot Thayer
 Horace Dupee

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City
 of Boston.

The subscribers, citizens of Boston, do respectfully represent, That our community have been reduced by circumstances beyond their control from a state of proud prosperity to a condition verging upon ruin. All property is greatly reduced in value ; our monied institutions and public confidence are paralyzed ; much of our floating taxable property lost ; enterprize and occupation suspended ; and with no prospect of an immediate change for the better.

Under these adverse circumstances, it appears to us that no new project, involving an increase of the city debt, and an increase of taxation ought to be sustained.

Therefore they humbly pray that you will restrict

the expenses of our city to such objects as may appear to be necessary, for the good government and health thereof, and in particular, that you will defer all action upon the project for introducing fresh water into the city, from neighboring ponds, until more prosperous times. We feel that we ought to deny ourselves this luxury in common with many others, until our means will afford their use ; we are now in a diseased condition, and unable to bear an additional burthen ; but restore us to health and prosperity, and we will again jog on, with such burthen as you may please to load us.

Daniel Dickinson

Cyrus Wakefield

Andrew Hanson

Charles Ranstead

Dyer Quimby

John Plaisted

Walter Jones

Samuel Boynton

Reuben Reed

Alexander Wentworth

Charles Woolley

Linus Jackson

William Gould

John T. Robinson

William Robinson

Samuel Lovell

John Milk

Stephen G. Hiler

Thomas Reed

John Rice

Benjamin Clark

Daniel Ballard, jr.

Samuel Lovell, jr.

William Cate

Joseph Hartt

Ephraim Milton

John B. Tremere

Benjamin Burrows

Henry Fowle

John H. Clark

Benjamin Pepper

Francis Low

William Learned

William C. Marden

Samuel N. Cushing

J. Sherman

Benjamin G. Brown

William Dorey

George Fenlee

Peter Black

Enoch H. Wakefield

Ezekiel Lincoln

Hiram Smith

Luke Fay

John Williams

John Smith

Levi Wilcutt

R. T. Hooton

Joseph Hayden

Edward Sargent

Francis Horton
 John Wilson
 Rufus S. Owen
 Martin Berds
 George W. Gilman
 Isaiah B. Libby
 William R. Lovejoy
 Ephraim Cunningham
 Edward Maxwell
 Reuben Coombs
 G. C. Haynes
 Gustavus Burrison
 Charles Bradford
 Joseph M. Leavitt
 William Green
 Moses Miller
 Joseph Urann
 Benjamin Dodd
 Otis Munroe
 Samuel Yendell
 Alexander P. Chandler
 Benjamin Comey
 Jesse Tuttle
 Alexander Lovett
 Elijah L. Green
 Thomas Somerby
 Samuel Bell
 Simon Wilkinson
 Oliver Chandler
 Abner Smith, jr.
 Asa Goodnow
 Charles Andre
 William Dewhurst
 Eleazar J. Howes
 John B. Hewes
 C. G. Bascorn
 Simon Wilkinson, jr.

H. L. Gurney, jr.
 J. P. Snow
 Ebenezer Tasker
 E. W. Barnicoat
 Josiah G. Lovell
 Joseph F. Barber
 Edward J. Newhall
 Benjamin Gowan
 Charles H. Wellock
 William W. Kissick
 James A. Sutton
 Humphrey Chadbourn
 John Pratt
 John Davis
 Thomas Mair
 Joseph King
 Gideon Jennings
 Benjamin C. Seaver
 Nathaniel Brown
 Samuel S. Pettingil
 Benjamin Abrahams
 P. Gildersleeve
 Henry Andrews
 Charles A. Yendell
 George W. Brown
 Enos Holbrook
 Edmund Smith
 George Green
 Benson Leavitt
 William Dillaway
 William Hawes
 Charles M. Dickinson
 Nathaniel Brown
 Francis Holmes
 E. H. Little
 G. A. Godbold
 Zenas Snow

Charles E. Gay
S. Beatley
Samuel Hosea, jr.
Ephraim Snow
Ezekiel Morse
John Hooton, jr.

Henry Gurney
Ezra Allen
Joseph Simmons
John Hooton
George Hooton

To the Hon. Mayor and Aldermen and Common
Council of the City of Boston.

The undersigned having learned that the City Government intend incurring a debt of some millions of dollars, with a view of bringing water into the city, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants therewith, would respectfully suggest to your Honorable bodies, whether it would not be a prudential step, first to ascertain who of our citizens want, and will pay for the water, before the same is introduced and the debt contracted.

Your memorialists, who have hereto set their names, respectfully ask that the project may for the present be suspended, until more information may be obtained as to who wants and who will pay.

James B. Richardson
Prentiss Hobbs
Solomon Piper
Jonathan Lane
L. Snow
Francis Bullard
Thomas Curtis
William Badger, jr.
Nathaniel Grover
James Dillon

Levi Bliss
Andrew Drake
John Curtis
Frederick Curtis
Jed. Tuttle
Perry Brigham
Charles French
Robert Robbins
Shepard Robbins
Joseph Calfe

William D. Jenkins
 George W. Miller
 George Miller, jr
 William Rupp
 Archibald Hill
 Seth Dewing
 William Thompson
 Simon Huff
 Henry Blaney
 John Cloyd
 Thomas B. Warren
 Isaac Prescott
 Timothy Tenny
 George Farwell
 Benjamin Pike
 William Goddard
 Darius Dutton
 R. A. Newell

Nehemiah S. Calfe
 William H. Prentice
 George W. Prentice
 Thomas C. Bell
 James Bliss
 Thomas N. Kingsbury
 George W. Wilkins
 George Hall
 Caleb I. Pratt
 Anthony Hanson
 John C. Cook
 Daniel Draper
 Tisdale Drake
 Gideon L. Pease
 Joshua Mott
 Loring Gardner
 Francis Holway
 James Arnold

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City
of Boston.

The subscribers, citizens of Boston, do respectfully represent,—That our community have been reduced by circumstances beyond their control, from a state of proud prosperity, to a condition verging upon ruin. All property is greatly reduced in value; our monied institutions, and public confidence are paralyzed; much of our floating taxable proper lost; enterprize and occupation suspended; and with no prospect of an immediate change for the better.

Under these adverse circumstances it appears to us, that no new project involving an increase of the city debt, and in increase of taxation, ought to be sustained.

Therefore, they humbly pray that you will restrict the expenses of our city to such objects as may appear to be necessary for the good government and health thereof, and in particular, that you will defer all action upon the project of introducing fresh water into the city from neighboring ponds, until more prosperous times. We feel that we ought to deny ourselves this luxury in common with many others, until our means will afford their use ; that we are now in a diseased condition, and unable to bear an additional burthen ;—but restore us to health and prosperity, and we will again jog on with such burthen as you may please to load us, in reason.

Noah Lincoln
 Dexter Dickinson
 Nathaniel Nottage
 Samuel C. Nottage
 James Loring
 William Cook
 George A. Wilkins
 John P. Whitwell
 William Harris
 Washington Armstrong
 Thomas White
 Daniel Lillie
 Elijah Stearns
 Michael Dutton
 Christopher Gore
 Ezra Eaton
 Benjamin Smith
 John Simmons
 Henry Leeds
 Isaac Irish
 Geo. W. Almy
 Thomas Tirrell

Henry K. May
 William Palfrey
 A. B. Munroe
 Charles W. Woolsey
 Benjamin Kimball
 Frederick Lincoln
 William Tapley
 John B. McCleary
 Eleazar G. House
 Edward Bell
 Samuel Millard
 John Doke
 John Lally
 Jacob Jones
 Nathaniel Goddard
 Asa Willbur
 Josiah Hiler
 Timothy Dodd
 N. G. Snelling
 John F. Eliot
 J. Stetson
 George W. Simmons

James Fillebrown
 Thomas Lewis
 Isaac Cazneau
 Joseph Clark
 Noah Lincoln, jr.
 Jonathan Thaxter
 John Sargent
 Loring Sargent
 Thomas Edes
 Augustus M. Pulsifer
 Isaiah A. Rich
 John Adams
 James Steele
 William Mair
 Peter Mair
 Hugh Short
 Jonathan Loring
 Edward W. Tuttle
 Thomas Chase
 Christopher C. Gore
 Josiah Stedman, jr.
 Philip Jennins
 Samuel Aspinwall
 Henry Floyd
 William H. Greely
 George Ballard
 William P. Tenney
 John Swift
 Elijah Loring
 Thomas Thacher
 William G. Billings
 Elihu H. Reed
 N. F. Frothingham
 Thomas W. Herrick
 Geo. Thacher
 Levi Melcher
 W. B. Wilkins
 John V. Ford

Thomas Murray
 Martin Bates
 George Bradford
 William Stowe
 Robert S. Badger
 Joseph Noyes
 John Howard
 Joseph Fenno
 John McField
 Charles French
 H. H. W. Sigourney
 Thomas G. Temple
 George Bradford
 John D. Howard
 Henry Carroll
 John Torsleff
 William Duff
 George Gordon
 Charles E. Wiggin
 Theodore A. Gore
 Samuel P. Ridler
 Robert Keith
 Jacob R. Holmes
 Moses Rogers
 George Ellis
 James S. Wilder
 J. L. Loring
 Henry Wood
 James Parker
 John H. Pearson
 James H. Bennett
 Nathaniel Budd
 Joseph Ames
 Bowen Harrington
 R. L. Barrus
 Richard Brackett
 David N. Badger
 John Piper

Jabez Fisher
Mark Fisher
Nathaniel M. George
William Humphrey
Simeon Butterfield
A. D. Gamage
William Bramhall
William Wildes
Joshua Crane
William B. Oliver
J. E. Curtz
Stephen Tilton
David J. Collier
J. Parker
William Shimmin
George Low
Oliver Adams
Samuel Blake
Albert A. Bent
John H. Gray
Levi Brown
J. Cullen Ayer
Chas. Eberle
Seth W. Fowle

Joseph Austin
David W. Hill
Thomas Chamberlain
William Collier
Joseph Austin, jr.
Spencer J. Vinal
M. G. Chapin
Elijah Bigelow
George T. Cook
S. G. Shipley
George Cutter
S. G. Bowdlear
T. B. Warren
E. Wright, jr.
Newell Withington
Quincy A. Keith
Samuel Wheeler
John F. Payson
Abner Dearborn
Constant T. Benson
Wm. H. Leonard
E. F. Pratt
George Munroe

CITY OF BOSTON.

MR. SARGENT'S COMMUNICATION.



In Common Council, March 1, 1838.

The following document, submitted by Mr. Shattuck, being a letter from L. M. Sargent, Esq. relative to certain questions propounded to him by Eliphalet Williams, Esq., in reference to the Boston Aqueduct Corporation, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed for the use of the Council

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

BOSTON, FEB. 21, 1838.

SIR,

To the questions, five in number, proposed in your letter of the 16th current, I send you the subjoined replies.

1st. When was the Boston Aqueduct Corporation incorporated?

Answer. A. D. 1795.

2d. What is its capital?

Answer. The capital, so far as can be ascertained, is \$130,000, or \$1,300 per share. The stock was originally divided into 100 shares. and has so remained. It has proved a ruinous concern to the original stockholders, many of whom sold their stock for \$300 per share, after having paid in \$1,000 per share. The present market value is from \$500 to \$600 per share, perhaps less; sales however are unfrequent.

3d. What are the average dividends?

Answer. No dividend was made, during the first ten years after the works were commenced. The average dividend for 30 years, since 1807, when the first dividend was made, is \$51 76 per annum, or a fraction less than 4 per centum per annum, on a share of \$1,300.

4th. What number of families take it?

Answer. The corporation now supplies between 1,400 and 1,500 houses.

5th. What proportion of the dwellings that it passes take the water?

Answer. According to the best judgment of the superintendent, T. A. Dexter, Esquire, about one dwelling house in every four, within its range, is supplied, on an average. In certain streets, recently laid out, where new buildings are erected, nearly all the houses take the water; and, in most of these cases, no other supply of water is afforded. This is especially true of new houses on the neck lands, and in all the new streets and avenues, extending south from Pleasant street, and in Front and Charles street, and in some of the streets north of Cambridge, and

west of Chamber streets. In many of the old streets, Washington, Tremont, Essex, Summer, &c., the aqueduct passes a large number of houses, without supplying them. In Washington street, ranging from No. 188 to No. 833, the whole number of customers is 183. In Tremont street, which numbers, as far as West street, 143 houses, we have only 30 customers. In Mason street, a main supply pipe was laid down upwards of four years ago, at the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants of Collonade row, so called, and, up to the date of my letter, four houses only, in that entire row, have requested and been supplied with the water.

I have thus, sir, replied to your enquiries. At the close of your letter, you invite me to subjoin to my replies "any other information" I "may deem important, in relation to the subject."

I have been a stockholder in the Boston Aqueduct Corporation for twelve years, and a director for a large portion of that time. An extreme reluctance to encounter the imputation of a secret and selfish motive has prevented me from taking any part in the discussion of this important question, through the medium of the public journals or otherwise. Upon your suggestion, however, I will venture a few observations, and offer one or two statements of facts. Every man will give me credit for sincerity, in the ratio of his own consciousness of an ability to speak impartially upon a matter, wherein he has a personal interest. For the accuracy of such facts as I may state, I am responsible—of my opinions you and other men may judge for yourselves. So far as these facts may be gathered from the books and papers of

the corporation, those books and papers have been tendered, for the inspection of the City Government, upon more than one occasion; and, on behalf of the directors, my associates, I tender them again.

I have patiently listened to much abuse, which has been heaped upon this corporation, in the public journals and elsewhere. It is certainly wholly undeserved. Eight water companies supply the city of London. They are not menaced, from year to year, with an overwhelming municipal interference, in the form of a grand city aqueduct. They invest their money with a feeling of security. The Boston Aqueduct Corporation is willing to do the very same thing, upon the very same encouragement. In evidence of this, permit me to revive your recollection of their memorial, presented to the City Government, Aug. 20th, 1836, in the following words.

“To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston the memorial of the Boston Aqueduct Corporation respectfully represents: that your memorialists have, for many years, supplied a considerable portion of the city with pure and soft water; that, for the purpose of meeting the increasing demands of the citizens, your memorialists have long since caused surveys and estimates to be made, by Loammi Baldwin, Esquire, whose report has been before the City Government; and by which it appears, that an additional expenditure of money and a more judicious and skilful employment of their present powers, will enable your memorialists to supply the city with “*ten times*” the quantity of water furnished at present, and at any point of elevation, where it may be reasonably required;—that your memorialists have been restrained

from the requisite extension of their works, and the necessary investment of money for that end, by an apprehension that the City Government, urged by a strong popular feeling, might, at some time, cease any longer to permit the provision of pure water to remain in the hands of private corporations, as in London and elsewhere, where it is supposed, that, by the competition of such corporations, the public is likely to be the better served. In connection with the present exhibition of popular feeling and opinion on this subject, your memorialists have thought proper to state to the City Government, in a formal manner, their perfect willingness to extend their works, agreeably to Mr. Baldwin's suggestion, upon any reasonable assurance, if such can consistently be given, that your memorialists will have no reason to fear any more formidable competition than that of a private corporation. On the other hand, should the City of Boston decide, that it will furnish a supply of pure water to the citizens, itself, your memorialists hereby tender their water works to the city, for a reasonable compensation. The books and records of the company are open for the examination of the City Government. All which is respectfully submitted."

The will and the ability of the corporation are herein sufficiently exhibited. At the present time 15 miles of lineal extent of supply or main pipe are laid in the city, which distributes the water through the whole extent of Washington street, as far as the Marlboro' Hotel, and branching off easterly through Front street, extends as far north as the Exchange Coffee House, which it supplies, as well as the Pearl Street House, the Commercial Coffee House, and

Broad street in an easterly direction. It also branches off westwardly through Pleasant and Charles streets, and supplies the Massachusetts General Hospital. All the Mill Pond Lands and South Cove Land are within the level and near the lines of supply; and the corporation will extend their supply pipes to meet the wants of these sections, whenever they can feel themselves secure from an oppressive competition with the city.

Such is this aqueduct at present. Mr. Baldwin, whose testimony should be in good odour with the city, for he is their engineer, as well as ours, has stated, as you perceive, that we can supply "*ten times*" the present amount, and carry the water to any height, which may be reasonably required. Yet sir, neither in the commissioners' report of Nov. 23, 1837, nor in the report of Jan. 29, 1838, which is now before you, is there any allusion to this corporation. In the report now before you, it is stated, as the opinion of the committee, that an aqueduct should be under the control of the city authorities, and not the property of a private corporation. Such is the opinion of the authorities of Philadelphia. In London it is otherwise, and the city is supplied, as we have stated, by eight private companies. Now sir, suppose these splendid conceptions are carried out to the uttermost—and they are sufficiently dazzling and magnificent—\$1,507,560, are invested. The city will not then have that entire control, which your committee recommends. Our corporation must still continue to offer its water. If your water rents are reduced, ours must be also. Will your water be preferred for its purity? Probably not. The water of

Jamaica Pond has a very high reputation. Your own commissioners admit the fact, and acknowledge its superior purity on page 11 of the report. One of them, Mr. James F. Baldwin appears not to entertain a very high opinion of the water, in one of the ponds, from which it is proposed to bring it to the city. His words are these, "I object to the color and character of the water, which composes this source. Much of the water is derived from the Middlesex Canal, from leaks and wastes on a larger portion of its length. This canal is fed from Concord River a larger part of whose waters lie every year nearly motionless, through the dog days, steeping the grass on the Sudbury meadows. There are also upon the streams, which flow into this pond 15 or 20 dams or water privileges, where various kinds of mills and factories are in operation; and, though there may not be, at present, any, more objectionable than hat factories, tanneries, &c., still, at some future day, they may all contribute, more or less, to render the water unfit for domestic purposes," Page 50. To this opinion of their colleague Messrs. Treadwell and Hale have replied in a manner sufficiently pointed. They differ from Mr. Baldwin, it appears, entirely, on some other points in the Report, and your Standing Committee on water differ from them. They say that they "cannot think that the sum of \$110,000, which the commissioners have named as the probable amount of damage," &c.

I have said, that we should still be obliged to offer our water for sale; and we should sincerely regret the necessity of exercising our chartered right of digging up the streets, which is certainly a public incon-

venience, likely to be trebled by the operations of two aqueducts and one gas light company, in a city not remarkable for the width or the straightness of its avenues.

There may be an end to all our humble competition with the city. This end is not absolutely invisible in the distance. Pray, sir, can you assure me, that the very same popular clamor, which is driving the city into an expenditure of an enormous sum, for the introduction of water, will not, at some future day, perhaps not very distant after all, be heard once more, demanding an universal freedom from an odious and oppressive water tax? And may there not be something like justice in the demand? Has not the postulate of the water party been this, that water should be as free as the air we breathe? I have been told by more than one respectable mechanic of this city, that he gave his vote in favor of the measure, on a presumption, that he would have the water, as he has the high way, for nothing. When this demand shall have been obtained, competition must cease, and we shall endeavor to contemplate the ruin of our property, as philosophically as possible.

I see nothing at all extravagant in this anticipation. Whenever an organized city government suffers itself to be directed by the feverish expressions of a popular assembly, the people ascertain their power—they employ it, under the impulse, given by the agitators of the day—the will of a noisy and highly stimulated body prevails over the deliberations of boards of council—and the demands of the multitude become not less imperious than they are capricious and chimerical. Consider a single argument, offered at Faneuil

Hall, as a sample of a large proportion of those, which were offered to a popular assembly. It was stated, that a pump in this city, belonging to the city, as a corporation, was kept chained, and that the poor people—widows and orphans every one of them beyond a doubt—were prevented from getting a cup of cold water thereat! This was stated, by an orator of the day, as *a fact*; it operated on the feeling of the assembled multitude, as *a fact*. On the following day, diligent search was made for this pump. It was no where to be found. The tale was a sheer fabrication, credited, very probably, by the young gentleman, who related it, at Faneuil Hall, and upon whose credulity some one had imposed.

Do not suppose, sir, that I misunderstand the fact, that a reasonable demand exists in this city for pure and soft water. On the high lands and upon new made lands it assuredly exists, to a certain extent; but by no means, even there, to the extent alleged by the water party. I say this, after a careful examination, and continued enquiries for years. I have owned real estate, dwelling houses, in this city for many years. I never received from my tenants but two complaints in relation to water. In one case, the main well was in need of being cleaned, and the suction pipe, from which my tenant drew, received an earthy deposit. The evil was easily and immediately remedied, and my tenants of that house have never since complained. Upon another occasion, a gentlemen, occupying a house in McLean street, whose *well* of water was excellent and abundant, desired me to furnish him the aqueduct, for washing, as his *cistern* was small. I replied, that the aqueduct

was, I believed in Eaton street ; that the corporation could not bring the main pipe into McLean street, for *one* person ; but, if three others would agree to take the water, I thought the directors would comply with his request. He stated with perfect confidence, that, in his opinion, every householder would take it, as their cisterns were all too small. I heard nothing from him for a month. When I met him, I enquired if the inhabitants of McLean street had decided to take the water. He replied that he had made the effort, but they did not seem to want it, and the main pipe has never been carried into that street.

Permit me to enquire whence the great popular excitement, upon this subject, which certainly bears the marks of agitation ? Are we in any imminent danger of being poisoned ? There are many aged people among us, who never tasted any purer or softer water than that of their wells. Medical gentlemen have been sent to the bottom of our wells ; and, though truth is said to lie there, I exceedingly doubt if they have succeeded in bringing it up. Water has been analyzed, and its impurities set forth in tabular statements. Now sir, you well know there is no such thing in common use, in any part of the world, as *pure* water. So true is this, that medical prescriptions direct it to be *distilled*, whenever it is desired to have it *pure*. Mr. James F. Baldwin, one of the commissioners, has given his opinion, already referred to, that the water of Mystic Pond, one of the approved sources, is anything rather than *pure* water. In reply to his remarks Messrs. Treadwell and Hale, his associates, observe, "It is by no means pleasant to dwell upon the sources of impurity to which all wa-

ters, which can be procured in civilized life, are exposed, whether in ponds, rivers, wells or even springs." This appears to me a very judicious observation. It seems however, that, by *dwelling* upon these sources, for some *object* or other, we are about to be taught, that our wells contain nothing better than a poisonous beverage. What may this object be? Has not the water question become a pivot, upon which municipal elections are to turn? Have we not among us a number of button holding agitators, who argue at the corner of the streets, who are the agents of a party, and who are equally indefatigable and importunate, whether the object be the procurement of *pure rum* or *pure water*? Are these men likely to suffer greatly from taxation, when the public burden shall be laid on? Are there none among us, who want a job? Your standing committee, in the report before you, as an argument for an immediate commencement of this work, remark that they see "no better means of alleviating the distresses of those, who depend upon their labor for support." This is not only a *gracious*, but a *popular* suggestion. But, for this end, is it discreet to bring the burthen of an enormous debt upon the city? A debt, whose estimate by the commissioners is, in the opinion of many judicious persons, altogether fallacious and inadequate. Your standing committee observe, that "the interest, spent upon this or any other valuable improvements, will be no intolerable addition to our burthens." I believe sir, that very little comfort will be derived from such negative consolation as this, by those, who have already thought the municipal expenditure unwarrantably prodigal, and whose taxes

are becoming a topic of *loud* and almost *universal* complaint.

The commissioners appear to anticipate that the proposed aqueduct will take the place of wells, &c. very generally. Now sir, there is a very large number of our citizens, to whom aqueduct water, as a drink, is positively disagreeable. They do not desire it. I resided for some time in Philadelphia; I took the hydrant water for washing, &c., but never drank it, preferring such as I obtained from a pump, one of the very few in that city, standing near the curb stone, and in the vicinity of my residence in So. 8th street.

There are few pumps in that city connected with wells. The vaults of privies are therefore allowed to be dug of any depth, and are commonly built up in *steened* work, or with bricks laid dry. The vault at my own house, which was not so deep as many others, was 28 feet deep. The chief dependance for water is upon the hydrant. It was introduced into that city, at an early period, and has become almost their only resource. Thus it is that your Commissioners are enabled to exhibit 13,632 customers of the aqueduct in the city proper. It is not so here, I am greatly mistaken, if those, who are satisfied with their wells and cisterns—those, who are already thus supplied and are moved by considerations of economy—those, who will not use the aqueduct water, as a drink, on any terms—those, who being already customers of the Boston Aqueduct Corporation, are contented so to remain, at whatever rent may be the city rate—those, who prefer the Jamaica Pond water, for its purity—I am greatly mistaken sir, if all these do not form an

important body, worth the consideration of the City Government, before it ventures to act upon the calculations of the Commissioners, as infallible data. These calculations are sufficiently magnificent. They seem to me, sir, less adapted to the present situation and resources of our city, than to those of Mehemmed Ali, the grand Egyptian reformer.

\$1,507,560, the first estimate, and which cannot be presumed to be a solitary exception from that never failing rule, that all such estimates fall short of the cost, in the ratio of their magnificence and complicated character. This vast amount is to be obtained at 5 per cent.; and to meet the interest, 12,500 families are to take the water of the city—this *pure* water—at six dollars per family, an event sir, which the great grand children of the youngest of your three Commissioners will never live to witness. This is not all the good fortune in store for our favored city. We are to save, in the single item of insurance, \$100,000 per annum! Had this proposed aqueduct been in existence in the years 1824 and 1825, property of the value of \$1,507,568 would have been saved from fire! In respect to this, the Commissioners appear not to be so entirely convinced: they say “perhaps it is *not* an extravagant opinion, &c.” It may here be stated that the engine companies of the city have ever had a right to open the fire plugs of the Boston Aqueduct in case of fire, of which right they have frequently availed themselves. The commissioners proceed to state, that, in ten years, the income from the proposed aqueduct may be estimated at 105,000 dollars per annum. If the city government have a sincere faith in the prospects, present-

ed by the commissioners, they ought not to withhold these promised blessings from their fellow-citizens. The commissioners especially advert to the great advantages to the city resulting from an aqueduct passing over their neck lands. It may not be amiss to state, that the present aqueduct passes directly through a lot of land, owned by me, within the city, lying between Suffolk and Tremont street. There is no field, more obviously adapted to the operations of the present aqueduct than the whole tract from Pleasant street to the boundary creek, and entirely across the isthmus.

I believe, most implicitly, in the ability of the Boston Aqueduct Corporation to supply all reasonable calls for "*pure and soft*" water, if such a thing there be, in all parts of the city, high and low. With the printed report of Mr. Loammi Baldwin before me, at this moment, I cannot entertain a doubt upon that point. In expressing this belief, I take into calculation a fact, established by our experience for forty years, that, of those, who are already supplied with wells and cisterns, a large majority will not receive the aqueduct. We shall not probably be able to persuade them, that those wells are poisoned, from which they and their fathers have drunken for many generations, and to a good old age. Of the capacity of Jamaica Pond, Col. Baldwin's report presents a careful calculation; and our experience has demonstrated, that the draught of the company does not equal the evaporation.

A very small sum comparatively, a few hundred thousand dollars, will enable the corporation to follow out the plan, suggested by Col. Baldwin, and carry

the water to any dwelling house, which may require it. In the present condition of public feeling, you would not deem it discreet for us to throw down our money upon a hazard. We are precisely of that opinion. We can have no security against the effects of popular clamor. After we shall have done our utmost, we shall have done very little to satisfy those, who want a job in the manufacture of \$80,000 worth of masonry, or \$30,000 worth of stop cocks, or \$9,000 worth of fire plugs, or \$47,000 worth of small pipe, or \$437,000 worth of iron pipe, or \$850,000 worth of complicated labor and materials for bringing the water to the city confines. However sufficient for the occasions of your fellow citizens, the very best of our successful labors would produce a humble result, contrasted with the splendid visions of your commissioners.

It has not been thought expedient to call the stockholders or even the directors together upon the present occasion. They have expressed their sentiments very fully and frankly, in the memorial, of which my letter contains a copy. They have respectfully tendered a proposition to the city to extend, upon agreement to save harmless against municipal competition—or to sell their franchise to the city, for a reasonable consideration. This proposition I have no doubt the corporation would renew at the present time. I speak, however, as an individual, and of course, without authority. The fault is not our own, that the suggestions of Col. Baldwin were not long since put in operation.

If I have gone into this matter, with a measure of

precision, or to an extent, beyond your wish or expectation, you have all that I can tender for any unnecessary consumption of your time, the assurance of my sincere regret.

I remain, respectfully,
Sir, your ob't servant,

L. M. SARGENT.

ELIPHALET WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

FOREIGN WATER WORKS.



IN COMMON COUNCIL, MARCH 1, 1838.

The following document, submitted by Mr. Austin, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, R. G. WAIT, *Clrk C. C.*

Extracts from the Minutes of Evidence taken and Papers laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons and the Commissioners on the Supply of Water to the Metropolis, in the years 1821, 1828, and 1834.

MATTHIAS K. KNIGHT,

Secretary to the West Middlesex Water Works Co.

“Is there any such understanding existing amongst the companies now, that in case of an accident hap-

pening to any one of the companies that the others would supply it with water during that time? Yes; the mains of the several works communicate with each other, so that in case of an accident happening to either of the companies, the other companies can supply till the accident is repaired.

What mains do you communicate with? With the New River on the east and the Grand Junction on the other side.

So that in fact, according to the present understanding among the companies now existing, the public have the benefit of the whole, as if they were one entire company? Yes; I conceive so.

Have any occurrences taken place in which that has been done? Yes; about two years ago an accident happened to the Grand Junction engine; the Grand Junction applied to the West Middlesex Company for assistance; a communication was opened between the mains, and the West Middlesex Company during the night worked their engines for the supply of the St. George's District, for a certain number of days, till the engine was repaired, it was no length of time. So as to remedy the defect? Yes.

Has any other accident occurred, to your knowledge? Yes; there was a temporary stoppage during the late frost, in the New River; the ice I believe was blown up by an easterly wind, and choaked it so that they could not get an adequate supply for the whole of their tenants; and the West Middlesex Company, assisted by the Grand Junction, worked through their mains, and for two days I believe, supplied their tenants.

Is that, in your belief, resulting from the arrange-

ment that has taken place, and from the pipes being now so contrived as to afford a junction with one or the other? Yes; I conceive that the three companies are so constituted as to comprise only one capital; and that the public derive the benefit of three capitals, having to pay the expense of only one."

Manchester Water Works.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nicholas Brown addressed to Lord Wharncliffe, (1828.)

"In the latter end of the year 1823, I was called upon by the direction of the Manchester and Salford Water Works Company, to view some situations which had been pointed out for one or more reservoirs, and to state my opinion, whether I thought the situation proper for the purpose, and whether there was a probability of procuring a sufficient supply of water for so large a population.

Previous to this time, about the year 1807, an act of Parliament was obtained for supplying the towns of Manchester and Salford, with water by a company principally residing in London, at least very few of the inhabitants of Manchester were share holders, if any, and the works were then carried into effect under the directions of the late Mr. Rennie, by *pumping* water by means of *steam power* out of the river Medlock, a small stream which derives its supply from the hills above Oldham, into a reservoir of about seven Lancashire acres. The water from this river being at times *very much polluted*, that portion of it which was taken out by means of a guage-wier, was passed into two small reservoirs, in which to deposit the great-

est parts of its impurity. It was thence pumped up to the seven acre reservoirs, and pipes laid to convey it to town.

The original promoters of this scheme, having been previously engaged in manufacturing stone pipes, they were laid as mains to the town and through the various streets, (hence the name given to this company, the Stone Pipe Company.) So soon as the works were complete, the water was turned upon the mains, and the presence of the water being too powerful for the stone pipes they gave way in all directions, and the town was literally in a state of inundation.

Various attempts were made to repair the breaches partly with stone and partly with iron, but in vain, the stone pipes were obliged to be abandoned, and iron substituted. From the various expenses then incurred, the then proprietors sold their interest in the works to a number of the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood, and for a time, the works continued upon the original construction.

But the increase of population, and thereby the demand for water, and their not having the power of taking a further supply from the Medlock, without injury to the mill property, and the *increasing impurities* of that river, occasioned by the erection of various *dye, bleach, and other works upon its banks*, gave rise to an application to Parliament, in 1823, to enable the company to procure a further and more pure supply from another source.

This act of Parliament being obtained, it fell to my lot to carry the new works into execution. The two reservoirs were constructed upon some small stream

at the distance of about three miles from the town, with the necessary works to convey the water to the town, and notwithstanding our meeting with considerable delay for the want of the cast iron pipes being furnished us from the founderies, the works had so far advanced that water was drawn from the new works to the town on the 4th May, 1826, and has continued to flow from that time to the present, and the works are now complete. The *engine* as well as the *polluted water* from the river Medlock, are given up altogether, and the town is now supplied with abundance of pure water notwithstanding the large quantities there used in the various manufactories.

The two new reservoirs are situate one immediately above the other, the higher covering 31 acres, the lower $23\frac{1}{4}$, making together $54\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, the cubical contents I calculated to hold 37,534,235 cubic feet; and taking into consideration the extent of ground which is 1,600 acres only and from which water is collected to supply the reservoirs, I was led to conclude that the two would be filled twice and a half within the year and affording a supply to the town, of 1,600,000 gallons per day.

Since these works have been completed, it is ascertained that my estimate was underrated, and that notwithstanding the very dry summer in 1826, there was two months supply in the reservoirs at the setting in of the wet season, independent of a large quantity which had been allowed to run to waste.

During the old establishment when the water was pumped out of the river Medlock, the supply given out was from 7 to 800,000 gallons per day; since the new works have been carried into effect partly

from increase of services and partly owing to the quality of water being more pure, the quantity now given out is not less than 1,200,000, a certain number of hours each day to upwards of 9,500 families, exclusive of 900 services to the different branches in trade, such as for steam engines, common brewers, dye-house, public stables, &c. &c.

I now, my Lord, come to that part of the statement to which I beg to call your Lordship's particular attention; that if 1,600,000 gallons per day can be produced from so small an extent of ground as 1,600 acres of land, surely some eligible situation can be found upon the Brent or Colne, or rather upon the feeders of one or other of those rivers upon which a reservoir of sufficient capacity may be formed, and into which a sufficient drainage can be effected, to give out that supply which may be required for that district to which the works of the Grand Junction Company have been applied, and to an extent much beyond their present power. I am aware that to a certain extent the Grand Junction Canal Company have the control of the two rivers as feeders to their canal, but I feel confident, from a reference to the county survey, the district must afford means of making sufficient provision without at all interfering with their right."

Mr. Philip Taylor's plan for supplying the metropolis with pure water from the river Thames, sent to the board, in 1828.

"I have directed my attention to the two following most important points for consideration:—First, the source from whence to obtain a sufficient quanti-

ty of pure and wholesome water ; and secondly, the best mode of producing a regular, equal and effective supply on fair and liberal terms to the public.

The modes at present resorted to for bringing water from a distance, and of raising it to reservoirs, from which mains are supplied for its distribution, are liable to various difficulties and objections.

The New River after passing through 40 miles, terminates in a reservoir only 84 feet and a half above the level of the Thames, and steam power is required to raise a portion of it to a greater height."

"Other water companies have placed their steam-engines on the banks of the Thames in London or its immediate vicinity, and have forced water from the river to reservoirs on some elevated spot at a distance.

By following such a plan much of the power exerted is lost in consequence of the friction and resistance occasioned by forcing an ascending column of water through a long extent of pipe ; and the desire of avoiding this waste of power has probably induced such companies to draw water from parts of the river too near the metropolis to obtain it of good quality, and to select situations for reservoirs not sufficiently elevated for the effectual supply of the public.

The highest reservoir supplied in this way is only 121 feet above the level of the Thames, which has been found insufficient for the purposes required ; and in consequence the water has been also forced into the mains direct from the engines. This method is liable to all the objections arising from *loss of power by friction*, to which must be added *the great evil of the supply depending on the constant action of mechanical power*, as a large quantity of water may be required

in case of an extensive fire, at a time when such power is not in operation.

To avoid these evils and objections, and to insure to the public water of the best possible quality at a moderate charge, delivered with such sure force as would produce a regular flow at an elevation that can be desired, I have projected the following plan;—

A part of the river Thames being selected from which pure and unpolluted water may be obtained, (and which I believe may be best found between Brentwood and Richmond,) I propose cutting a subterranean aqueduct from such point in a line that will terminate under an elevated spot near the metropolis; and no situation presents so many advantages as Hampstead Hill or its vicinity.”

“The situation and altitude being determined upon, engine shafts will be sunk perpendicularly, to meet the aqueduct, and the water at once raised by steam engines into the reservoir, from whence it will be distributed to the variouss parts of the metropolis with a force proportioned to the elevation.”

“The means by which I propose raising water from the aqueduct to the reservoir, for the service of the metropolis, are the most improved means now adopted in the Cornish mines; and it is obvious that, by the use of such means, a like quantity of water will be raised to a given height with the same expense of fuel. No untried plan and no doubtful calculations are involved in this part of my proposal, as printed reports are published every month, giving the return of water raised and coals consumed by every large engine in Cornwall. I have already stated that a considerable quantity of power is lost by the usual

mode of forcing water through a sufficient length of ascending pipe to reach a reservoir at a distance, which loss will be obviated by the mode I have proposed of raising it at once by a perpendicular lift."

"Mr. Taylor stated that the distance for the tunnel would be nine miles and a quarter, and he proposed *a brick aqueduct of six feet in diameter*, and with a head of one foot, there would be a flow equal to the quantity of the New River."

"Mr. Taylor was asked what power of engines would be required at Hamstead, and he replied, that the expense of engines, *on his plan*, would not be more than *one fourth* of the expense of the engines now employed by the water companies; *for the forcing of water through a great length of iron tubes, and up inclined planes*, was attended *with so much friction*, that these engines did not more duty than to lift 13 millions of pounds one foot high with the consumption of one bushel of coals; whereas the Cornish engines which were employed in pumping water from the mines by *direct and perpendicular lifts* performed the duty of raising as much as 74 millions of pounds one foot high by the consumption of the same quantity of coals; and this latter plan of employing engines, namely by a *direct perpendicular lift*, was the one and the only one that would be adopted on his plan."

Mr. Mills plans for supplying the Metropolis with water from the river Thames, (1834.)

Mr. James Mills. "You have no difficulty, I suppose, in getting people to contract upon your esti-

mate? I have no doubt Mr. McIntosh or any other respectable contractor, would furnish either of these designs upon my estimate.

Your estimate is only for a single conduit not for a double water-way, like Mr. Telford's plan; do you think it safe, in supplying this large metropolis, to trust entirely to a single conduit? Certainly; I cannot consider any thing more safe; I do not think it probable that the conduit would require any material repairs for a thousand years. The conduit is made upon those dimensions which could convey a supply in a quarter of a day so that it may be empty three quarters of a day, during which time any little repairs might be effected.

In your plan you propose to pump into a great reservoir on Wimbledon common; could you not convey the water from the point from whence you propose to take it by the conduit to stations nearly the level of the Thames, from whence the present companies might pump it by means of their present engines? Certainly; in two of the designs this is done.

Would that not materially lessen the expense? I think it would ultimately *nearly double it*.

What is your reason for thinking so? Because *the friction of pumping* between *the perpendicular lift* and that at which the companies are compelled at present to work is *nearly one hundred per cent.*"

Mr. Mills' plan for supplying water from other sources, (1834.)

"I shall now proceed to recapitulate briefly the plan I would recommend for supplying the whole of the metropolis with pure water, abundant in quantity,

and upon the most reasonable terms. It would consist of three covered conduits to convey all the necessary supplies in a pure state. One on the north west side from my reservoir on the Verulam to a service reservoir at Primrose Hill, 150 feet above the level of high water in the Thames. One on the north east side from Hertford to Newington. One on the south side from Carshalton to Clapham common. The Primrose Hill reservoir to command the highest service, and the other two conduits, services below eighty feet. It is most essential now to take a correct view of the relative permanent cost between high and low service. High service requires no pumping and the mains to be of moderate size. Low service requires the eternal expense of 'pumping which must increase as the supply does, and the mains to be very large.

The actual expense of pumping $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second or 288,048 feet per day is stated in the Parliamentary report of 1821 by the West Middlesex Company to be £3,150 per year; about £1000 per cubic foot for water pumped 136 feet high.

The actual expense of pumping $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per second or 310,000 feet per day is stated in the same Report by the Grand Junction Company to be £3,500 per year, equal to £1,000 per cubic foot per second for water pumped 115 feet high.

The expense in the same Report by the New River engineer for pumping $18\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per second 84 feet high, is stated to be £16,000 per year which would amount to £1,400 per cubic foot per second for an elevation of 120 feet."

JAMES SIMPSON, Esq., to the Chelsea Company.

Can you state what expense you are at for pumping for high service? I cannot off hand.

What does it cost you? I cannot state it off hand.

Do you consider it a very expensive part of your outlay? Yes; a very expensive part.

What power have you for pumping? One hundred and fifty-five horses.

How many steam engines? Three.

What power? One of 60; one of 70 and one of 25.

How many of these are constantly at work? The whole of them."

Statement of Mr. J. G. Lynde, Secretary to the Chelsea Water Works, (1834.)

"Mean elevation at which the water is supplied is eighty five feet.

2,337,000 imperial gallons is the average quantity now pumped per diem, 45 feet to 135 feet.

What expense is your company at yearly for pumping? I should say rather more than £4000, between £4 and £5000.

Do you include in that the expense of coals, and the expense of persons conducting the engines, and the wear and tear of the engines and the repairs of the engine houses?

Yes, including every thing attached to the engines, I should say the annual expense is about £4500.

Extract from Mr. W. Anderson's letter to the Commissioners, on the plan of taking a supply of water from the Thames, at Teddington Lock, (1828.)

“On further examination it occurred to me that the only plan would be to erect powerful engines at Teddington ; and by laying a main pipe one mile and a half in length to the ridge of the ground at the oil mill near Wilton, which is about 50 feet above the river at Teddington Lock, it would get over part of the difficulty as above stated ; it might then cross the valley of the Wilton, by an aqueduct, &c. &c.”

“From the rough survey I have made of the above plan, I do not presume to give an estimate of the expense of it ; but to pump the whole quantity at Teddington [50 feet] to supply the three companies according to their present consumption [6,734,190 imperial gallons] would cost for coals alone and wear and tear of engines, an annual expense of £7000 ; and the outlay for engine house, engines and main pipe, would amount to £76,000. These sums are exclusive of the cost of land, and making the channel or aqueduct.”

CITY OF BOSTON.

City Document.—No. 10.

PRIMARY SCHOOL REPORT.



The Committee who were appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of instituting and requiring Semi-Annual Meetings of the Teachers of the Primary Schools, under the sanction of this Board, and the direction of the Standing Committee; and also whether any method can be adopted for the Semi-Annual examination of the Schools by which their condition may be improved, and a better knowledge of their relative standing obtained;—ask leave respectfully to

R E P O R T :

That after mature consideration of the first subject referred to them, they were deeply impressed with the importance of the efficient and united action of this Board through all its members, to the welfare and progress of the schools under its care ;—and yet that the fact was but too apparent, that the proportion of members who attend its meetings is small in comparison with the whole number that belong to it. Another fact was equally apparent, that while the schools are constantly augmenting, there does not appear to be a corresponding increase in the attendance of the members of the Board,—and consequently the influence of this body, so essential to the improvement of all the schools,—instead of increasing, is diminishing, it is to be feared, in an inverse ratio to the increase of its members. But your Committee are of opinion, that if all the members as a general rule, could be induced or required to attend,—which is altogether improbable, still something more would be wanting to bring and bind together all parts of the system into a condition of more harmonious and vigorous action. The proposition therefore, to open between the members of this Board, and the teachers of the schools, a more direct and constant communication, seems to them to be one deserving of great favor, and worthy of incorporation into the Rules and Regulations of this Board. By this means, if adopted, the teachers and members will become better acquainted with each other,—there will be created between them a stronger sympathy in advancing the

object which they have mutually in view, viz: the improvement of the schools;—and by communicating to the teachers, through the Standing Committee, the doings of this Board, its Semi-Annual Reports, the votes which are passed in relation to the duties of the teachers, and all other information appertaining to the wishes of the Committee, or the wants of the schools, there will be a uniformity of feeling and action produced, which to the minds of your Committee, cannot fail to have the most salutary influence.

To make these meetings effectual, two things are necessary,—first,—that all the teachers be present; and secondly, that the meetings be conducted in such a way that they shall be instructive and useful. To accomplish the first purpose, your Committee recommend, that the rules and regulations of this Board be so far altered, that it shall be made the *duty* of all the teachers of the Primary Schools to attend these meetings. To secure this, it would be obviously inexpedient and improper to take *their* time on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; or on any evening in the week, as it might then be inconvenient or impracticable for many of them to attend. Your Committee therefore recommend, that these meetings be held on Tuesday afternoons, and the schools be dismissed for the purpose. As it will require but two afternoons in the year according to the plan proposed, they are of the opinion, that the time lost to the children would be more than compensated by the good that will accrue to the teachers.

To accomplish the *second* purpose,—that is to institute these meetings and make them useful and instructive, it will be necessary to make another alter-

ation of the rules. It is proposed therefore, that it shall be made the duty of the Standing Committee, to call two meetings of the teachers statedly, on the 2d Tuesday afternoons of April and October, at some central and convenient place—say at the usual place of meeting of this Board, or some better room—the teachers and members of the Board to be notified by the Secretary—and when assembled, the Standing Committee shall communicate to them the Reports prepared for this Board after their Spring and Fall examinations, with such additions thereto as they may deem advisable. They shall also make known to the teachers, and fully explain to them any votes passed by this Board appertaining to their duties, or expressive of its wishes in regard to any improvements which they may desire to effect. The occasion also may be embraced, if time admits, for communications or addresses by themselves, or others invited by them, on the subject of education in general, or suggestions by way of improvement in study, discipline or modes of instruction.

These proposed alterations they append to this Report.

The other proposition, though of a more experimental character, they deemed worthy of adoption, and of a full and fair trial. It has been evident for some time past, that by the present mode of examination, after the exercise of the best judgment and the greatest impartiality on the part of the Standing Committee, that it was difficult for them to arrive at a just conclusion as to the relative standing of the several schools which had passed under their examination. In fact, the teachers and Committees have

not unfrequently complained of the injustice which has thus been done to some of their schools. Any method to obviate this difficulty would seem to be exceedingly desirable. The mode suggested of examining the schools together, would evidently remove the difficulty complained of,—and besides this, by bringing the teachers together, and having the examination of their respective classes made in their presence by the Committee, would not only give them an opportunity to see their own deficiencies if any existed, but would also excite an emulation that cannot fail to lead to a rapid improvement of the schools. Another advantage, at least to some extent, though not so certain, would be the saving of time on the part of the Standing Committee, whose duties are now very onerous.

A moments reflection, however, satisfied your Committee, that if it were practicable, there would be no advantage in bringing all, or one half of the Schools of any District together at a time. No single room in the first place, would contain the whole—nor could they be examined, if so brought together, in the course of a single half day. Besides, your Committee were of opinion, that in respect to the fourth class, no advantage would be gained by such an examination of *them*, and that no place could be obtained, which would not be inconvenient for children so young as they, to attend for such an examination.

In another point of view, however, it seemed to them perfectly feasible, and of great utility to conduct these examinations on a plan growing out of the general idea suggested. The plan to which they allude is, to bring together the *first* classes of all the schools in one District on one afternoon for examination ;—

the *second* classes on another afternoon; and the *third* classes on another;—and so of all the Districts;—and after this, the examining Committee be required to *visit* all the schools in the District assigned to him, to see them in their collected capacity,—to ascertain the discipline of each, and to make such an examination of the fourth classes as may be necessary to obtain a correct knowledge of their progress and standing.

This mode of procedure, as it seems to your Committee would be attended with most, if not all the advantages before alluded to, viz. obtaining a knowledge of the comparative standing of the Schools—bringing together the teachers and classes into the presence of each other, and thereby exciting a proper degree of emulation, and of saving a portion of the time which is required of the Standing Committee under our present regulations. This plan promised so much for the improvement of the Schools that your Committee could not do less than to recommend its adoption for the present; and to empower the Standing Committee to make trial of it during the present year; and if it shall prove to be useful, that it be incorporated hereafter into the Rules and Regulations of the Board.

They think it best to leave with the Standing Committee the necessary arrangements, such as fixing the days on which, and the places where, the examinations will be held in the several Districts; and to make such other regulations connected with the experiment as circumstances may seem to require. It is understood that these examinations will be made on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday, and

the Committees of the Districts will be allowed to grant to each of the teachers, if requested, a corresponding number of half days in the course of a year. Your Committee append a resolution to the Report, which if adopted by the Board, will sanction the change, and authorize the Standing Committee to make the necessary trial of the plan proposed. All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEWIS G. PRAY, *Chairman.*

Voted, That the following be made a part of Section 2d and added at the end of Rule 1.

And it shall be their further duty to call a meeting of the Teachers and members of the Committee of the Primary Schools semi-annually, in the months of April and October, on the afternoons of the second Tuesday in each of those months; to communicate to the teachers their semi-annual Report on the condition of the Schools, as prepared for the whole Board, with such additions as they may deem advisable; also, any votes appertaining to the duties of the teachers or the wants of the schools, which may have been passed at any previous meeting of the Board; and such other information by themselves or others, as from time to time they may consider to be necessary, useful or interesting.

Voted, That the following be added to Section 4, and follow Rule 5, relating to the duties of the Instructors:

Rule 6. It shall be their duty, when notified by the Standing Committee, to attend the semi-annual meetings of the teachers, provided for in Section 2, Rule 1; and to observe any instructions or votes

communicated to them at those meetings, as if made known to them by a regular vote of the Board.

Voted, That the Standing Committee be empowered and instructed to examine the Schools the present year, by bringing together, in succession, the three highest classes of the Schools in each of the Districts separately—in some convenient building, which they shall obtain and assign for the purpose; and by visiting each of the Schools separately, afterwards, to ascertain their discipline, and the condition of the fourth classes. And these examinations shall be made by one or more of the Standing Committee to be determined by themselves; and on such days and under such regulations as they may prescribe.

The meeting of the Board stands adjourned to Tuesday Evening next, March 13th, at 7½ o'clock, for the consideration of the above Report and other business.

JOS. CURTIS, *Sec'y.*

City Document.—No. 11.

CITY OF BOSTON.

PURE WATER.



In Common Council, March 15, 1838.

The following Resolutions submitted by Mr. Shattuck, were read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

Resolved, That it is expedient that William Sullivan, Daniel P. Parker, Caleb Eddy, and their associates, incorporated by the name of the Boston Hydraulic Company, by an act passed April 16th, 1836,

should be authorised and requested to bring pure and wholesome water into the City of Boston, according to the provisions of their charter, and that it is inexpedient for the city, in its corporate capacity, to do it.

Provided the foregoing resolve be not adopted, then the following resolves are submitted as a substitute.

Resolved, That the plan for supplying the City of Boston with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water, for the use of the inhabitants, from Long Pond, as described by the Water Commissioners, in their report of November 23, 1837, be and the same is hereby approved, subject however to such variation in the mode of constructing the conduit as may be determined upon.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the City Council to make application to the Legislature for an Act authorizing the City of Boston, for the purpose of executing the plan proposed in the foregoing resolution, to take possession of any ponds, water rights, or land in the county of Middlesex; to borrow money, and create such a city debt as will be necessary to pay the cost of said work; to tax the consumers and inhabitants for the annual interest and expenses attending the same; to create a sinking fund for the final redemption of the said debt; and for such other powers and restrictions as may be thought expedient, to carry forward and complete this great work; and also providing for the acceptance of said act by the citizens, as specified in the following resolves.

Resolved, That after said act is obtained, it shall

be printed and furnished to all the legal voters of the city, accompanied with a statement, prepared and approved by the City Council after the most careful investigation; containing a detailed account of the plan by which the water is to be furnished, the estimated cost of the same, how the money is to be raised to pay for it, and also how it is proposed to pay the annual interest and expenses of the same, and how the debt is finally to be extinguished; and containing also questions embracing the foregoing propositions to be submitted to the legal voters; to the end that the said legal voters may express their assent or refusal to the said act, and to the plan proposed, and also to allow the City Council to proceed in raising the money necessary to construct said work; by depositing their ballots in their respective wards in the same manner as at the municipal elections, at such time as shall be agreed upon and proposed to them by the City Council.

Resolved, That after said poll is closed, if it shall appear that two thirds of the whole number of votes given in are in favor of said act, plan, and of authorizing the raising of the said money; thereby conforming to the sixth joint rule of the City Council, requiring in creating a city debt, "that two thirds of each branch of the City Council to vote in the affirmative;" then the City Council shall proceed forthwith in the construction of said work.

City Document.—No. 12.

CITY OF BOSTON.

COMMON SEWERS.



In Common Council, March 29, 1838.

The following Report and Ordinance with the Document signed by the City Solicitor, together with the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Raymond, were severally ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of William Foster and others, for an alteration in Ordinance relating to Common Sewers, ask leave to

R E P O R T :

That they have considered the subject committed to them, as carefully as its importance demands, and have heard the arguments of the counsel of the petitioners and have likewise attended to a written argument of the Hon. H. G. Otis, late Mayor of the City and one of the petitioners.

The reasons stated by the petitioners for an alteration in the present Ordinance, are first on account of its legality ; and second, its propriety and expediency. On the first point, the petitioners contend, that the provisions of the statute of 1796 do not apply to the sewers *made* by the City Government, but only to those made by individuals, with the consent of the Mayor and Aldermen, and to the *repairing* of such drains by the City Government. The petitioners seem to assume that all the powers of the City Council, on the subject, are derived from the statute of 1796, and that they have none, either as derived from their general municipal powers, or belonging to them as successors of the former Board of Health. On all these points, the Committee have deemed it expedient to consult the City Solicitor, and his opinion is hereunto annexed and made part of this Report. From this document it will appear that, in the opinion of the City Solicitor, the exercise of the powers hitherto assumed by the City Government, according to the Ordinance, is a strictly valid one, whether we consider the right as derived from the general municipal power or powers of the former Board of Health granted to the City Council by the charter, or from special powers derived from the law

before mentioned. Considering therefore the question of the legality of the Ordinance, so far as the Committee are concerned, as determined, the remaining point is, its expediency and propriety.

It has been argued by the petitioners that the Common Sewers being for the public and general good, ought to be supported by the whole public who are benefitted by them, and paid for, like other things of general importance, as the paving and lighting the streets for instance, by the taxes on the citizens. And that in fact, as far as relates to the drains already made, they have been paid for by taxes, levied on the citizens generally, and that the petitioners have paid their proportion thereof. The Committee, are aware of the great public utility of the Common Sewers, as contributing much to the health of the City, and that therefore every inhabitant derives some benefit from them. But it is very evident that those individuals whose estates are drained of waste water and preserved from a gradual accumulation of filth and various sources of disease, are in the continual enjoyment of benefits of almost an inappreciable value, in addition to those which they experience in common with all their fellow citizens. It seems but proper therefore, that those who derive peculiar advantages from the expenditure of public money, should contribute in proportion to the benefit received. And as far as relates to assessments for drains already made and paid for, it must be remembered that they have been paid for, by adding upwards of one hundred thousand dollars to the City debt, a great part of which ought to be reimbursed, if the principle we have assumed is correct.

Nor is this expense one which falls entirely on the owners of real estate, as it is complained. It adds, much more than the assessment, to the value of every dwelling, and makes a part of the rent, nor, do we think, that any tenant could complain, at being obliged to pay his proportion of the interest of the amount, which has been assessed on his dwelling, for a Common Sewer. Indeed, so important a part of every estate has the Common Sewer now become, that a house would be considered almost uninhabitable without one, and every owner of real estate would be obliged to construct one, at his own expense, if the City did not do it in a far cheaper manner for him. While, however the Committee think, that far the greatest part of the expense of Common Sewers is justly chargeable, to those persons, whose estates are immediately benefitted by them, they also are of opinion that the public ought to pay a proper proportion. Something has always been allowed in cases, where entries have been made for the reception of the water from the surface of the streets, but this is deemed hardly sufficient. It will, of course, be impossible to ascertain, with any degree of precision, what part of the expense ought to be defrayed by the City and no general rule can be established, which will not be liable to many exceptions, in particular cases, and the Committee can, after all, but approximate to what is exactly just. They propose however that, in all future assessments, one fourth part of the whole cost, shall be deducted, and charged to the City, this amount together with the necessary expenses attending the assessments and collections and various charges which cannot even be assess-

ed, will, in their opinion, be a fair proportion for the City to assume. The Committee believe that, after making these deductions, the expenses attending the Common Sewers will not hereafter be felt as burdensome either to the City or to individuals, when the advantages derived from them are duly estimated, and it is probable that many of the objections now made to the present system, are occasioned by the long delay which has taken place, in enforcing the past collections. The Committee do not admit, however, what has been stated by one of the petitioners, "that the impediments to the execution of the law have been such, from its intrinsic defectiveness, that little if any thing has been derived to the City Treasury." They believe that the small amount paid, is rather to be attributed, to the City never having adopted, till lately, any efficient mode of making the assessment or collecting the amount due.

After a due consideration of the whole subject, therefore, your Committee, while they do not deem it expedient to propose an entire alteration of the present system as prayed for by the petitioners, direct me to report an ordinance in conformity with the reasons before suggested, and they ask to be discharged from any farther attention to the subject.

For the Committee,

THOS. WETMORE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance relative to
Sewers and Drains.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. In all assessments for any Common
2 Sewer which shall be hereafter constructed, there
3 shall be deducted, from the gross amount of the
4 expense of said Sewer, one fourth part thereof,
5 and the remaining three fourth parts only shall be
6 assessed on persons benefitted thereby, according
7 to the provisions of the Ordinance to which this is
8 in addition.

SECT. 2. All Ordinances inconsistent with this
2 are hereby repealed.

In the Board of Aldermen, March 26, 1838.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, *Mayor.*

THOMAS WETMORE, ESQ., *Chairman of the Joint
Committee of the City Council.*

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
March 8, 1838. }

SIR,

I have received your letter on behalf of the Joint Committee, submitting the following question: "Have the City Council power to provide for the laying of Common Sewers through the public streets, and for the assessing the expense of the same on all persons who enter their private drains into the same, or shall be, or otherwise have been benefitted thereby; and also for collecting the amount of said assessments."

In answer to this question I beg leave to observe—that the regulations of the City Government respecting Common Sewers are founded upon the general powers of towns (transferred to the City by the charter)—the laws of the Commonwealth respecting Common Sewers—and the health laws.

Under the general authority of municipal corporations, the City has, by its Ordinance of February 13, 1834, (revised 1837,) provided that all Common Sewers in any street or highway shall be made and kept in repair at the expense of the City; but that every person who shall enter his particular drain into the Common Sewer, or be otherwise benefitted thereby, shall be held to pay a "just proportion" of the expense, according to "the last valuation of his estate in the Assessors' books previous to the expenditure."

This ordinance seems to be founded upon the gen-

eral principle, which has been sanctioned in some other regulations of the City; that is, that in cases, where individuals are peculiarly benefitted by a public work, they ought to bear a part of the expense, and the public should bear the other part, according to an equitable apportionment.

Common Sewers, properly so called, are intended for uses common to the inhabitants in general; as, to carry off water and other matter which would interfere with the free use of the streets or other public easements, or which might accumulate, and occasion nuisances or endanger the public health; while those individuals, who are in the immediate vicinity of the Common Sewer, are more directly benefitted by having a particular privilege in the Common Sewer, for the drains leading from their individual estates.

It is suggested, however, that this ordinance of the City is objectionable, because there is no saving of a trial by jury. This objection would apply to numerous other ordinances, which have never been questioned on that ground; and it would seem to be going beyond the sphere of the City Government to make a formal saying of a right which they could by no means take away or restrict. The leading principle in regard to by-laws of towns is, that they must be *reasonable*; though it certainly does not follow, that every *reasonable* regulation is within their authority.

The general law of the Commonwealth respecting Common Sewers (Stat. Feb. 20, 1797, reenacted in substance, in the Revised Statutes, chap. 27,) has also been considered as warranting the City in claiming compensation for entering the City Drains owned by the City, as in the case of Common Drains owned by

individuals. That law provides for the use of Drains by individuals much in the same manner as is done in the City Ordinances.

But it is suggested, that this law intended solely for the case of Common Sewers or Drains made by individuals. It may, however, on the contrary be justly urged, that if the City Government makes a Common Sewer, at its own expense, in one of the streets, the individuals who are abutters on such streets have no special right by any statute provision to enter their particular drains into the Common Sewer. The latter is constructed, as above observed, for the general benefit of the public ; and, so far as respects those individuals, the Common Sewer is the property of the City ; and for any particular privilege in it the City may demand a reasonable compensation. If the City should demand an unreasonable compensation, and the abutters do not choose to avail themselves of the Common Sewers of the City, perhaps they might make one at their own expense in the same street, provided the public safety and convenience did not forbid it.

Another ground upon the City has proceeded in the exercise of the authority in question is, the *Public Health* ; in respect to which the City Government has the fullest powers, and is by the laws of the Commonwealth required to make all necessary regulations for “ preventing, removing or destroying of all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness ” at the expense of the parties.

An instance of this kind is the Common Sewer in Pinckney Street, which was made during the colera season (1832) for the immediate purpose of removing nuisances which endangered the public health.

The just apportionment of the expenses, in these cases is, undoubtedly, attended with difficulties, which are inherent in the nature of the subject; and perhaps a more practicable regulation may be hereafter suggested by experience. At present, however, I do not perceive any strong legal objections, which should prevent the City from continuing to carry into effect, as heretofore, the regulations now in force.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PICKERING, *City Solicitor*.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY MR. RAYMOND.

In Common Council, March 29, 1838.

Resolved, That it is expedient so far to amend the Ordinance relative to Sewers and Drains, that the farther collecting or assessing the expense of constructing Sewers and Drains as now provided for be dispensed with, and that all Sewers and Drains now constructed or hereafter built under said Ordinance be built and kept in repair by the City.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding ten dollars be paid for the privilege of entering the Common Sewer with a Drain, and that no entry be made but by a permit from the Superintendent of Sewers and Drains and under his inspection.

City Document.—No. 13.

CITY OF BOSTON.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.



In Common Council, April 12, 1838.

The Committee to whom was referred the order, relative to what Salaries shall be granted to the several City and County Officers for their services the present year, submitted a Report recommending the passage of an order entitled "An order establishing Salaries for the Officers of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk," which was read by its title, passed to a second reading, and, together with the amendment offered by Mr. Shattuck, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The joint Committee to whom was referred the Order to consider and report what Salaries shall be granted to the several City and County Officers for the year commencing on the first day of April, 1838, have attended to that service and ask leave to

R E P O R T :

That there is undoubtedly a great disparity between the amount of services performed and the amount of Salaries paid, now existing among the City Officers,—this matter was thoroughly examined and the fact acknowledged. Some of the Committee urged that some of the Salaries ought to be reduced, but it was finally agreed, by a majority, not to meddle with them the current year.

In order to render justice to the City Clerk, some modification is proposed relative to his services and emoluments. It will be remembered that the Legislature passed an act, which requires him to record the mortgages on personal property. This act has thrown additional duties upon that officer, since his salary was established. The Committee the last year endeavored to compensate him for this extra duty,—they prepared and reported an order allowing him one half of the fees that he might receive for said recording, but unfortunately a proviso was attached to it, limiting said one half of the fees to \$400. Experience has proved that said fees amount to about \$1200, and that the expense for extra clerk hire, for this business alone, amounts to about \$600 per annum. It will be perceived that the operation of this

order is to take out of the pocket of the City Clerk, \$200 per annum for the privilege of performing this extra labor.

It is proper to inform the Council that this recording of mortgages on personal property requires great care and accuracy, and occupies much of his time by day, besides being frequently called from his bed in the night, to acknowledge the receipt of a mortgage. It is now proposed to strike out said provision, limiting the amount of one half of the fees to \$400, and leave the City Clerk the one half of the fees that he collects for this recording, after deducting the expense he has to pay for extra clerk hire.

The Committee have also placed on the Order for Salaries the compensation of all the members of the Fire Department. It will be convenient to refer to. In other respects they have been guided by the Order of the last year for establishing salaries.

With these brief remarks and small alterations, the Committee have prepared and recommend the passage of the accompanying Order, which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

HENRY FARNAM.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Order establishing Salaries for the Officers of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk.

Ordered, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, That the salaries of the several City and County officers, for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and ending on the thirty first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, be as is hereinafter mentioned, and that the said salaries be paid quarter yearly.

SECT. 1. The Salary of the Mayor, at the rate of two thousand and five hundred dollars per annum.

SECT. 2. The Salary of the City Treasurer and Collector, for performing the duties of City and County Treasurer and Collector, at the rate of one thousand and seven hundred dollars per annum ;—and there shall be allowed him for Clerk hire, the further sum of eight hundred dollars :—and said officer shall account for all fees and commissions he may receive.

SECT. 3. The Salary of the City Clerk, at the rate of one thousand and five hundred dollars per annum, he accounting for all fees, and other sums of money, he may receive in said capacity : —and there shall be allowed him, for Clerk hire, the further sum of six hundred dollars, and also

7 one half part of all the fees received by him for
8 recording mortgages of personal property, after
9 deducting the expense of extra Clerk hire in re-
10 cording said mortgages.

SECT. 4. The Salary of the Auditor of Ac-
2 counts, at the rate of one thousand and five hun-
3 dred dollars per annum, he accounting for all sums
4 of money received by him in said capacity.

SECT. 5. The Salary of each of the Principal
2 Assessors, at the rate of one thousand and two
3 hundred dollars per annum, including the allow-
4 ance provided for by the Revised Statutes of the
5 Commonwealth, and there shall be allowed the
6 Board of Assessors the sum of four hundred dol-
7 lars for Clerk hire.

SECT. 6. The Salary of the Superintendent
2 of Burial Grounds and Cemeteries, at the rate of
3 one thousand dollars per annum, he accounting for
4 all fees, fines and forfeitures, he may receive.

SECT. 7. The Salary of the Clerk of the
2 Common Council, at the rate of eight hundred
3 dollars per annum.

SECT. 8. The Salary of the City Attorney
2 and Solicitor, at the rate of one thousand dollars
3 per annum.

SECT. 9. The Salary of the Resident Phy-
2 sician, at the rate of one thousand and four hun-
3 dred dollars per annum.

SECT. 10. The Salary of the Chief Engineer
2 of the Fire Department, at the rate of one thou-
3 sand dollars per annum ;—and there shall be al-
4 lowed him for Clerk hire for himself and the
5 Board of Engineers, the sum of three hundred
6 dollars.

SECT. 11. The Salary of the Superintendent
2 of Streets, at the rate of one thousand and one
3 hundred dollars per annum.

SECT. 12. The Salary of the Clerk of Fan-
2 euil Hall Market, at the rate of nine hundred dol-
3 lars per annum, he accounting for all sums of
4 money he may receive in said capacity.

SECT. 13. The Salary of the Judge of the
2 Municipal Court, at the rate of seven hundred and
3 fifty dollars per annum, in addition to what he
4 may receive from the Treasury of the Common-
5 wealth.

SECT. 14. The Salary of the Keeper of Hos-
2 pital Island, at the rate of seven hundred dollars
3 per annum, in addition to what he may receive
4 from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 15. The Salary of the Superintendent
2 of the Boston Free Bridge, at the rate of five
3 hundred dollars per annum, and he shall be allow-
4 ed the use of the Shop on said Bridge free of
5 rent ;—said compensation and privilege to be in
6 full, not only for the services of said Superintend-
7 ent, but also for the services of such assistants as
8 he may employ.

SECT. 16. The Salary of the Superintendent
2 of the Boston South Bridge, at the rate of two
3 hundred dollars per annum, and he shall be al-
4 lowed the use of the house and shop on said
5 Bridge free of rent ;—said compensation and pri-
6 vilege to be in full for all services of himself and
7 assistants.

SECT. 17. The Salary of the Messenger of
2 the City Council, at the rate of seven hundred
3 dollars per annum.

SECT. 18. The Salary of each of the Justices of the Police Court, at the rate of one thousand and five hundred dollars per annum.

SECT. 19. The Salary of the Clerk of the Police Court, at the rate of one thousand and four hundred dollars per annum.

SECT. 20. The Salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Police Court, at the rate of nine hundred dollars per annum.

SECT. 21. The Salary of the City Marshal, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

SECT. 22. The Salary of each of the two Deputy City Marshals, at the rate of seven hundred dollars per annum, provided the Board of Mayor and Aldermen deem two such officers to be necessary.

SECT. 23. The Salary of the Superintendent of Faneuil Hall, at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum.

SECT. 24. The Salary of the Master of the House of Correction, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum ;—and he shall be allowed sufficient house-room in said building, rent free, and his board ;—but no other fees or perquisites shall be allowed him.

SECT. 25. The Salary of the Clerk of the Board of Overseers of the House of Correction, at the rate of seven hundred dollars per annum.

SECT. 26. The compensation of the Superintendent of Public Lands shall be five per cent. on the amount for which the lands may be sold, and five per cent. on the rent, for the first year, for which any lands may be leased ;—but no

6 commission shall be allowed on the renewal of
7 any lease—provided, however, that the compen-
8 sation of said Superintendent shall not exceed the
9 sum of one thousand dollars per annum, or at that
10 rate for a shorter period ;—but the necessary ex-
11 penses for plans, surveys, and stationary, shall be
12 allowed him.

SECT. 27. The compensation of the Superin-
2 tendent of Alien Passengers shall be five hundred
3 dollars per annum, and a further sum of ten per
4 cent. on all moneys received by him from said
5 passengers ;—provided that said last mentioned
6 sum shall not exceed five hundred dollars per an-
7 num.

SECT. 28. The compensation of the Officers
2 and Members of the Fire Department shall be as
3 follows, viz :—The Assistant Engineers, at the
4 rate of one hundred and fifty dollars each, per an-
5 num ;—the Foremen of the respective Engine,
6 Hose, and Hook and Ladder Companies, at the
7 rate of one hundred dollars each per annum ;—
8 the Assistant Foremen and Clerks of the said
9 Companies, at the rate of seventy five dollars
10 each per annum ;—the Stewards of said Compa-
11 nies, at the rate of one hundred dollars each per
12 annum :—and all the other members of said com-
13 panies, at the rate of fifty dollars each per an-
14 num ;—and the compensation provided for in this
15 section shall be payable semi-annually.

SECT. 29. The Salary of the Superintendent
2 of Sewers and Drains, at the rate of one thousand
3 dollars per aunum.

In the Board of Aldermen, April 9, 1838.

Read and passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAML. A. ELIOT, *Mayor*.

MR. SHATTUCK'S AMENDMENT.

SECT. 30. The Salary of the Superintendent
2 of the House of Industry, at the rate of one thou-
3 sand dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed
4 sufficient house room in said building, rent free,
5 and his board, but no other perquisites shall be al-
6 lowed him.

SECT. 31. The Salary of the Superintendent
2 of the House of Reformation, at the rate of eight
3 hundred dollars per annum, and he shall be allow-
4 ed sufficient house room in said building, rent
5 free, and his board, but no other perquisites shall
6 be allowed him.

City Document.—No. 14.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.



In Common Council, April 12, 1838.

Mr. Josselyn, from the Joint Committee to whom was referred the Auditor's Report and Estimates, in reference to the Appropriations for the next financial year, submitted the following Report, accompanied by two several Orders, which were read by their titles, passed to a second reading, and together with the documents accompanying, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The Committee to whom was referred the Estimate of the Auditor, for the expenses of the ensuing year, and of the resources of the City for the same period, having carefully examined them, ask leave to

R E P O R T :

That it has given them much satisfaction to find that, notwithstanding a considerable increase in the appropriations for several objects of great importance to the City, it is still possible by economical retrenchments in other departments, to keep the amount of taxes to be assessed the same as the last year. The disposable income of the City is increased by the sum of \$10,000, being the rent received for the City wharf, which has heretofore been appropriated to the extinction of the debt created by its erection. That debt being now paid, the income may be used for other purposes, and the sum both of appropriations and proposed expenditures is so much the larger than the last year. The other changes recommended by the Committee are as follows. The appropriation for for the City Watch is increased \$10,000, in consequence of the addition made to the number of men employed in that service, authorized by the last City Council. The appropriation for the Fire Department, exclusive of Engine houses, is increased \$25,000,—an increase caused by the change in the system of the department which took place last year. This amount, however, does not exhibit the actual difference between the expenses of the two systems, as the appropriation for the erection, rent and repairs of Engine houses, &c., is reduced \$6,000, and that for building reservoirs is reduced \$8,000, making the difference between the whole appropriation for the department the last year, and the present, \$11,000. The reduction in the appropriation for reservoirs would perhaps have occurred had no change been

made ; as the city seems now to be nearly, if not quite, supplied with a sufficient number of these important structures.

An increase of \$225 is rendered necessary for the payment of certain annuities; of \$1,000 for the police of the city, and one of \$3,000 in the appropriation for the House of Reformation. Besides these additions to previous appropriations, two new items are added, in conformity with the orders of the present Council, viz: one for the rebuilding of the Eliot School House of \$14,000, and one for the purchase of the estate lying west of the Court House, of \$17,100, making an aggregate of \$55,325 added to the expenditures of the last year. To meet this, besides the \$10,000 additional income before mentioned, reductions are proposed to be made in the following items, viz: in the improvement of the public lands \$2,000—in the paving and repairs of streets \$5,000—in widening and extending streets \$20,000—in the appropriation for the Overseers of the Poor, on their own estimate \$1,075—in that for the House of Industry, on the estimate of the Directors, \$700—and the appropriation for completing the sidewalks and other improvements around the Common, of \$5,000, and that of \$6,000 for finishing the west wing of the House of Correction, are entirely stricken out, making the total of the other side of the account \$49,775, and the balance, or \$6,550 may be taken from the reserved fund, leaving for that fund, for the present year, the sum of \$5,150. In conclusion, the Committee submit the accompanying orders.

SAML. A. ELIOT, *Chariman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Order relative to Specific Appropriations.

It is hereby Ordered by the City Council, That to defray the expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, for the next financial year, which commences on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and closes on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated ;— that is to say,—

For Salaries of the Instructors of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools, *sixty thousand dollars.*

For the annual expenses of the Primary Schools, *twenty five thousand dollars.*

For Repairs, Fuel, and other contingent expenses, of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools, *ten thousand dollars.*

For the erection of a new School House, on the site of the Eliot School House, *fourteen thousand dollars.*

For the purchase of land, and erection of buildings, for the accommodation of Primary Schools, *twelve thousand and five hundred dollars.*

For repairs of Public Buildings, *four thousand dollars.*

For Burial Grounds, Public Tombs, and Funeral Cars, *three thousand and five hundred dollars.*

For Care and Improvement of the Public Lands, and preparing them for sale, *three thousand dollars.*

For Paving and Repairs of Streets, *thirty five thousand dollars.*

For Widening and Extending Streets, *thirty thousand dollars.*

For Repairs of the Bridges belonging to the City, *two thousand dollars.*

For Salaries of all City and County Officers, *thirty six thousand dollars.*

For the City Watch, *thirty five thousand dollars.*

For Lamps, Oil, Gas, and Superintendence, *eighteen thousand dollars.*

For Fixtures to extend the use of Gas, in lighting the streets of the City, *one thousand and five hundred dollars.*

For the Fire Department, exclusive of Engine Houses, *forty thousand dollars.*

For the erection, rent, and repairs, of Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses, *two thousand dollars.*

For Bells and Clocks, *one thousand dollars.*

For the City Police, *three thousand dollars.*

For the care and improvement of the Common, Malls, Lands west of Charles Street, Fort Hill, and Copp's Hill, *two thousand dollars.*

For Common Sewers, Wells, and Pumps, *four thousand dollars.*

For building Reservoirs, *two thousand dollars.*

For the payment of four Annuities ;—one for the purchase of George's and Lovell's Islands, the others as compensation to persons having Estates, for life, in lands taken by the City, *eight hundred and fifty dollars.*

For payments for Militia duty, under a law of the Commonwealth, *three thousand dollars.*

For Printing and Stationary, *three thousand dollars.*

For the Internal Health Department, including Sweeping the Streets, and removing House Dirt, and other nuisances, *twenty six thousand dollars.*

For the External Health Department;—expenses of Quarantine, including repairs of the buildings on Rainsford Island, *two thousand dollars.*

For the Overseers of the Poor, besides moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other Towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury,) *twelve thousand and six hundred dollars.*

For the Directors of the House of Industry;—besides income from the establishment at South Boston, and moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other Towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury,) *twenty thousand and three hundred dollars.*

For the Establishment for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, *ten thousand dollars.*

For the County of Suffolk;—including expenses of Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all other charges, except salaries, *thirty one thousand and five hundred dollars.*

For the payment of Interest on the Public Debt of the City, *seventy five thousand dollars.*

For the reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt of the City, *fifteen thousand dollars.*

For the purchase of the Estate in Court Street, known by the name of the Loring Estate, and situat-

ed in the vicinity of the New Court House, *seventeen thousand and one hundred dollars.*

For Incidental Expenses and Miscellaneous Claims, not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing heads of Appropriation, *five thousand dollars.*

For a Reserved Fund ;—to be applied to such purposes as the City Council may hereafter deem proper, *five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.*

And it is further Ordered, That no excess in any of the respective Appropriations foregoing shall be allowed by the Auditor of Accounts, or paid by the Treasurer of the City and County, unless authorized by an Order of the City Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Order levying a Tax, to defray the expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, during the next financial year.

Ordered, That the sum of *four hundred and sixty thousand dollars* be raised by assessment on the Polls and Estates of the Inhabitants of this City, agreeably to law, to pay the current expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, during the financial year which will commence on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and will close on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Feb'y 28, 1838.

The Auditor of Accounts, in compliance with the requisitions of one of the City Ordinances, respectfully submits to the City Council, the accompanying Estimate of Expenditures for which it will be necessary to make Appropriations, and of the Ways and Means to meet those Appropriations, for the service of the financial year which commences on the first day of May now next ensuing.

In making up these Estimates, the Auditor has endeavored to confine the Expenditures, as far as possible, to those objects which appear to be of indispensable necessity, to carry out the ordinary purposes of the City Government. In some of the Departments, the Appropriations of former years must be increased. In the Fire Department, the change which has been adopted, within the last year, will require an addition of at least \$25,000,—and the increase in the number of Watchmen will require a corresponding increase of \$10,000,—in that Appropriation.

As an Order was passed by the City Council of the last year, granting an Appropriation for the purchase of land contiguous to the lot on which the Eliot School House stands, with a view to the erection of a new building for the accommodation of that School, it is presumed to be the intention of the

Council to proceed to the erection of that building, within the present year—and, for that purpose, the sum of \$14,000,—is inserted in this Estimate—which, it is believed, will be sufficient, including the available materials of the old building.

In the state of affairs which is prevailing, not only in our City, but throughout our Country, at the present time, a very common degree of prudence seems to demand that the business of the City Government should be conducted with more than the ordinary attention to economy—and, with this view, the Auditor has endeavored to curtail from other Appropriations amounts sufficient to meet those which must necessarily be increased. The principal reduction has been made in the Appropriation for Widening Streets, which has been put from \$50,000 down to 30,000 dollars,—as it is apparent that those expenditures, which are for objects of convenience, or ornament, and not of necessity, should be the first to be dispensed with, in times of embarrassment like the present.

If the City Council should deem it advisable to give its sanction to the contemplated reductions, the expenditures of the ensuing year may be met, without any increase of the Tax which was voted for the last year.

The Appropriations recommended for the Overseers of the Poor, and Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, are based upon Estimates which have been received from those Boards. Those Estimates accompany, and make a part of, this Report.

All which is respectfully submitted to the City Council.

WM. HAYDEN, JR., *Auditor*.

In the Board of Aldermen, March 12, 1838.

Referred, together with documents accompanying, to the Mayor, Aldermen Farnam, Wetmore and Gurney, with such as the Common Council may join, to consider and report.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAML. A. ELIOT, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, March 15, 1838.

Read and concurred, and the Committee on Finance on the part of this Board are joined.

PH. MARETT, *President.*

AN Estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised, to defray the expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, during the ensuing financial year, which will commence on the first day of May, 1838, and will close on the thirtieth day of April, 1839.

For Salaries of the Instructors of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools,	60,000 00
For the usual annual expenses of the Primary Schools,	25,000 00
For Repairs, fuel, and other contingent expenses, of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools,	10,000 00
For the erection of a new School House, on the site of the Eliot School House,	14,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>109,000 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	109,000 00
For the purchase of land, and erection of buildings, for the accommodation of Primary Schools,	12,500 00
For Repairs of Public Buildings,	4,000 00
For Burial Grounds, Public Tombs, and Funeral Cars,	3,500 00
For care and improvement of the Public Lands, and preparing them for sale,	3,000 00
For Paving and Repairs of Streets,	40,000 00
For Widening and Extending Streets,	30,000 00
For Repairs of the Bridges belonging to the City,	2,000 00
For Salaries of all City and County Offi- cers,	36,000 00
For the City Watch,	35,000 00
For Lamps, Oil, Gas, and Superinten- dence,	18,000 00
For Fixtures to extend the use of Gas, in lighting the Streets of the City,	1,500 00
For the Fire Department, exclusive of Engine Houses,	40,000 00
For the erection, rent, and repairs, of En- gine and Hook and Ladder Houses,	2,000 00
For Bells and Clocks,	1,000 00
For the City Police,	3,000 00
For Care and Improvement of the Com- mon, Malls, Lands west of Charles Street, Fort Hill, and Copp's Hill,	2,000 00
For Common Sewers, Wells, and Pumps,	4,000 00
For building Reservoirs,	5,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	351,500 00

12 ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS. April,

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	351,500 00
For the payment of four Annuities, one for the purchase of George's and Lovell's Islands, the others as compensation to persons having estates, for life, in lands taken by the City,	850 00
For payments for Militia Duty, under a law of the Commonwealth,	3,000 00
For Printing and Stationary,	3,000 00
For the Internal Health Department, including sweeping the Streets, and removing House Dirt and other nuisances,	26,000 00
For the External Health Department ;— expenses of Quarantine, including repairs of the buildings on Rainsford Island,	2,000 00
For Overseers of the Poor, besides moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other Towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury,)	12,600 00
For the Directors of the House of Industry ;—besides income from the establishment at South Boston, and moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other Towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury,)	20,300 00
For the Establishment for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Of-	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	419,250 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	419,250 00
<i>fenders,</i>	10,000 00
For the County of Suffolk ;—including expenses of the Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all other charges, except salaries,	31,500 00
For the payment of Interest on the Pub- lic Debt of the City,	75,000 00
For the reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt of the City,	15,000 00
For Incidental Expenses, and Miscellane- ous Claims, not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing heads of Appro- priation	5,000 00
For a Reserved Fund, to be applied to such purposes as the City Council may hereafter deem proper,	14,250 00
Making the whole amount of money ne- cessary to be raised, for the purposes of the next financial year,	\$570,000 00

Auditor's Office, February 28, 1838.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR., *Auditor.*

Estimate of Ways and Means to meet the Expenditures of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, during the next financial year, which commences on the first day of May, 1838, and closes on the thirtieth day of April, 1839.

Probable Income from City Rents,	44,000 00
Interest on Bonds and Notes held by the City, and on Deposites in Bank,	10,000 00
From the Commonwealth, for support of State Paupers,	11,000
From the Commonwealth, for the City's portion of the School Fund,	1,500
	12,500 00
From the Health Department:—including Quarantine fees, funeral fees, and sales of House Offal and Street Dirt,	6,000 00
From Certificates of Marriage, fees for recording Mortgages of personal prop- erty, Licenses for Public Exhibitions, &c.	2,000 00
From Assessments from Common Sewers,	15,000 00
From the County of Suffolk:—including County Rents, civil and criminal costs, fines, fees, jury verdicts, licenses to re- tailers, &c	22,000 00
From the Commonwealth, for Militia ser- vices,	3,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	114,000 500

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	114,500 00
From outstanding Taxes, small debts, &c.	500 00

Making the estimated Income of the City and County, independent of Taxes,	115,000 00
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Proposed amount of Tax to be assessed, for the ensu- ing financial year,	460,000 00
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From which, deduct for prob- able abatements,	5,000 00

Leaving the net amount to be realized from the Tax of the year,	455,000 00

And making the total Revenue calculated upon, for the financial year 1838—39,	\$570,000 00

Auditor's Office, February 23, 1838.

WM. HAYDEN, JR. *Auditor.*

Estimate of the Appropriations necessary for the Board of Overseers of the Poor of this City, for the financial year, commencing May 1, 1838, and ending April 30th, 1839.

Pensions and Grants,	2,000 00
Support of Insane Paupers, in Insane Hospital,	200 00
Coffins, Burials, and conveying the dead for interment, for City, State and other Paupers,	800 00
Secretary's Salary,	800 00
Expenses of City Paupers in other Towns,	600 00
Fuel, Light, Stationary, and Postage,	200 00
Disbursements of Wood and Cash, in the several Wards, as supplies for City, State and other Paupers,	8,000 00
	\$12,600 00

DANIEL HENCHMAN,	} Committee on Accounts.
AMBROSE SEATON,	
JOSEPH EUSTIS,	

Estimate of Appropriation for the support of the House of Industry, during the financial year, which will commence on the 1st day of May, 1838.

For Provisions,	12,000 00
Clothing,	1,200 00
Fuel and Light,	1,700 00
Salaries,	3,750 00
Hospital Stores,	550 00
Feed for Horses and Cattle,	700 00
Transportation of Paupers,	250 00
Books and Stationary for Schools,	100 00
Fuel and other expenses of office,	100 00
Lumber for coffins, and materials for repairs of buildings,	1,300 00
Carriage hire for Directors,	150 00
	\$21,800 00

Less.—Estimated amount to be received from Trustees of Boylston and other Funds, for salary of resident Chaplain, and towards the support of children in asylum department,	1,500 00
	\$20,300 00

For the Directors of the House of Industry,

DANIEL HENCHMAN,	} Committee of Accounts.
JOS. LEWIS,	
ARTEMAS SIMONDS,	

Faneuil Hall, Boston, Feb. 24, 1838.

*Office of the Directors of the House of Reformation,
Boston, Feb'y 22, 1838.*

WM. HAYDEN, JR., ESQ.

Auditor of the City of Boston.

SIR :

Your communication of the 15th inst., addressed to the Board of Directors of the House of Reformation, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the amount of appropriations required for the purposes of that institution for the ensuing financial year, was, at a meeting of the Directors, on the 19th inst., considered, and referred to the undersigned as a Committee of said Board, to reply thereto in their behalf.

The annual appropriation for the years 1836 and 1837, was seven thousand dollars. But the condition of things is now much changed. The number of inmates supported in the institution have increased within the last year from 73 at its commencement, up to 120, the present number of its subjects; thus showing an additional requirement of two thirds in the means of subsistence, graduated upon the standard of former appropriations; without reference to the higher cost of some of the principal articles of consumption, used in the house, as bread stuffs, &c. These facts will account for the inadequacy of the sum granted to meet the expenses of 1837, that appropriation having been wholly exhausted in December last: upon the occurrence of which emergency, the Board authorized a payment into the City Treasury of fifteen hun-

dred dollars, being the bulk of the accumulated earnings of the institution for several years past,—through your department.

In view of these circumstances, we are authorized by the Board to inform you that the wants of this institution will require for the coming year, the sum of ten thousand dollars; and to request of the City Council an appropriation of that amount—and respectfully suggest as the opinion of the Board of Directors, that no less a sum than that asked for, aided by the utmost economy and care in its disbursement, will prove adequate to the support of the establishment, with its present and prospective increase of numbers.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv'ts,

JOHN RAYNER,

JAS. C. WILD,

Committee of Directors of House of Reformation.

City Document.—No. 15.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF

BOSTON.

ADOPTED BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE, MAY, 1838.

BOSTON :

JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER,

No. 18 State Street.

1838.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF BOSTON.

By a special enactment of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, passed in the year 1835, twenty-four persons are annually elected, two in each ward of the City, who, with the Mayor and the President of the Common Council, constitute the School Committee, and have the superintendence of the public schools. These are one Latin Grammar School, one English High School, thirteen Grammar and Writing Schools, and eighty Primary Schools, in which instruction is freely given to children of both sexes, commencing at the age of four years.

CHAPTER I.

Regulations relating to the Board of School Committee.

1. The first meeting of the Board shall be held early in January. The Mayor shall be Chairman of the Committee. A Secretary shall be chosen by the Board ; a visiting Committee for each School, consisting of at least five for the Latin and English High Schools respectively, and of three for each of the other schools ; a standing Committee on books ; and a standing Committee of conference with the Primary School Committee ; all which Committees shall be nominated by the chairman, unless otherwise ordered.

Organiza-
tion.

2. The chairman shall preside at the meetings of this Board, shall call any special meeting thereof, when he may deem it necessary, or at the request of any two of its members in writing, and shall be the organ of communication with

Duties of the
Chairman.

the other branches of the city government, relative to any votes and doings of this body, which may have respect to a co-operation with them in the transaction of business ; copies of the same having been duly furnished by the Secretary.

In the absence of the chairman, his place shall be filled, pro tempore, by the Board.

Duties of the
Secretary.

3. The Secretary shall have charge of the records of the Board, and of all papers directed by them to be kept on his files ; he shall keep a fair and full record of all the proceedings of the Board ; he shall notify all stated and special meetings ; he shall notify the chairman of every committee appointed, stating the commission, and the names of the members ; he shall notify the meetings of all committees when requested by their chairman ; and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

Duties of vi-
siting or sub-
committees.

4. The visiting or sub-committees shall visit their respective schools, at least once each quarter of the year, and once each month without giving previous notice to the instructors, according to the provisions of the statute, and as much oftener as they can make it convenient, for the purpose of inspecting the school bill, and examining the pupils. It shall be their duty to embrace these opportunities to converse freely with the instructors on the affairs of the schools. The sub-committees are required to state in their quarterly reports whether the instructors in their respective schools act in harmony or not.

Quarterly
examina-
tions.

Quarterly
Reports.

The chairman, or some member of each sub-committee, shall at each quarterly meeting of the School Committee, make a report in writing, of their examination and its results, of any occurrences affecting the standing or usefulness of the schools, and of any accommodations or indulgences they may have granted to any instructor, or any alterations they may have authorized in their particular school. And at each quarterly meeting, the chairman, or any member of each sub-committee, who may be present, shall be called upon for such report ; and in case of omission to make it, the School

Committee shall pass a vote, enjoining the sub-committee to proceed without delay in the performance of such duty, and shall adjourn to receive their report.

The sub-committees shall visit their respective schools at least one week previous to the annual exhibitions, to select the candidates for the medals, and shall critically examine members of the first class for this purpose. They shall have power to award not exceeding six medals in each school, excepting in the Smith and Lyman Schools, where not more than two shall be awarded. The number of medals awarded in any school shall not be more than a third of the number of candidates. In the schools where both sexes attend, only one half of the number of medals shall be awarded to either sex; and no scholar, who has received a medal, shall afterwards be a candidate for another in a school of the same rank. General scholarship shall be taken into consideration in the assignment of medals.

Annual examination for medals.

The chairman of each sub-committee shall return the names of the successful candidates to the secretary at least three days previous to the day of exhibition.

The sub-committees shall give their advice to the instructors on any emergency; and take cognizance of any difficulty which may have occurred between the instructors and the parents of pupils, or between the instructors themselves, relative to the government or instruction of the school. An appeal however to the whole Board is not hereby denied to any citizen or instructor.

Difficulties in the schools.

In case of a vacancy in any school in the place of either of the instructors, the sub-committee of the school shall, if they think proper, appoint an instructor pro tempore, and give notice of such vacancy to this Board, that they may proceed to fill it.

Vacancies among the instructors.

In addition to these specific duties of the sub-committees, it shall be their duty, generally, to make any temporary arrangement they may think proper, relative to the discipline and instruction of their schools or the convenience of the instructors, in cases not provided for by the general regulations.

General duties of sub-committees.

Meetings of
sub-commit-
tees-

The chairman of each sub-committee, or special, or standing committee, shall call a meeting of the same immediately after their appointment, when the times of future meetings shall be settled and such other arrangements agreed on, as shall be deemed by them expedient. All the official acts of such committees shall be done in meetings of the same duly notified by the chairman, and shall be expressive of the sense of a majority of any such committee, and when reported to this Board shall be submitted in writing.

Duty of each
member of
the Board.

5. Although the interests of the schools demand sub-committees of this Board, each member of it shall consider it his duty to watch over all the public schools in the city, to attend their visitations, exhibitions, and examinations, and to visit them at other times, according to his ability.

Committees
for the annu-
al examina-
tions.

6. At the quarterly meeting in May, two examining committees shall be annually appointed, consisting each of three members, one for the English Grammar Schools, and the other for the Writing Schools; each of which committees shall be joined by as many other members of the Board as can conveniently attend. These committees shall, in May, June or July, visit all the schools for which they are appointed, and critically examine the pupils in *all the branches* taught therein, in order to ascertain the condition of the schools; and shall report previously to the annual election of the instructors; that the appointments of the Board on that occasion may be judiciously made. A similar annual and critical examination shall be made in May, June or July, of the Latin School, and of the English High School, by the respective visiting committees of those schools; and a similar report for the same purpose, and embracing the same objects, shall be made by each of these committees.

Committees
for annual
exhibitions.

7. At the quarterly meeting in August, committees shall be annually appointed, who shall attend the annual exhibitions, shall bestow the medals on the pupils to whom they have been previously awarded, and shall exercise such control over these exhibitions as they may judge proper. It is desirable that

some member of the committee who examined the candidates for medals, should bestow them.

8. In August, annually, all the instructors in the public schools shall be elected, and their salaries voted ; and no alteration in the amount of salary of any instructor shall be made at any other time. Choice of instructors.

The masters of the several schools shall be elected by ballot ; the other instructors shall be elected by nomination of their respective sub-committees, after they shall have conferred with the masters with whom said assistant instructors are to be associated.

9. In January, annually, this Board shall nominate and appoint a suitable number of gentlemen, whose duty shall be to provide instruction for children between four and seven years of age, by means of the *Primary Schools*, and shall authorize the committee of these schools to organize their body and regulate their proceedings, as they may deem most convenient, and to fill all vacancies occurring in the same, during the year ; and this Board will respectfully receive from them such communications as they may please occasionally to make on the subject of those schools. Committee for Primary Schools.

10. Stated quarterly meetings of the School Committee shall be held on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at such place as the Chairman may direct. Quarterly meetings.

11. A majority of this Board is required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business. Quorum.

12. All proposed amendments of the regulations shall lie upon the table at least two weeks. Amendments.

CHAPTER II.

Regulations common to all the Public Schools under the immediate superintendence of the School Committee.

1. The instructors in all the public schools, shall hold their offices one year, unless sooner removed. Instructors.

Relations of
the instruc-
ters to the
School Com-
mittee,

2. As all the instructors derive their authority from this Board, they shall be responsible to it for the faithful discharge of their duties. The masters being more immediately responsible for the good order and improvement of the schools, shall hold priority of rank ; and their directions, in relation to teaching and the other business of the schools, shall be followed by the other teachers.

and to each
other.

Punctuality
and fidelity
of instruc-
ters.

3. The instructors shall punctually observe the hours appointed for opening and dismissing the schools ; and during school hours, shall faithfully devote themselves to the public service.

Prayer.

4. The morning exercises of all the schools, in each room, shall commence with reading the Scripture and prayer.

Masters'
bills.

5. All the masters shall be required to keep bills or books, which shall be furnished at the public expense, and shall remain the property of the schools, in which they shall record the names, ages, places of residence and absences of their pupils, with such other particulars as shall enable the committees at their visitations to form an adequate idea of the state of the schools.

Masters' se-
mi-annual
returns.

6. The masters of the several schools shall make to the Secretary of the Board regular semi-annual returns, on the first weeks of February and August, of the number of pupils then actually belonging to their schools, conformably to the blanks prepared for this purpose.

Rules of each
school to be
read aloud.

7. The masters shall commit to writing, in general terms, their requirements and prohibitions, and shall read, or cause them to be read, aloud in school, at least once a month.

Discipline of
the schools.

8. The instructors shall give the children constant employment, and endeavor by judicious and diversified modes to render the exercises of the schools pleasant, as well as profitable ; shall exercise firm, prudent and vigilant discipline ; shall punish as sparingly as is consistent with securing obedience, and shall govern by persuasion and gentle measures as far as may be practicable. They shall never make use of corporal punishment until every other means of influencing the pupil

shall have failed, and when it shall become necessary, it shall be administered in such a manner as to operate on the mind of the pupils in the strongest manner.

9. The instructors may avail themselves of the assistance of their most advanced pupils, whenever it can be faithfully and judiciously applied, in order to render more effectual service to the schools. Assistance of Pupils.

10. It is desirable that oral instruction should be combined with the use of the books in all the exercises. Oral instruction.

11. For violent or pointed opposition to his authority in any particular instance, any master may exclude a child from school, for the time being, and thereupon shall inform the parent or guardian of the measure, and shall apply to the sub-committee for advice and direction. Suspension from school for particular offence;

When the example of any pupil is very injurious, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of either master, with the approbation of the sub-committee, to suspend such pupil from the school. But any child, under this public censure, who shall have expressed to the master his regret for his folly or indiscretion, as openly and explicitly as the nature of the case may require, and shall have given evidence of amendment, shall, with the previous consent of said committee, be reinstated in the privileges of the school. for general misconduct.

12. To promote the well-being of their pupils, it shall be the duty of the instructors, as far as is practicable, to exercise a general inspection over them, as well out of school as within its walls; and on all suitable occasions to inculcate upon them the principles of truth and virtue. And the master shall be required, subject to the advice of the sub-committee, to expel from school any pupil, who shall manifest an habitual and determined neglect of his duties; which expulsion shall be communicated by the master, from whose school the pupil has been expelled, to the several grammar masters of the public schools of the city. General oversight of pupils by the instructors.

13. In cases of difficulty in the discharge of their official

Sub-committee to give advice. duties, or when any temporary dispensation in their favor is desired, the instructors shall apply to the sub-committees of their respective schools for advice and direction.

Care of the buildings. 14. It shall be the duty of the instructors to take good care of the apartments of the public buildings, by them respectively occupied, and of the appurtenances of the same, that there may be no unnecessary injury sustained by them; their special attention is also required to the ventilation and temperature of the school-rooms, and to the cleanliness and comfort of the pupils.

Private Schools. 15. No instructor in the public schools shall be allowed to keep a private school of any description whatever, or to attend to the instruction of any private pupils, before 6 o'clock, P. M., except on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Not to give medals or prizes. 16. The instructors shall not award medals or other prizes, to the pupils under their charge.

Subscriptions forbidden. 17. No subscription, for any purpose whatever, shall be introduced into any public school.

Committee prescribe duties. 18. The books used, and the studies pursued, in all the public schools, shall be such, and such only as may be authorized by this Board.

Pupils required to have books. 19. No pupils shall be allowed to retain their connexion with any of the public schools, unless they are furnished with the books and utensils regularly required to be used in the schools respectively, except by permission of the sub-committee.

Recess. 20. There shall be a recess of from five to ten minutes for every pupil each half day; that the children may not be injured by too long confinement. In the grammar and writing schools, the pupils of the grammar department shall take their recess at the expiration of one half of each school time, and those of the writing department a quarter of an hour later.

Pupils not to leave school. 21. No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the appointed hours of leaving school, except in case of sickness or some pressing emergency, and the masters' consent must be first obtained.

22. No pupil shall be admitted to the privileges of one school who has been expelled from another, or while under sentence of suspension ; unless by a vote of this Board.

Removal
from one
school to an-
other,

Every pupil, who shall be transferred from one public school to another of the same rank, shall be the bearer of a certificate from both the masters of the school he leaves, expressing his standing and character, which shall be demanded of him, as a condition of his admission, by the master to whom he applies for that purpose. In this case no examination of his qualifications shall be required.

of the same
rank,

Children going from the public grammar and writing schools to the Latin or English High School, shall also carry certificates setting forth their character and qualifications, without which they shall not be admitted.

of superior
rank.

23. No child shall be admitted into any of the public schools, without a certificate from a physician, that he or she has been vaccinated, or otherwise secured against the contagion of the small pox ; but this certificate shall not be required of pupils who go from one public school to another.

Vaccination.

24. There shall be annually an exhibition of the boys' schools, on the Wednesday two weeks preceding Commencement Day at the University in Cambridge, when the Franklin Medals shall be bestowed ; and an exhibition of the girls' schools, on the day next previous to the exhibition of the boys' schools, when the City Medals shall be bestowed.

Annual ex-
hibitions.

Medals.

25. The following holydays and vacations shall be granted alike to all the schools, viz.—Every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon throughout the year ; Christmas day and Fast day ; Thanksgiving week ; May day ; one day in each year for the general training, when in Boston ; the fourth of July ; the week beginning on the 1st Monday in June ; the remainder of the week after the exhibition of the schools in August, and the three succeeding weeks ; and no other days except by a special vote of this board.

Vacations
and holy-
days.

In addition to these, the Latin School and English High School shall be entitled to the three days of public exhibition

at Harvard University, and to the week beginning on the second Monday in June.

CHAPTER III.

Regulations for the English Grammar and Writing Schools.

These schools are the second in order in the system of public education established in this City. The following are their names, situation, and date of establishment.

1. ELIOT SCHOOL,	<i>North Bennet St.</i>	For Boys, - - -	1713.
2. ADAMS SCHOOL,	<i>Mason St.</i>	For Boys and Girls,	1717.
3. FRANKLIN SCHOOL,	<i>Washington St.</i>	For Boys and Girls,	1785.
4. MAYHEW SCHOOL,	<i>Hawkins St.</i>	For Boys, - - -	1803.
5. HAWES SCHOOL,	<i>South Boston,</i>	For Boys and Girls,	1811.
6. SMITH SCHOOL,	<i>Belknap St.</i>	For Boys and Girls,	1812.
7. BOYLSTON SCHOOL,	<i>Fort Hill,</i>	For Boys and Girls,	1819.
8. BOWDOIN SCHOOL,	<i>Derne St.</i>	For Girls, - - -	1821.
9. HANCOCK SCHOOL,	<i>Hanover St.</i>	For Girls, - - -	1822.
10. WELLS SCHOOL,	<i>McLean St.</i>	For Boys and Girls,	1833.
11. LYMAN SCHOOL,	<i>East Boston,</i>	For Boys and Girls,	1837.

In these schools are taught the common branches of an English education. In the several buildings, where the arrangement is complete, there are two large halls occupied by two departments, one of which is for a Grammar School, and the other for a Writing School. The scholars are organized in two divisions. While one division attends to Grammar, the other attends to Writing ; exchanging half daily. In the Grammar department, the pupils are taught chiefly, Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, and Geography ; in the Writing department, they are taught Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. To these schools apply the following regulations, in addition to those laid down in the preceding chapter.

1. In the Eliot and Mayhew Schools, there shall be a master, an usher, and a female assistant, in each department. In the Hancock and Bowdoin Schools, there shall be a master and three female assistants, in each department. In the

Boylston, Adams, Franklin, and Wells Schools, there shall be a master and three female assistants in the girls' department, and a master, an usher, and a female assistant in the boys' department. In the Hawes School, there shall be a master, and two female assistants in the girls' department, and a master, an usher and two female assistants in the boys' department. In the Smith and Lyman Schools, there shall be a master and a female assistant.

Whenever any usher's place shall have become vacant, the vacancy may be filled by two female assistants, if the master shall request and the sub-committee approve it, excepting in the Johnson, Eliot, and Winthrop Schools.

Female assistants allowed.

In all the schools an additional female assistant shall be allowed for every fifty pupils over two hundred, and when the number of pupils falls below that sum, an assistant shall be subtracted for every fifty short of two hundred.

2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, at the regular quarterly meetings in February and August, to present to the Board an abstract of the semi-annual returns for all the Grammar and Writing Schools and a schedule showing the number of teachers actually belonging to each school and the number to which it is entitled by the above provision.

Secretary to make returns.

3. Children may be admitted into the Grammar and Writing Schools at the age of seven years, who can read easy prose. They shall be examined by the grammar master. Children above seven years of age, although not possessing the necessary qualifications, may be admitted by a special permit from the sub-committee of the school.

Age and qualifications for admission.

In case any applicant shall be rejected by the master, an appeal may be made to the sub-committee of the school.

Appeal.

4. To prevent inconvenience to the instructors and derangement of the classes, no new pupils shall be admitted into those schools except on the first Monday of every month through the year, unless when transferred from one school to another ; and transfers shall not be made except on the last Monday of every month.

Time of admission.

Time of continuance.

5. Boys shall not be permitted to retain their places in these schools beyond the day of the next annual exhibition, after they shall have arrived at fourteen years of age, unless by special leave from the sub-committee. Girls shall be allowed to attend these schools until the next annual exhibition, after they shall have arrived at the age of sixteen.

Attendance in both departments.

6. No pupil shall be allowed to give his general or exclusive attendance in one department of the school, without a special permit from the sub-committee.

Hours of school.

7. From the first Monday in April, to the first Monday in October, annually, the hours for keeping these schools shall be from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 11, and from 2 o'clock, P. M. until 5 ; and from the first Monday in October, to the first Monday in April, from 9 to 12, and from 2 to half past 4.

Tardiness.

8. Tardiness beyond five minutes shall be considered a violation of school hours, and shall subject the delinquent to such penalty as the nature of the case may require.

Classes.

9. Each department of these schools shall be divided into four classes, subject to such sub-divisions as the master may judge expedient.

In the grammar department the books and exercises shall be as follows.

Studies required in the grammar department.

CLASS IV. No. 1. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 2. Pierpont's Introduction to the National Reader.

CLASS III. Nos. 1. 2. continued. 3. Murray's English Grammar, abridged by Alger, or Parker and Fox's Progressive Exercises in English Grammar.

CLASS II. Nos. 1. 3. continued. 4. Pierpont's National Reader. 5. Worcester's Geography and Atlas. 6. Frost's Exercises in Parsing. The two higher classes in each school will be allowed, and the upper class required to use Worcester's or Walker's Dictionary.

CLASS I. Nos. 1. 3. 5. continued. 7. Pierpont's American First Class Book. 8. Goodrich's History of the United States. 9. Exercises in Composition and Declamation.

The following studies and books may be introduced at the discretion of the master. Studies allowed.

Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, Ware's edition. Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, stereotyped edition. Worcester's Elements of General History. Parker's Exercises in English Composition.

On Mondays the children, who usually read in the First Class Book, shall instead of it read in the Bible.

A philosophical apparatus shall be furnished to all the schools, except the Lyman and Smith schools. Philosophical apparatus.

In the writing department the books and exercises shall be as follows. Bible.

CLASS IV. No. 1. Writing. 2. Emerson's North American Arithmetic, Part First. Studies required in writing department.

CLASS III. No. 1 continued. 3. Oral Exercises in the North American Arithmetic, Part Second.

CLASS II. No. 1 and 3 continued. 4. Written Exercises in the North American Arithmetic, Part Second. 5. Penmaking.

CLASS I. Nos. 1 and 5 continued. 6. The North American Arithmetic, Part Third. 7. Robinson's Book-keeping.

Members of the first class who shall have nearly completed the course of exercises in Arithmetic, may be instructed in Algebra and Geometry. Text Books, Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra and Grund's Geometry.

All the children shall be taught daily in arithmetic, and in writing as often as the master may deem it useful ; and the teachers are required to furnish the pupils with copy-slips written, or from good engravings, or to write the copies themselves in the writing-books.

CHAPTER IV.

Regulations for the Johnson and Winthrop Schools.

12. JOHNSON SCHOOL,	<i>Tremont St.</i>	For Girls, - - -	1836.
13. WINTHROP SCHOOL,	<i>East St.</i>	For Boys, - - -	1836.

In these two schools are taught the same branches of education which are taught in the other English Grammar Schools; the same books are used, and the same general regulations apply. A different plan has, however, been adopted for their organization and government, which is as follows.

1. Each of these two schools shall be under the charge of a master, who shall be responsible for the state of his school in all its departments, and who shall give so much of his personal attention to each part of the school as may be necessary to an acquaintance with its condition.

2. In each of these two schools there shall be five instructors besides the master, viz: an usher and four female teachers.

3. In addition to the above named instructors, there shall be a professed teacher of penmanship, to be appointed by the sub-committee of the two schools in conference, whose duty it shall be to instruct both schools in writing, at such hours and on such days, (not exceeding three days in each week) as he shall be requested to do so by the respective masters of the two schools, after consultation with their respective sub-committees.

4. The arrangement of these two schools, in respect to classes and studies and other matters of internal economy, is left to the good sense and fidelity of the masters, subject to the control of the sub-committees of the schools respectively.

CHAPTER V.

Regulations of the English High School.

This school is situated in Pinckney street. It was instituted in 1821, with the design of furnishing the young men of this city, who are not intended for a collegiate course of study, and who have enjoyed the usual advantages of the other public schools, with the means of completing a good English education. Here is given instruction in the elements of mathematics and natural philosophy, with their application to the sciences and the arts, in grammar, rhetoric, and belles lettres, in moral philosophy, in history natural and civil, and in the French language. This institution is furnished with a valuable mathematical and philosophical apparatus, for the purpose of experiment and illustration. To this school apply the following regulations, in addition to those laid down in chapter II.

1. The instructors in this school shall be, a master, a sub-master, and so many assistants as shall give one instructor to every thirty-five pupils, but no additional assistant shall be allowed for any increase less than twenty-one. It shall be a necessary qualification in all these instructors, that they have been educated at some respectable college. In addition to these, there shall be a teacher of the French language.

Number of
instructors.

Qualifica-
tions.

2. No boy shall be admitted as a member of this school, under the age of twelve years; and the master shall require of every candidate for admission, previously to examination, a certificate from his parent or guardian that he is of the age required.

Age of ad-
mission.

3. Boys shall be examined for admission into this school only once a year, viz. on the Thursday and Friday next succeeding the exhibition of the school in August.

Time of en-
trance.

4. Candidates for admission shall produce from the masters of the schools they last attended, certificates of good moral character and presumed qualifications for admission into the school. It shall however be the duty of the master to exam-

Qualifica-
tions for ad-
mission.

ine them in Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Modern Geography and Arithmetic, of which a thorough knowledge shall be indispensable to admission.

Classes and sections.

5. The pupils shall be arranged in divisions, corresponding to their respective degrees of proficiency. It shall be the duty of the master to examine each division as often as may be consistent with the attention due to those under his immediate instruction.

Progress and continuance in school.

6. Individuals shall be advanced according to their scholarship, and no faster; and none shall be permitted to remain members of the school longer than three years.

Reviews.

7. Each class or section shall occasionally be reviewed in its appropriate studies; and once a quarter, there shall be a general review of all the previous studies.

Hours of school.

8. From the first Monday in April, to the first Monday in October annually, this school shall begin at 8 o'clock, A. M. and end at 12; and from the first Monday in October to the first Monday in April, it shall begin at 9 A. M. and end at 12.

From the first Monday in April, to the first Monday in October, it shall begin at 3 P. M. and end at 6; and from the first Monday in October, to the first Monday in April, it shall begin at half past 2 P. M. and end at half past 4; except that in the months of March and October, it shall begin at 3 P. M. and end at 5.

Tardiness.

9. Tardiness beyond five minutes shall be considered a violation of school hours, and shall subject the delinquent to such penalty as the nature of the case may require.

Course of study.

10. The course of study and instruction in this school, is the following:

No. 1. Reviews of the preparatory studies, in the text-books authorized to be used in the Grammar and Writing Schools. 2. Ancient Geography, (Worcester's.) 3. Worcester's General History and History of the United States. 4. Colburn's or Bailey's Algebra. 5. Legendre's Geometry. 6. Book-keeping. 7. Blair's Rhetoric. 8. Paley's Moral Philosophy. 9. Chemistry. 10. Trigonometry, with

its application to Surveying, Navigation, Mensuration, Astronomical Calculations, &c. 11. Constitution of the United States. 12. Natural Philosophy. 13. Linear Drawing. 14. Paley's Natural Theology. 15. Paley's Evidences of Christianity. 16. Elements of Astronomy. 17. Logic. 18. Intellectual Philosophy.

The several divisions shall also receive instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Declamation, Composition, and the French Language.

CHAPTER VI.

Regulations for the Latin Grammar School.

This school is situated in School street. It was instituted about the middle of the 17th century. The Latin Grammar School and the English High School complete the system of public education, enjoyed alike by all classes in this city.

In the Latin Grammar School the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages are taught, and scholars are fully qualified for the University. Instruction is also given in mathematics, geography, history, declamation, and English composition. To this school apply the following regulations, in addition to those laid down in chapter II.

1. The instructors in this school shall be a master, a sub-Instructors. master, and so many assistants as shall give one instructor to every thirty-five pupils, but no additional assistant shall be allowed for any increase less than twenty-one.

It shall be a necessary qualification in all the instructors of Qualifications. this school that they have been educated at some respectable college.

2. Boys to be admitted into this school shall be at least Age for admission. ten years old.

3. Boys shall be examined for admission into this school Time of entrance. only once a year, viz. on the Thursday and Friday next succeeding the exhibition of the school in August.

Qualifica-
tions for ad-
mission.

4. Candidates for admission shall produce, from the masters of the schools they last attended, certificates of good moral character. They shall be able to read common English authors correctly and fluently, to write a running hand, shall understand mental arithmetic and the simple rules of written arithmetic, and be able to answer the map questions of Worcester's modern geography, and shall have a sufficient knowledge of English grammar to parse common sentences in prose. A knowledge of Latin grammar shall be considered equivalent to that of English.

Time of con-
tinuance.

5. The regular course of instruction shall continue five years, and no scholar shall enjoy the privileges of this school beyond that term, unless by leave of the sub-committee.

Hours of
school.

6. From the first Monday in April, to the first Monday in October, annually, this school shall begin at 8 o'clock, A. M. and end at 12; and from the first Monday in October to the first Monday in April, it shall begin at 9 A. M. and end at 12.

From the first Monday in April to the first Monday in October, the school shall begin at 3 P. M. and end at 6; and from the first Monday in October to the first Monday in April, it shall begin at half-past 2, P. M. and end at half-past 4; excepting that in the months of March and October, it shall begin at 3 P. M. and end at 5.

The three lowest classes may be dismissed from the school each day at 11 o'clock, A. M. from April to October.

Tardiness.

7. Tardiness beyond five minutes shall be considered a violation of school hours, and subject the delinquent to such penalty as the nature of the case may require.

Classes and
sections.

8. The school shall be divided into five classes, with such sub-divisions as the master may think advisable, subject to the approbation of the sub-committee of the school.

Master's
duty.

9. The master shall give his services occasionally to each portion of the school, and shall once a month carefully examine the pupils in the different departments in all the studies to which they have attended since his last examination.

10. The books and exercises required during the course of instruction in this school are the following : Studies required.

CLASS V. No. 1. Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. 2. English Grammar, Reading. 3. Liber Primus, as stereotyped in 1827. 4. Viri Romæ, as published for this school in 1833. Andrews's Latin Reader may be substituted for No. 3 or No. 4, but not for both.

CLASS IV. Nos. 1. 2. 4. continued. 5. New Latin Tutor, and reading and writing exercises from it, or Andrews's Latin exercises. Declamation. 6. Latin Dictionary. 7. Dillaway's Roman Antiquities and Ancient Mythology. 8. Phædri Fabulæ Expurgatæ. 9. Cornelius Nepos. 10. Cæsar's Commentaries. 11. Worcester's Modern Geography. 12. Emerson's second part of the North American Arithmetic, or Colburn's First Lessons. 13. Writing translations from Latin into English.

CLASS III. Nos. 1. 2. 5. 6. 7. 11. 12. 13. continued, and 14. Written Arithmetic, Emerson's third part, or Colburn and Lacroix. 15. Excerpta ex Ovidio, Gould's edition. 16. Fisk's Greek Grammar and Exercises. 17. Greek Dialectus. 18. Wilson's Sallust. 19. Worcester's Ancient Geography. 20. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.

CLASSES II. and I. Nos. 1. 2. 5. 6. 11. 13. 14. 16. 19. continued. 21. Cleveland's Greek Antiquities. 22. Colburn's and Euler's or Bailey's Algebra. 23. Cicero's Select Orations, Folsom's edition. 24. Gould's Virgil, or any good edition, without an Interpretation, or an Order of Construction. 25. Jacob's Greek Reader. 26. Greek Lexicon. 27. Writing translations from Greek into English; committing to memory, portions of Latin and Greek, and Fisk's Greek Exercises. 28. English Composition. 29. History. 30. Geometry and Trigonometry. 31. Juvenal, Leverett's edition. 32. Gould's Horace, or any other good edition, without an Order of Construction. 33. Homer's Iliad. 34. Greek Testament, the Four Gospels. 35. Xenophon's Anabasis. 36. Writing and composing Latin Themes and Verses. 37. Stansbury's Catechism on the

Constitution of the United States. 38. Paley's Natural Theology, with Paxton's Illustrations.

It being however understood, that there must necessarily be different degrees of proficiency amongst so many pupils, especially in the highest class, the following studies, viz. Geometry and Trigonometry, Xenophon's Anabasis, Juvenal, Horace, Homer, Stansbury's Catechism, and Paley's Natural Theology, not being required for admission to the University, are allowed to be introduced at the discretion of the master, but are not absolutely required.

Translations.

No translations of the foregoing Latin and Greek authors, are allowed in the school, nor any Interpretations, Keys, or Orders of Construction.

The several classes shall receive instruction in writing.

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Admission to Grammar Schools, age		Latin School, studies in,	21
and qualifications for,	13	Masters' bills and semi-annual returns,	8
time of,	13	Mayor, chairman, ex officio,	3
High School,	17	Medals, examination for,	5
Latin School,	19	names of candidates for, to be	
Annual examination, and committees		returned to secretary,	5
for,	6	number of allowed,	5
Appeals allowed,	5, 13	Members of School Committee, duty of	
Assistance of pupils,	9	each member,	6
Books authorized,	15	Monthly visitation of schools,	4
Committee on,	3	Oral instruction,	9
Pupils required to have,	10	Pens, pupils to be taught to make,	15
Buildings, care of,	10	Philosophical apparatus,	15
Certificate of character,	11	Prayer,	8
vaccination,	11	Primary School Committee and Com-	
Chairman, ex officio, and duties of,	3	mittee of Conference,	3
pro tempore,	4	election of,	7
Classes in Grammar and Writing schools,	15	Private instruction,	10
English High School,	17	Prizes not to be given,	10
Latin School,	19	Pupils required to have books, &c.	10
Conference, Committee of,	3	general oversight of,	9
Corporal punishment,	8	on transferring from one school	
Difficulties in the schools,	5	to another,	11
Discipline,	8	Quarterly examinations,	4
English High School, age of admission		meetings,	7
to	17	reports,	4
number and qualification		Quorum of the Board,	7
of instructors,	17	Recess,	10
studies in,	18	Removal from one school to another,	11
time of entrance to,	17	Rules of schools to be read,	8
Examinations, annual,	5	amendments to,	7
quarterly and monthly,	4	Schools, annual examination of,	6
for medals,	5	quarterly and monthly do.	4, 5
Exhibitions, annual,	5, 11	Secretary, choice of,	3
committees for,	6	duties of,	4
Expulsion from school,	9	Studies authorized,	15
First meeting,	3	prescribed,	14, 15
Grammar and writing schools,	12	Sub-committees, choice and duties	
age and qualification for admission to,	13	of,	4, 5, 9
Instructors, election of,	7	Subscriptions in schools forbidden	10
to have a general oversight		Suspension,	9
of pupils,	9	Tardiness of pupils,	14
relative rank of,	8	Time of admission and continuance	
vacancies among,	5	in Grammar schools,	14, 15
punctuality and fidelity of,	8	Vacancies among instructors,	5
not to give medals or prizes,	10	Vacations in schools,	11
Johnson and Winthrop schools, studies		Vaccination,	11
and instructors in,	16	Visiting committees, choice of,	3
Latin School,	19	duties of,	4
number of instructors, and qualifica-		Winthrop and Johnson schools, stu-	
tions,	19	dies and instructors in,	16
Latin School, age of admission to and			
qualifications,	19		

City Document.—No. 16.

CITY OF BOSTON.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.



In Common Council, May 3, 1833.

This Report having been read, was, on motion of Mr. Gordon, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
APRIL, 1838.

*To the Hon. Mayor and Aldermen, and
Common Council of the City of Boston.*

The Directors of the House of Industry, herewith present the fifteenth Annual Report of that Institution, showing the Expenditures and Receipts, and the number, condition, and employment of its inmates, for the year ending March 31st, 1838.

In the last annual communication of this Board, an apprehension was expressed that the pecuniary embarrassments of the times, would seriously affect the laboring poor, and that an increase in the number of paupers and unusual expenditures must be expected. This fear has been realized, though not to the extent which seemed for a time inevitable. The average number of persons supported in the House of Industry, through the past year, has been nearly one hundred, or twenty per cent. greater than during the preceding year. The lack of employment has thrown many into poverty and extreme distress, who have not formerly found it necessary to claim public aid. It is worthy of remark, however, that the pauperism of Boston in 1838, scarcely exceeds that of 1830, when the whole population was much less, and at a period of comparative general prosperity.

As usual, the great majority of persons who have

claimed entire support in the almshouse, are foreigners and their children. Many of them have been but a short time in the country. The law of the Commonwealth, passed the last year, enforced as it has been by the vigilant and judicious services of the Alien Inspector, has doubtless prevented a large accession to the pauper rolls of this City. Foreign paupers, however, continue to find their way into Massachusetts from the British Provinces and from New York, and we can look only to the general government for an effectual remedy to this evil.

About one third of the inmates of the establishment are children. The physical, intellectual, and moral education of this interesting class, is regarded as a matter of great importance. Pauperism has too often been hereditary,—descending in families, through several successive generations. In many instances, paupers have had children and grand children with them in the almshouse. Hence the necessity of so separating children from vicious and degraded adults as to save them from a corrupting influence. Such facts and considerations induced the City Council in 1834, to provide the building known as the Children's Asylum at the House of Industry.

The Asylum School has been much improved during the past year. The Rev. George F. Haskins has been appointed Principal, and under judicious management, united with his experience, it probably will, at no distant day, compete with institutions, founded under more favorable auspices. The Overseers of the Poor have taken much interest in this school, and have appropriated the income of one of the principal funds in their trust towards the support

of certain children, selected by them as beneficiaries. The school will hereafter be called the "BOYLSTON ASYLUM," in memory of the beneficent donor of the charity thus appropriated. The benefit of this charity is not only felt by those who more immediately enjoy it, but by the whole school. With slight exceptions, the asylum children are in excellent health, and appear to be contented and happy.

The Overseers have also appropriated the income of another charity towards the support of a resident chaplain, and the same reverend gentleman, who presides over the asylum, has been designated to fill that office, so that the sick and the dying may at all times receive advice and consolation from their constant and devoted pastor.

Among the duties of this Board, that of apprenticing children to suitable masters and protectors is not the least. The future character and well being of these youth, depend very much upon those to whose hands they are confided. At some former periods, applications for apprentices were much more numerous than the children to be indented. During the last year, such applications have been rare, and but few children have been bound out. Applicants, not known to the Directors, are required to produce satisfactory testimonials of capacity and character, before receiving children from the institution. Judging from letters received, and information otherwise obtained, there is good reason to believe that most of the five hundred indented since 1825, are well situated, and bid fair to become respectable and useful members of the community. Of a smaller portion, a less favorable account is given. The latter have

generally been indented to individuals near the City, and have frequently been annoyed by injudicious relatives and unprofitable advisers.

In general, the health of the inmates is as good as can ever be expected in an institution, filled principally with constitutions broken down, or impaired by intemperate and vicious habits, or inherited from an unhealthy parentage.

Ophthalmia, a troublesome disease of the eyes, which was first introduced from New York, several years ago, has not yet been eradicated. Formerly it was confined to children, and prevailed only in a mild form. More recently it has assumed a worse character, and has attacked adults, including some of the officers of the house, and hired assistants. Doct. E. Palmer, jr., the Physician of the establishment, has labored with industry and success in combatting this disease, and no permanent ill effects have ensued. There is now a fair prospect the disorder may be rendered comparatively harmless, if not speedily eradicated.

We are happy to witness the progress of the new Lunatic Hospital, an institution designed to receive a large number of unfortunate insane and idiot persons, for whom the House of Industry affords no suitable accommodations.

The inmates able to perform labor, have been employed during the past, very much as in the preceding years. The avails of oakum picking and agricultural labor have materially relieved the drafts on the City Treasury. Experience has shown that the cultivation of land is the most healthful, as well as most productive employment that can be given the in-

mates of an Almshouse, and it is a matter of regret that the land assigned to the House of Industry is so limited in extent.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANL. HENCHMAN, }
JOS. LEWIS, } *Committee.*
ARTEMAS SIMONDS, }

Boston, April 30, 1838.

Adopted by the Board of Directors of the House Industry, and ordered to be forwarded to the City Council.

RICHARDS CHILD, *Chairman.*

Statement of Expenditures and Receipts, on account of the House of Industry, from April 1st, 1837 to April 1st, 1838.

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions.

Flour	-	-	594 barrels	5,421	75	
Corn	-		1,026 bushels	1,100	16	
Beans	-	-	123 "	185	05	
Potatoes	-		338 "	192	66	
Pork	-	-	21 barrels	514	50	
Salt Beef	-		15 "	196	87	
Fresh "			67,162 lbs.	2,825	23	
Salt Fish	-		119 quintals	395	80	
Rice	-		13,020 lbs.	597	98	
Cocoa Shells			3,042 "	182	52	
Tea	-	-	1,735 "	445	91	
Sugar	-	-	1,076 "	104	75	
Butter	-	-	325 "	198	10	
Cheese	-		322 "	34	84	
Coffee	-	-	276 "	32	86	
Milk	-	-	355 galls.	195	07	
Molasses			2,649 "	976	52	
Salt	-	-	11 bags	23	75	
Hospital stores and supplies for the Superintendent's table				772	14	14,396 46

Clothing.

Satinet	-	-	303 yds.	221	34	
Tow Cloth	-		436 "	71	22	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>				292	56	14,396 46

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	292 56	14,396 46
Burlaps - - - 357 yds.	51 84	
Linsey - - - 138 "	32 98	
Calico - - - 335 "	44 19	
Tick - - - 148 "	25 12	
Gingham - - 120 "	16 87	
Stripe - - - 79 "	9 45	
Brown Cotton - 2,976 "	284 99	
Cotton Batting	23 17	
75 lbs. Sewing Thread, But-		
tons, &c.	76 54	
69 lbs. Woolen Yarn	52 00	
Leather and Shoe Stock	351 33	1,261 04

Fuel and Light.

204 cords Wood - -	1,080 25	
57½ chaldrons soft Coal -	502 40	
120½ tons hard " -	949 72	
263 gallons Oil - -	231 85	
	2,764 22	
Deduct Wood sold - -	95 00	2,669 22

Furniture and Bedding.

203 Blankets and Rugs -	166 34	
Carpet - - - -	39 62	
Earthen and Crockery Ware	81 60	
Furniture for Chapel -	21 00	
Iron, Tin, & Hard Ware -	150 25	
Chairs, Brooms, & Brushes	64 08	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	522 89	18,326 72

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	522 89	18,326 72
29,135 lbs. Straw & Husks, } for Beds	212 80	735 69

Repairs and Fixtures.

Hot air Furnace and repairs		
of Drying Room - -	247 41	
Lumber, 265 47, Lime & Sand		
39 87 - - - -	305 34	
Paints, Oil, and Glass -	301 15	
Iron, Nails, & mechanics' labor	110 84	
Stoves and Funnel - -	68 07	1,032 81

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Medicine & Surgical Instruments	521 78	
Conveying Paupers to the House	294 29	
Potash and Tallow for Soap	267 00	
1029 bushels House Sand -	51 45	
Compensation to Gate Keeper	150 00	
Postages - - - -	33 99	
Carriage hire for Directors	117 50	
Removal of foreign Paupers	62 50	
271 lbs. Snuff, 54 40—555 lbs.		
Tobacco, 75 22 - -	129 62	
Blank Books, School Books,		
Printing and Stationary -	113 78	
Fuel for Office, 19 16—sundry		
expenses, 59 33 - -	78 54	1,820 45

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	21,915 67
--------------------------------	-----------

Amount brought forward, 21,915 67

Salaries.

Superintendent and Assistant,
Chaplain and Master of Asy-
lum, Clerk of Board, Physi-
cian, Farmer, Female Teach-
ers, and Female Assistants 4,214 07

Deduct amount received from
Trustees of Boylston and
other funds, towards sup-
port of Chaplain & Schools 883 70 3,330 37

Agricultural Department.

A new Wagon - - -	115 00	
Repairs of Carts and Tools	149 19	
16 store Swine purchased -	173 57	
Trees and Seeds - - -	33 32	
Compensation to Gardener	24 00	
Manure	42 74	
2 Cows, 48 25, Oxen, 105 50	153 75	
32 tons Hay	548 52	1,240 09
		<u>\$26,486 13</u>

RECEIPTS.

Collected on debts due last year		1,430 64
Cash sales of Oakum	1,892 30	
Less, Junk purchased	1,277 45	614 85
		<u>1,430 64</u>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	614 85	1,430 64

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	614 85	1,430 64
Towns for support of paupers	312 61	
Individuals for support of paupers	111 23	
Sales of Vegetables and Fruit	685 91	
“ 101 Pigs	345 23	
“ Oxen, 145 08, Cow		
and 2 Calves, 46 75	191 83	
“ empty Casks	100 73	
“ Beef bones, 36 16		
Postages,	8 01	44 17
Left by deceased inmates	6 98	
Sale of Granite for Lunatic		
Hospital	74 00	
Sale of articles to House of Re-		
formation	29 84	
Received for services of inmates	21 89	
Received for removal of inmates	16 00	2,625 27
		\$4,055 91

Oakum Account.

Cash sales	19,382 lbs.	1,892 30	
Sold, not collected	1,700 lbs.	170 00	
Stock on hand March 31, 1833	1,792 00		3,854 30
Deduct stock on hand March 31,			
1837		410 00	
Junk purchased		1,277 45	1,687 45
Balance, avails of inmates' labor			\$2,166 95

INVENTORY OF STOCK ON HAND, MARCH 31, 1838.

Provisions.

9 barrels Flour,	8 50	76 50	
3 " Pork	20 00	60 00	
500 galls. Molasses	38	190 00	
12 bush. Beans	1 25	15 00	
3100 lbs. Rice	4	124 00	
560 " Tea	23	128 80	
400 " Sugar	9	36 00	
20 " Coffee	12	2 40	
150 " Lard	12½	18 75	
130 " Hams	13	16 90	
15 qtls. Fish	3½	52 50	
500 lbs. Shells	6	30 00	
1 bag Salt		1 25	
800 bush. Potatoes	45	360 00	
20 " Beets	50	10 00	
58 " Corn	1 00	58 00	1,180 10

Clothing.

36½ yds. cotton and wool cloth, damaged	20	7 30	
65 yds. Linsey	30	19 50	
434 " brown Shirting	9	39 06	
40 " Sattinet	50	20 00	
80 " cotton Flannel	12½	10 00	
80 " furniture Plaid	15	12 00	
10 " Denim	18	1 80	
30 " Burlaps	31	3 90	
20 " Tow Cloth	9d	2 50	
3 ps. Duck	6	18 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		134 06	1,180 10

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	134 06	1,180 10
90 lbs. Batting	9 00	
88 yds. Prints 9	7 92	
10 lbs. Sewing Cotton	7 00	
42 prs. Duck Trowsers 80	33 60	
32 “ men’s Shoes 1 25	40 00	
78 “ boys’ Shoes 80	62 40	
39 “ Socks & Stock- ings 30	11 70	
87 men’s Shirts 50	43 50	
66 boys’ Frocks 50	33 00	
80 boys’ Caps 50	40 00	
60 yds. brown Linen 16	9 60	431 78

Fuel and Light.

57 cords hard Wood 5 50	313 50	
35 “ soft Wood 4 00	140 00	
14 tons hard Coal 7 50	105 00	
15 chal. soft Coal 8 00	120 00	
30 galls. Oil 90	27 00	705 50

Oakum and Junk.

17450 lbs. Oakum 10	1745 00	
800 “ Junk 4	32 00	
1000 “ Wastage 1½	15 00	1,792 00

Agricultural Department.

20 tons English Hay 20 00	400 00	
Lot Manure	250 00	
10 Cows 30 00	300 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	950 00	4,109 38

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	950 00	4,109 38
1 Bull	30 00	
2 Horses	200 00	
1 yoke Oxen	105 00	
12 Hogs	25 00 300 00	
18 Shoats	275 00	
21 Pigs	31 50	
Waggons, Carts and Farming Utensils	1,000 00	2,891 50

Furniture and Bedding.

575 Bunks and Bed- ding, 2 pr. Sheets	6 00	3450 00	
11 Feather Beds	6 00	66 00	
54 " single	3 00	162 00	
Other Furniture esti- mated		700 00	
8 tons Straw	14 00	112 00	4,490 00

Building, Lumber, &c.

Carpenters' tools and stock	140 00		
Painters' " "	25 00		
Smiths' " "	50 00		
70 large Coffins	1 25	87 50	
69 small " "	75	51 75	354 25

Miscellaneous.

Medicine and Surgical Instru- ments	150 00		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	150 00	11,845 13	

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	150 00	11,845 13
Books in schools and chapel	50 00	
Shoe stock and tools	50 00	
21 bbls. Soap	4 50	94 50
		344 50
		\$12,189 63

PRODUCE OF THE FARM IN 1837.

15 tons English Hay	20 00	300 00	
3 tons barley Straw	14 00	42 00	
750 bush. Mangle			
Wurtzel	20	150 00	
30 bush. blood Beets	50	15 00	
30 " Carrots	40	12 00	
2150 " Potatoes	45	967 50	
1800 Cabbages	5	90 00	
200 lbs. winter Squashes	2	4 00	
3 bbls. Apples	2 00	6 00	
Corn Fodder, for Cows		50 00	
200 bush. Onions	1 00	200 00	
20 " Seed Corn	1 00	20 00	
14 " Seed Peas	2 00	28 00	
3 tons 2d chop Hay	16 00	48 00	
Vegetables used before the harvest, estimated at		100 00	
Sales of vegetables, barley and fruit		685 91	2,718 41
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			2,718 41

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			2,718 41
Milk from Cows, estimated			
2,920 galls.	25	730 00	
8 Swine killed, 2,521			
lbs.	10	252 10	
101 Pigs sold		345 25	1,327 35
			\$4,045 76

Dr.

City of Boston, in Account with Directors of House of Industry,

Cr.

1838.	1837.	
March 31.	March 31.	
For amount of foregoing state-	By Balance on hand	1,165 33
of Expenditure, viz:		
Provisions	14,396 46	
Clothing	1,261 04	
Fuel and Light	2,669 22	
Furniture	735 69	21,509 36
Repairs and Fixtures	1,032 81	
Salaries	3,330 37	4,055 91
Agricultural Depart't	1,204 09	
Miscellaneous expenses	1,820 45	
	26,486 13	
Cash on hand	244 47	
	<u>\$26,730 60</u>	
	1838.	
	April 1. By balance bro't down	244 47
		<u>\$26,730 60</u>

Boston, April 1, 1838.

Statement of Inmates of House of Industry, during
the year ending March 31, 1838.

	Entered with permits.	Born in the House.	Committed by Police Court.	Indented.	Died.	Discharged or Deserted.
1837, April,	70	3	1	7	12	103
May,	96	4	0	0	11	82
June,	106	2	0	1	12	70
July,	97	2	2	1	10	91
August,	98	5	0	0	17	80
September,	77	2	0	3	17	79
October,	106	2	1	0	12	70
November,	91	2	2	3	12	39
December,	106	1	0	3	17	32
1838, January,	68	2	1	0	13	37
February,	64	4	1	0	14	37
March,	45	1	0	0	12	79
Total,	1024	30	8	18	159	799

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1837	538	
Entered with permits	1,024	
Committed by Police Court	8	
Born in the House	30	1,600

Discharged and Deserted	799	
Died	159	
Bound out	18	
Remaining in the House March 31,		
1833,	624	1,600
Greatest number at one time	681,	Feb. 21, 1833.
Least number at one time	488,	May 10, 1837.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION AND EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

Males.

Attending Fires	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Writing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Painting and Glazing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Attending Insane	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tailors	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Barbers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sweepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Soap Boilers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pig Keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Attending Barn	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Blacksmiths	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cooks	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Attending Wash Room	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Preparing and Boiling Junk	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shoemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nurses and Overseers of Wards	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Overseers of Work Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Picking Oakum	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
On Farm and Wheeling Gravel	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Gardening	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

20 HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. May,

Insane and Idiotic	-	-	-	-	-	36
Sick and Disabled	-	-	-	-	-	53
						256
Children at School	-	-	-	-	85	
Children at Nurse	-	-	-	-	47	132
Total Males	-	-	-	-	-	388

Females.

Sewing and Knitting	-	-	-	-	-	26
Washing and Scrubbing	-	-	-	-	-	22
Nurses	-	-	-	-	-	5
Superintendent's Domestics			-	-	-	3
Assistants in Clothing Room			-	-	-	2
Feeble Women taking care of Children					-	10
Overseers of Wards	-	-	-	-	-	5
Domestics in Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	3
Picking Oakum	-	-	-	-	-	12
Insane or Idiotic	-	-	-	-	-	37
Sick or Disabled	-	-	-	-	-	53
						178
Children at School	-	-	-	-	32	
Children at Nurse	-	-	-	-	26	58
Total Females	-	-	-	-	-	236

In the Board of Aldermen, April 30, 1833.

Read and sent down.

THOS. WETMORE, *Chairman pro tem.*

City Document.—No. 17.

CITY OF BOSTON.

NEW CITY HALL.



In Common Council, May 17, 1838.

Mr. Williams submitted the following Report, which, with the accompanying Orders, were severally read, the Orders passed to a second reading and the Document ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The Committee who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a new City Hall, have attended to the subject, and ask leave to

R E P O R T :

That the general reasons for erecting such an edifice have been often stated, and are, no doubt, famil-

iar to the Council. The Committee, therefore, will only briefly remind the City Council of the inconveniences to which the citizens generally, as well the municipal officers, are exposed by the existing arrangement; of the constant and great danger to important documents and records from fire, and the insufficient space allotted to many of the officers for the transaction of the business of their respective departments. Of the propriety of removing these evils, the City Council are the judges, and the Committee will merely add that the City possesses the means of erecting a commodious and suitable building, if it should be deemed expedient.

The situation of the Court House on Court Square is as central, and quiet as the City affords, and when the street and space between that building and the new Court House shall be completed, it will present every requisite for a handsome, well lighted, well ventilated, and convenient building—one, in short, which shall be, in all respects, worthy of the City. The Committee have reason to think, that such a building can be erected on that site, for a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. Several plans have been presented to them, on some of which estimates have been made, falling considerably below that amount; and the estimates were made too, before the depression which has taken place during the last year, in the prices of most of the materials used in building, as well as in that of labor of every description. There is good reason to believe, therefore, that at present prices, that sum would be ample for the erection of an edifice which would be at once useful and honorable to the City. It will be recollected that the City has received from the Common-

wealth, within the last financial year, the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, no part of which has ever been appropriated to any particular purpose by the Council, but is still at the disposal of the City Government; and the Committee are unable to perceive in what way a part of it can be better used than in the erection of a building which has been long wanted, and which must, within a few years, be regarded by all as indispensable in so large, and prosperous a City, which, as we hope and believe, is destined to increase in numbers and in wealth with accelerating rapidity. The question which is presented for the consideration of the Council is whether the construction of the edifice shall be begun during the present year or not, and the Committee are decidedly of opinion that it is for the interest of the City to begin at once. It is scarcely probable that the present state of the prices both of industry and materials is to continue for a lengthened period; and the City is in such a situation as to be able to take advantage of it, while it lasts. And why should it not take advantage of favorable circumstances, as well as an individual?—The Committee are unable to conceive of a motive for delay. With the money and the land in possession,—at a period when mechanics are eager to be employed, and when the same expenditure will produce a greater effect than has been possible for many years, or will perhaps be possible for many years to come, the Committee cannot refrain from expressing a decided opinion that it is expedient to commence immediately so important a work. If this should also be the opinion of the City Council, it will be necessary to provide a place of temporary accommodation for the Judge of Probate, and the Register

of Deeds, who still occupy rooms in the old Court House. For the purpose of bringing the whole subject before the City Council, the Committee recommend the passage of the following orders.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

In the City Council, Boston, May 17, 1833.

Ordered, That the Joint Committee on a new City Hall and a new Jail, be instructed to provide, as speedily as may be, suitable accommodations for the Probate Office, and the Registry of Deeds, till more permanent and fire proof rooms can be furnished by the City.

Ordered, That the same Committee be further instructed to take down the building known as the Court House, on Court Square, and to sell such portions of the materials as cannot be advantageously used in the construction of a new City Hall.

Ordered, That the same Committee be also instructed to report, as soon as is practicable, a plan or plans for a new City Hall, the estimates for which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

City Document.—No. 18.

CITY OF BOSTON.

DONATION OF LAND.



In Common Council, July 12, 1838.

The following report and order having been read, was together with the accompanying opinion of the City Solicitor in relation thereto, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk, C. C.*

The joint Committee on Public Land to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Greele and others in behalf of an association known by the name of the "Benevolent Fraternity of Churches in Boston," praying for the donation of a lot of land on the Neck Land, (so called) for the purpose of erecting a Chapel thereon, and also at a subsequent period another communication from the same association, demanding a lot of land for that object, founded on a vote of the town passed in the year 1806,—after hearing the petitioners, and duly considering the applications

R E P O R T :

That, they duly appreciate the benevolent motives of your petitioners, and their laudable exertions to improve the moral and religious condition of the less favored class of the community. The Committee nevertheless, entertain doubts whether the City Council possess the power to make donations of the public land belonging to the City; and after a careful examination of the subject they are of opinion that they possess no such power, and therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the first request.

The second communication is virtually a claim upon the City for a lot of land on the Neck Land, (so called) whereon to erect a Chapel free of expense. This claim is founded on a vote of the town passed on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1806. The article in the warrant for calling this meeting is as follows, viz. "To empower the Trustees of the Neck Lands to locate a suitable place on the Neck Lands for a Meet-

ing House and Burying Ground, whereupon voted, That the Trustees of the Neck Lands be authorized and empowered to lay out and assign a piece or pieces of land, in suitable situations on the Neck, for a Meeting House lot, and Burying Ground, and that they be empowered to execute deeds to convey so much of said lands as may be necessary, to any religious association, who shall first undertake to build, and shall erect a place of religious worship." The town no doubt by passing this vote anticipated an early acceptance of the offer, and not that it was to be considered a standing offer through all time; for it is manifest that if it is available to an applicant for thirty years, it would have the same force an indefinite length of time. The Committee were of opinion that to make an offer available to an applicant the acceptance must be tendered within a reasonable time; because circumstances are continually changing, as the present case is a striking illustration. At the time this offer was made, the value was of the most trifling importance; but the improvements which have been made at the City's expense have enhanced the value, probably, a hundred fold.

However, as there might be some difference of opinion in relation to the validity of this claim, it was deemed proper to refer the case to the City Solicitor for his legal opinion thereon, and his opinion accompanies this report. The Solicitor's views are full and decisive, that the City Council are bound to locate and assign a lot of land to the applicants for the purposes aforesaid.

Although your Committee have taken a somewhat

different view of the subject from that of the Solicitor, nevertheless, we deem it due to the applicants, and to the legal attainments of the Solicitor, to yield our opinions; and, therefore, offer the following Order.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

NATHAN GURNEY.

July 12th, 1838.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In City Council, July 12th, 1838.

Ordered, That be a Committee of the Common Council with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, to locate and assign a lot or piece of land on the Neck Land, (so called,) belonging to the City, not exceeding thousand square feet, in a suitable situation for a meeting-house or chapel, having regard to the interest of the City in its location, in conformity to a vote of the Town of Boston, passed the 29th day of December, A. D. 1806, and that the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to execute a deed of the premises so assigned, to the association known by the name of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches in Boston, or to some person or persons authorized by them and in their name to receive the same, and to be occupied and improved by said Society, for the erection and continuance of a meeting-house or chapel, and such other buildings as said Society may deem necessary for public worship, and for the moral improvement and education of the poorer classes of the community. *Provided however,* that the Mayor is hereby instructed to withhold his signature for the conveyance of said premises until said Society have erected and completed a building for public worship, on said premises, for the purposes aforesaid, of the value of not less than five thousand dollars.

*City Solicitor's Office, }
June 14, 1838. }*

HON. N. GURNEY,

SIR,—I have considered the several questions arising upon the communication made by the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches to the City Government, accepting a Vote of the Town of Boston, passed December 29, 1806, and submit the following opinion in the case.

By that vote the "Trustees of the Neck Lands" are empowered "to lay out and assign a piece or pieces of land in suitable situations on the Neck for a meeting-house lot and burying-ground, and that they be empowered to execute deeds to convey so much of said lands as may be necessary, to any religious association who shall first undertake to build and shall erect a place of religious worship."

Does the body, who now claim the benefit of that vote, come within the description contained in it?

As a body composed of several churches and acting for religious purposes must be a religious association, we can ascertain by the vote itself what kind of religious association was intended. Where the will of the Town is expressed by a written record, the record is, of course, the source from which that will is to be gathered. The kind of religious association there described is an association "who shall first undertake to build and shall erect a place of religious worship;" that is, it must be a religious association which erects churches.

The Fraternity have already erected one church and offer security to erect another, on this lot ; and thus far come within the description.

Must the religious association be a corporation ?

In 1806 it was very unusual for any religious society to be incorporated. The societies in the country were local and territorial parishes. Nearly all, if not all of the incorporated poll-parishes in the town, have been incorporated since that time. It is only a few years since the first church was incorporated. To have required that the religious association, to whom the land was to be granted, should have an act of incorporation, would have excluded nearly all, if not all, the then existing societies, and would have made it a special grant and not a general and impartial offer. As such acts of incorporation were so unusual, it seems evident that no such limitation could have been intended.

The Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, being, therefore, a body capable of receiving the benefit of the vote of the *Town*, is there any obligation on the *City* to carry that vote into execution ?

The Town, no doubt, found sufficient motives for making the offer, in the benefit to their lands from the erection of a church, and perhaps for other reasons. They were the only proper judges of this matter, and, having so decided, it does not become us to inquire into it. The offer in the vote resembles many other offers which are usual among us—grants of lots for particular purposes to facilitate the settling of public lands, premiums for improvements in the arts, for plans of buildings, &c., rewards for the apprehension of offenders, and many others which

might be enumerated are of this nature. Governments, cities, and other bodies have always held themselves bound by offers of this kind. If they should fail in the performance of them it would deprive their future offers of this kind of all faith and credit, and operate greatly to the disadvantage of the body that had broken its faith. It would be almost an expression of doubt of the good faith of the City, to consider necessary any farther examination of the question of their general obligation to carry into effect offers thus made by them.

The only remaining question is—Whether any change has taken place since the vote passed by the Town, which has impaired or destroyed its obligation.

When such offers are limited by their terms so as to allow a certain period for their acceptance, or the performance of any conditions annexed to them, they are of course no longer binding, unless such acceptance or performance take place before the expiration of the time. But, as the time for accepting this offer was not limited, I do not find any reason why the mere lapse of time should impair its obligation. If it was binding at the end of one year, was it less binding at the end of two? And, if binding at the end of ten years, is it less so at the end of twenty or thirty? If so, there must have been a particular day *before* which it was obligatory, and *after* which it was out obligatory; and can any such day be pointed out? Statutes of limitation do not begin to run against a promise until there is some person in existence to whom the promise can be performed; nor even then, if from minority, or absence from the state he has never been able to enforce it at law.

It is evident that the incorporation of the Town as a City, impaired none of its obligations to others. Nor do I perceive that the change in the management of the Neck Lands can produce that effect. It is true, that the vote of the Town, so far as it was a regulation of their own business, was directory to the "Trustees of the Neck Lands" only. But the vote contained also a public offer to others entirely different from this.

If the Town, or City, without any fault of their own, had been disabled from performing their undertakings, this might have raised a question; but they, by dismissing the "Trustees of the Neck Lands," could not disable themselves, and then take advantage of that disability. Nor are they disabled at all. They can still convey as effectually as before. It is a mere change of agents, who had no discretionary power, but were mere instruments to convey, without any right to consider or refuse. If an individual could be discharged from all debts and obligations in business, by dismissing one agent from its management and appointing another, then the City might also be discharged by a change of its agents, and not otherwise.

The part of the vote by which the Town contracts the obligation is wholly distinct in effect and meaning from the direction how it should be performed, although they are both stated together; and, if the method of performing there provided should fail, the obligation itself is not affected, but some other method of executing it must be found.

I have thus carefully examined the several questions which could arise respecting the obligations of

the vote of 1806, and do not find any reason why the City should not now be as much bound to carry that vote into execution with regard to the Fraternity of Churches, as the Town was to do this to "any religious association," at the time when it was passed. No vote containing any new grant is necessary or proper, but merely some authority and direction to proper persons to carry the vote of 1806 into execution, by a conveyance to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, or the Trustees for their benefit, if their mode is, like some other churches and religious associations to hold lands in that way.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

JNO. PICKERING,

City Solicitor.

City Document.—No. 19.

CITY OF BOSTON.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.



In the Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1838.

Ordered, That the Primary School Committee be and they are hereby authorized to admit into one school, to be by them selected, in each of the school districts, any child who is more than seven years of age, and is not qualified for admission into the Grammar Schools.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, March 22, 1838.

Read and concurred.

PH. MARETT, *President.*

A true copy.

Attest, S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

Primary School Board.

The Committee to whom was referred the order of the City Council, by which the "Primary School Committee are authorized to admit into one school, to be by them selected, in each of the school districts, any child who is more than seven years of age, and is not qualified for admission into the Grammar Schools," having attentively considered the same, ask leave respectfully to

R E P O R T :

That the power given to this Board, by the order of the City Council, is sufficiently ample, but the phraseology is such that your Committee have found some difficulty in arranging a plan in conformity with it, which, while it would not interfere with the present arrangements and discipline of the schools, would be in consonance with the spirit of the authority conferred upon them by this order. An entire school in each district, as it seems to your Committee, is not required for the accommodation of that class of children, who being excluded from the Primary Schools on account of age, are not qualified for admission to

the Grammar Schools. To set apart, therefore, a school in each district, for the admission of this class of children, would result in one of two things—neither of which they consider the wisest or the best—viz. that either the schools they set apart would be but partially filled with pupils, at least in some of the districts,—or this older class must be mingled in the same schools with pupils much younger, and requiring a different course of discipline and instruction. In the one case, the expense of primary instruction, would be unnecessarily increased; and in the other, one of the most formidable obstacles which this order was designed to remove—that is the separation of the older from the usual class of children in our Primary Schools—remains unabated. Your Committee are therefore of the opinion that the phraseology of this order was probably penned without a clear conception of all the difficulties to be avoided; and from the information which they have obtained, your Committee understand, that it was not the intention of those who framed it, to limit the Committee to this particular operation of the order. All they aimed at substantially was, to make suitable provision for this class of children without establishing any new order of schools, or increasing the expense of their preparation for admission to the Grammar Schools.

With this view of the subject, your Committee recommend that this Board be guided by the spirit of the order in the arrangements they shall make for the instruction of this class of children. Following out this suggestion, they are of opinion that *four* schools to be selected for the purpose, one at the North, one near the Centre, one at the South, and one at South

Boston, will be sufficient for their present accommodation; and they recommend that this Board authorize that one school in each of the districts 2, 5, 7, and 8, be set apart for this purpose;—and as all the schools in those districts are now sufficiently full, that the Committees of those districts apply for an additional school for each of their districts, so as to be enabled to receive the surplus, who will need further accommodation by the operation of this order.

It will be obvious at once, as your Committee think, that while we are constantly to bear in mind, that these are to be Primary Schools, instructed by female teachers, at the same salary, under the care of the same Board, and under the same general regulations, they must needs differ from the others in certain important respects. For instance, the medium of admission must be somewhat varied. The Committee of each district now grants tickets of admission to the children who are to attend his own school, or some one of those in his own district. In this case, some special regulation must be made for the admission of children from the districts contiguous to each of the schools thus established. Again, the teachers must be selected with particular reference to the class of children which she is to instruct, and which selection will require particular deliberation, good judgment, and a full knowledge of the character which these schools are to assume, that the choice may fall upon those of sufficient energy of character, strong moral power, and well disciplined minds. Again, the course of instruction should be varied, as your Committee are inclined to think, in some degree. As it will be desirable to obtain admission for this class of

children to the Grammar Schools, at the earliest possible day, on account of their advanced age, and as easy and correct reading is the test of admission to those schools, it would, in their opinion, be best to confine their attention chiefly to the acquirement of that branch, with the necessary attention to spelling, and arithmetical tables.

To accomplish these several purposes, your Committee recommend in the *first place*, that a Committee to be called the Committee for Special Instruction, consisting of one from each district, to be chosen annually by ballot, from the members of this Board, and who shall organize themselves by the choice of a Chairman and Secretary, be empowered to locate the schools, to make choice of suitable teachers, and have special oversight of them, and before proceeding to the choice of a teacher, shall advertise through their Secretary for applications, stating the qualifications required of those who would be candidates for the situation.

In the *second place*, they would recommend that a school having been set apart in district No. 2 for this purpose, and located by the authority above named, the Committee of Special Instruction shall consider that school as designed for the accommodation of all the children of this class in districts No. 1, 2 and 3, who shall apply for admission, and tickets shall be granted accordingly, through or by the members of the Committee who live in that section of the City—that is the members taken for districts 1, 2 and 3. That the school established in district No. 5, shall be for the accommodation of districts 4, 5 and 6; and the one

established in No. 7, for the use of districts 7 and 9 ; and the one in district No. 8, for the children of that district,—South Boston ; and the tickets of the Committee of Special Instruction alone, residing in these associated districts, shall give the bearer admission to the school to which it shall be directed in accordance with this arrangement.

In the *third* place, they recommend that the same Committee regulate the course of studies in the several classes of these schools, confining them chiefly to reading, spelling, and to the four first tables in arithmetic ; and that they visit and examine them in the same way as the several District Committees examine the schools of their respective districts.

Finally, in the opinion of your Committee, it should be distinctly understood, and always kept in view, that in the formation of these schools, and in the admission to them afterwards, no pupils are to be taken from the existing schools for admission to these, but those who are manifestly not the subjects of usual Primary School instruction. For instance, no pupil *under* 8 should be removed from the schools in which they now are, in whatsoever class they may be ; unless for special reasons they shall otherwise be considered the proper subjects of this class of schools. *Nor* if they are *over* 8, provided they are in the *first class*. The general rule would then be this ; that all *over* 8 and *not in the first class*, should be considered the proper subjects of removal to these schools,—except where the Committees of the schools should think for some special cause an exception should be made. And the several District Committees are to bear in mind that when children in removing from

one district to another, or from one part of the same district to another, apply to them for a ticket hereafter, although more than seven years of age, and not over 8, are not to be sent to these special schools unless there are other circumstances which may render it expedient or necessary. The object of these schools being simply and singly for the accommodation of those who coming from abroad, from the country, or who from misfortune or neglect, are excluded from the Grammar Schools on account of age—we are to guard ourselves strongly against increasing their number by sending to or admitting into them, those who in the regular course of instruction, would gain admission to the Grammar Schools, at, or soon after the age prescribed.

The following Votes embody the views of the Committee, and if adopted by the Board, will place the subject, in their opinion, on a proper footing. All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

LEWIS G. PRAY, *Chairman.*

Voted, That one additional school be established in districts 2, 5, 7 and 8.

Voted, That the Committees of those districts authorize the admission into one of the schools of their respective districts, “any child who is more than 7 years of age, and is not qualified for admission into the Grammar Schools.”

Voted, That a Committee of this Board, consisting of one from each district, to be designated the Committee for Special Instruction, be chosen annually by

ballot, who shall organize themselves by the choice of a Chairman and Secretary, be authorized to locate and have the oversight and management of these schools, regulate their studies, make choice of suitable teachers, and before a choice, advertise by their Secretary, for candidates to take charge of the same.

Voted, That this Committee solely be authorized to grant tickets of admission to this class of pupils; and that the members of the Committee for Special Instruction, selected from districts 1, 2 and 3, grant tickets to the school of this class in district No. 2;—that the members of this Special Committee from districts 4, 5 and 6, grant tickets to the school in No. 5; that the members from districts 7 and 9 grant tickets for the school in No. 7; and the member from No. 8, for the school in that district.

Voted, That the branches of study in these schools be mainly reading and spelling, and the four tables in arithmetic.

Voted, That no pupils be taken from the existing schools, for admission to these, except they are over 8 years of age, and not in the first class; without some special reason assigned satisfactory to the Committee.

July 23, 1838.

At a meeting of the Primary School Committee, held on the 3d inst. the foregoing Report was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH CURTIS, *Secretary*.

City Document.—No. 20.

CITY OF BOSTON.

DIVISION OF WARDS.



In Common Council, July 26, 1838.

The following Report, the Ordinance and the Documents accompanying the same, were, on motion of Mr. Josselyn ordered, under the direction of the Committee on the part of this Board who reported the same, to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The Committee who were authorized to make a new division of the twelve Wards within the City of Boston, taking the census of 1837 as a basis, have attended to that service, and ask leave to

R E P O R T :

That they employed Messrs. E. P. Hartshorn and James T. Wild, as Commissioners to examine and apportion the number of inhabitants to each Ward, having reference to such metes and bounds as should be conspicuous and easily recognized. Direction was also given them not to disturb the old land marks, Ward Rooms and names of the Wards any more than was absolutely necessary to effect the object. These gentlemen have, after several alterations suggested by the Committee, presented a plan and description of the new division, which is believed to be as perfect as the nature of the subject would permit. Said plan and description accompany this report and form a part of the same. It could not have been expected that the number of inhabitants in each Ward would have been brought out entirely equal, when the bounds of the same were limited by the various streets. But said Commissioners, by traversing the City a number of times, and trying various methods, have, at last, brought out the number much more equal than was at first anticipated. It is proper to remark, that the Commissioners have been very faithful in the discharge of this service, the expense of which is \$260.

It will be seen that Ward No. 4 contains the larg-

est number of inhabitants. This Ward includes the inhabitants of the islands in Boston Harbor, among which are the children of the Farm School and others, amounting in all to about 700, that rarely come to the polls to vote. When this number is deducted, it will leave a less number than the rest of the Wards contain, sufficient, it is believed, to allow for the probable more rapid increase of East Boston beyond many of the other Wards.

Ward No. 12, South Boston, likewise contains the least number. This happens fortunately, as that particular portion of the City will undoubtedly increase in numbers more rapidly than any other.

It has been discovered, in computing the location of the inhabitants, that a line drawn nearly straight from old King, now State street, to the Western Avenue through Beacon street, almost exactly divides the number of inhabitants in this great City.

It is now 208 years since the first settlement of Boston, and 103 years since the first division of the old town into Wards. That State street, after such a long lapse of time, should mark the centre of the inhabitants of this City, is somewhat remarkable, and deemed of sufficient importance by the Committee to be recorded.

With these brief remarks, the Committee recommend the passage of the accompanying Ordinance, which they have prepared and respectfully submit.

For the Committee,

HENRY FARNAM.

July 16th, 1838.

*To the Committee of the
Aldermen and Common Council on Wards.*

GENTLEMEN:

Having been appointed by you for the purpose of revising the wards of the City, we beg leave most respectfully to submit a Report of our doings. We have as near as possible equalised the number of Inhabitants of each Ward, as far as consistent with a due regard to preserving the old Boundary lines, and not disturbing the Voting places heretofore used.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

E. P. HARTSHORN,
J. T. WILD.

Boston, July 12, 1838.

WARD No. 1.

Bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at Winnesimet Ferry, on the west side Hanover Street to Richmond, on the north side Richmond crossing Salem to Cooper, on the north side to Charlestown, thence on the easterly side Beverly, to the water, containing
6,830 Inhabitants.

Viz: old Ward, 5,530.

Added from Ward 3, 1,300.

Ward Room, Eliot School House, North Bennet Street.

WARD No. 2.

Beginning at Winnesimet Ferry, on the easterly side Hanover street to Union, on the east side Union to Dock square; thence on the north side North Market street, to the water, north side City Wharf, containing
6,775 Inhabitants.

Viz: old Ward, 5,409.

Added from Ward 3, 1,366.

Ward Room, Hancock School House, Hanover Street.

WARD No. 3.

Beginning at the water on the westerly side of Beverly street to Charlestown, thence on the south side of Cooper and Richmond to Hanover, thence on the north westerly side of Hanover to Union, thence on the west side of Union to Elm, thence on the north side of Elm to Hanover, thence across to Portland, thence on the easterly side of Portland to Sudbury, thence on the north west side of Sudbury to Hawkins, thence on the north east side to Chardon, thence on the north west side to Green, thence on the north easterly side of Green to Lyman place, thence on the east and north side of Lyman place to

Prospect street, thence on the east side of Prospect to Causeway, thence on the north easterly side of Lowell to the water, containing 6,820 Inhabitants.

Viz: old Ward, 6,068.

Taken for Ward 1, 1,300.

“ “ “ 2, 1,366. 2666.

3402.

Added from Ward 4, 3418.

Ward Room, Cooper Street.

WARD No. 4.

Beginning at the north east corner City Wharf, thence on the north side City Wharf to North Market street, thence on the south side across Dock square to Elm street, on the southerly side Elm to Hanover, crossing to Portland, on the south west Portland to Sudbury, on the south easterly side Sudbury to Hawkins, on the south westerly side to Chardon, on the south easterly side Chardon to Bowdoin square, thence on south westerly side Green to Staniford, on the easterly side thereof to Cambridge, on the south side Cambridge to Belknap, on the east side to Mount Vernon; on the north and east side Mount Vernon to Beacon, on the northerly side thereof to Tremont, on the north west side Tremont to Court, on the north side Court and State to Long Wharf on the south side to the end thereof, including East Boston (959) and all the Islands (704) in the Harbor, containing

7,057 Inhabitants.

Viz: old Ward, 7,703.

Taken for Ward 3, 3,418.

4,285.

Added from Ward 7, 2,772.

Ward Room, Faneuil Hall.

WARD No. 5.

Beginning at the east end of Cambridge bridge, on the north side Cambridge street to Staniford, on the west side to Green, crossing Green to Lyman place, on the westerly side thereof to Prospect street, on the westerly side Prospect to Causeway, crossing Causeway on the south westerly side of Lowell to the water, containing

6,959 Inhabitants

Ward Room, Leverett Street Court House.

WARD No. 6.

Beginning at the east end of Cambridge bridge, on the south side Cambridge street to Belknap, west side Belknap to Beacon, on the north side Beacon to the Western avenue, thence to the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury, containing

6,638 Inhabitants.

Viz: old Ward, 6,048

Added from Ward 7, 590

Ward Room, High School House, West Centre St.

WARD No. 7.

Beginning at the corner of Beacon and Belknap streets, on the east side Belknap to Mount Vernon, on the south side Mount Vernon to Beacon, on the southerly side of Beacon to Tremont, on the south easterly side Tremont to Court, on the south side Court and State to Congress, on the west side Congress to Milk, on the north side Milk to Federal, on the west side to Franklin, on the north side Franklin to Hawley, on the westerly side Hawley to Summer, on the south side Summer to Chauncey place, on the west side Chauncey, crossing Bedford to Essex, on

the north side Essex to Washington, on the west side to Boylston, on the North side Boylston to Tremont, on the east side Tremont to Park, on the north east side Park to Beacon, thence to corner Belknap, containing 6,823 Inhabitants.

Viz: old Ward, 6,576

Deduct for Ward 4, 2,772

“ “ 6, 590

3,362 3,214

Add from Ward 10, 1,948

“ “ “ 8, 1,661 3,609

Ward Room, Old Court House, Court Square.

WARD No. 8.

Beginning at the water, south side Wales's wharf, crossing Broad to Beach street, on the north side Beach to Washington, on the east side Washington to Essex, on the south side Essex to Rowe street, on the south east side, crossing Bedford to Summer, on the north side Summer to Hawley, on the south east side Hawley to Franklin, on the south side Franklin to Federal, crossing Federal to Berry, on the south side Berry to Atkinson, on the south-west of Atkinson, crossing Broad to the water, south side Russia wharf, containing 6,656 Inhabitants.

Viz: old Ward, 5,499

Deduct for 7, 1,661

“ “ 9, 448 2,109

Add from 10, 3,070 3,390

“ “ 11, 196 3,266

Ward Room, Winthrop School House, East Street.

WARD No. 9.

Beginning at the water, south side Long wharf, on the south side State street to Congress, on the east side Congress to Milk, on the south side Milk to Federal, on the east side Federal to Berry, on the north side Berry to Atkinson, on the north east side Atkinson, crossing Purchase and Broad, to the water, south side Russia wharf, containing

6,812 Inhabitants.

Viz: old Ward, 6,364

Added from Ward 8, 448

Ward Room, Boylston School House, Fort Hill.

WARD No. 10.

Beginning at the water, south side Wales's wharf, crossing Broad street, on the south side Beach, to Washington, on the west side Washington to Boylston, on the south side Boylston to Carver, on the easterly side Carver to Pleasant, on the north east side Pleasant to Washington, on the easterly side Washington to Orange, on the north side Orange to water, in a straight line, containing

6,672 Inhabitants.

Viz: old Ward 11, 5,077

Taken for Ward 8, 196

 4,881

Ballance Ward 10, (old) 945

Added from old 12, 846

Ward Room, old Franklin School House, Common St.

WARD No. 11.

Beginning at the corner of Boylston and Carver

streets, on the west side Carver to Pleasant, on the south west side Pleasant to Washington, on the west side Washington, crossing Worcester rail road to Orange, on the south side Orange, crossing Front and Lincoln, in a straight line to the water. All south and west of the above described line to the boundary between Roxbury and Boston, containing

6,695 Inhabitants.

Viz: old Ward 12, west of bridge, 7,541

Taken for Ward 10, 846

Ward Room, Franklin School House, Washington St.

WARD No. 12.

South Boston, between the bridges, and the boundary lines of the City and Dorchester, containing

6,086 Inhabitants.

Ward Room.

RECAPITULATION.

		No. Inhabitants.
Ward No. 1	- - - - -	6,830
" " 2	- - - - -	6,775
" " 3	- - - - -	6,820
" " 4 including E. Boston, 959, and islands, 704	- - - - -	7,057
" " 5	- - - - -	6,959
" " 6	- - - - -	6,638
" " 7	- - - - -	6,823
" " 8	- - - - -	6,656
" " 9	- - - - -	6,812
" " 10	- - - - -	6,672
" " 11	- - - - -	6,695
" " 12 South Boston,	- - - - -	6,086

80,823

CITY OF BOSTON.

“An Ordinance relating to the Division of the City into Wards.”

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. The present divisions of the Wards of
2 the City are hereby altered, and a new division
3 thereof is made, in manner following, viz:

Ward No. 1. Beginning at Winnesimit Ferry,
2 thence on the west side of Hanover street to
3 Richmond street, thence on the north side of Rich-
4 mond street, crossing Salem street to Cooper
5 street, thence on the north side of Cooper street
6 to Charlestown street, thence on the easterly side
7 of Beverly street to the water.

Ward No. 2. Beginning at Winnesimit Ferry,
2 thence on the easterly side of Hanover street to
3 Union street, thence on the east side of Union
4 street to Dock square, thence on the north side
5 of North Market street to the water on the north
6 side of the City wharf.

Ward No. 3. Beginning at the water, thence
2 on the westerly side of Beverly street to Charles-
3 town street, thence on the southerly side of Coop-
4 er street and Richmond street to Hanover street,
5 thence on the north westerly side of Hanover
6 street to Union street, thence on the westerly side
7 of Union street to Elm street, thence on the
8 northerly side of Elm street to Hanover street,

9 thence across Hanover street to Portland street,
10 thence on the easterly side Portland street to
11 Sudbury street, thence on the north westerly side
12 of Sudbury street to Hawkins street, thence on the
13 north easterly side of Hawkins street to Chardon
14 street, thence on the north westerly side of Char-
15 don street to Green street, thence on the north
16 easterly side of Green street to Lyman place,
17 thence on the east and north side of Lyman place
18 to Prospect street, thence on the easterly side of
19 Prospect street to Causeway street, thence on the
20 north easterly side of Lowell street to the water.

Ward No. 4. Beginning at the north easterly
2 corner of City wharf, thence on the northerly side
3 of City wharf to North Market street, thence on
4 the southerly side of North Market street, across
5 Dock square to Elm street, thence on the south-
6 erly side of Elm street to Hanover street, crossing
7 Hanover street to Portland street, thence on the
8 south westerly side of Portland street to Sudbury
9 street, thence on the south easterly side of Sud-
10 bury street to Hawkins street, thence on the south
11 westerly side of Hawkins street to Chardon street,
12 thence on the south easterly side of Chardon street
13 to Bowdoin square, thence on the south westerly
14 side of Green street to Staniford street, thence on
15 the easterly side of Staniford street to Cambridge
16 street, thence on the southerly side of Cambridge
17 street to Belknap street, thence on the easterly side
18 of Belknap street to Mount Vernon street, thence
19 on the northerly and easterly sides of Mount Vernon
20 street to Beacon street, thence on the northerly
21 side of Beacon street to Tremont street, thence on

22 the north westerly side of Tremont street to
23 Court street, thence on the northerly side of
24 Court street and State street to Long wharf,
25 thence on the southerly side of said wharf to the
26 end thereof, including East Boston, and all the
27 Islands in the harbor.

Ward No. 5. Beginning at the easterly end of
2 Cambridge bridge, thence on the northerly side of
3 Cambridge street to Staniford street, thence on the
4 westerly side of Staniford street to Green street,
5 crossing Green street to Lyman place, thence on
6 the westerly side of Lyman place to Prospect
7 street, thence on the westerly side of Prospect
8 street to Causeway street, crossing Causeway
9 street to Lowell street, thence on the south west-
10 erly side of Lowell street to the water.

Ward No. 6. Beginning at the easterly end of
2 Cambridge bridge, thence on the southerly side of
3 Cambridge street to Belknap street, thence on the
4 westerly side of Belknap street to Beacon street,
5 thence on the northerly side of Beacon street to
6 the Western avenue, thence to the boundary line
7 between Boston and Roxbury, on said Avenue.

Ward No. 7. Beginning at the corner of Bea-
2 con street and Belknap street, thence on the east-
3 terly side of Belknap street to Mount Vernon street,
4 thence on the southerly side of Mount Vernon
5 street to Beacon street, thence on the southerly
6 side of Beacon street to Tremont street, thence
7 on the south easterly side of Tremont street to
8 Court street, thence on the southerly side of Court
9 street and State street to Congress street, thence
10 on the westerly side of Congress street to Milk

11 street, thence on the northerly side of Milk street
12 to Federal street, thence on the westerly side of
13 Federal street to Franklin street, thence on the
14 northerly side of Franklin street to Hawley street,
15 thence on the westerly side of Hawley street to
16 Summer street, thence on the southerly side of
17 Summer street to Chauncey place, thence on the
18 westerly side of Chauncey place, crossing Bedford
19 street, on the westerly side of Rowe street to
20 Essex street, thence on the northerly side of Es-
21 sex street to Washington street, thence on the
22 westerly side of Washington street to Boylston
23 street, thence on the northerly side of Boylston
24 street to Tremont street, thence on the easterly
25 side of Tremont street to Park street, thence on
26 the north easterly side of Park street to Beacon
27 street, thence on the northerly side of Beacon
28 street to the corner of Belknap street.

Ward No. 8. Beginning at the water on the
2 southerly side of Wales's wharf, thence crossing
3 Broad street to Beach street, thence on the north-
4 erly side of Beach street to Washington street to
5 Essex street, thence on the southerly side of Es-
6 sex street to Rowe street, thence on the south
7 easterly side of Chauncey place, crossing Bedford
8 street to Summer street, thence on the easterly
9 side of Summer street to Hawley street, thence
10 on the south easterly side of Hawley street to
11 Franklin place, thence on the southerly side of
12 Franklin place, to Federal street, thence crossing
13 Federal street to Berry street, thence on the
14 southerly side of Berry street to Atkinson street,
15 thence on the south westerly side of Atkinson

16 street, crossing Purchase street and Broad street
17 to the water on the southerly side of Russia
18 wharf.

Ward No. 9. Beginning at the water on the
2 southerly side of Long wharf, thence on the
3 southerly side of State street to Congress street,
4 thence on the easterly side of Congress street
5 to Milk street, thence on the southerly side of
6 Milk street to Federal street, thence on the
7 easterly side of Federal street to Berry street,
8 thence on the northerly side of Berry street to At-
9 kinson street, thence on the north easterly side of
10 Atkinson street, crossing Purchase street and
11 Broad street to the water, on the southerly side of
12 Russia wharf.

Ward No. 10. Beginning at the water on the
2 southerly side of Wales's wharf, thence crossing
3 Broad street, thence on the southerly side of Beach
4 street to Washington street, thence on the west-
5 erly side of Washington street to Boylston street,
6 thence on the southerly side of Boylston street
7 to Carver street, thence on the easterly side of
8 Carver street to Pleasant street, thence on the
9 north easterly side of Pleasant street to Washing-
10 ton street, thence on the easterly side of Wash-
11 ington street to Orange street, thence on the
12 northerly side of Orange street to the water in a
13 straight line.

Ward No. 11. Beginning at the corner of
2 Boylston street and Carver street, thence on the
3 westerly side of Carver street to Pleasant street,
4 thence on the south westerly side of Pleasant
5 street to Washington street, thence on the west-

6 erly side of Washington street, crossing the Wor-
7 cester Rail Road to Orange street, thence on the
8 southerly side of Orange street, crossing Front
9 street and Lincoln street, in a straight line to the
10 water. All south and west of the above describ-
11 ed line to the boundary line between Boston and
12 Roxbury.

Ward No. 12. South Boston, between the
2 bridges and the boundary lines of the City and
3 Dorchester.

SEC. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect on
2 and after the second Monday of December next.

In the Board of Aldermen, July 23, 1838.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, *Mayor.*

City Document.—No. 21.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT ON PRISONS.



*To the Hon. the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of
Boston.*

In obedience to the provisions of the 143d chapter of the Revised Statutes, requiring that all places of confinement and imprisonment within the Commonwealth, shall be visited during the months of June and July, the Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk, visited the House of Correction on the first instant. They inspected every part of the establishment, examined the food and clothing of the prisoners, their cells and workshops, and interro-

gated each prisoner separately, and out of the hearing of any officer of the institution, as to any causes of complaint which existed there. Only one complaint of any importance was made, which was investigated at the time and which probably will not recur again. The Inspectors do not think it necessary to make any statement with respect to it in their report. They proceed to state results of their inquiries under the usual divisions of health, cleanliness, employment, discipline, improvement, and a few answers to general questions.

HEALTH.

The return made in behalf of the Master, who is absent, states that the health of the inmates, since the last inspection, had been generally good. There are now eleven persons confined in the hospitals, seven males and four females, whose complaints are as follows.

Consumption,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scrofula,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diseased Testicles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ Foot,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Injury of Foot,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Effects of Blows,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gonorrhoea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

The accommodations in the Hospital are such as have been described in previous reports. Dr. Flint having resigned, Dr. Winslow Lewis is the attending Physician.

The rations are, breakfast, one pint of hash of meat and potatoes and one quart of tea sweetened with molasses. Dinner. One pound of beef roasted on Sundays and boiled on other days, and one quart of soup or broth. Supper. One quart of sweetened tea, and to those who labor, one pint and a half of hasty pudding and molasses and twenty ounces of bread during the day. They appeared to have sufficiently good beds and bedding, and at this season of course fuel is unnecessary.

The prisoners stated that they had a sufficient supply of water for drinking. No clothes are dried in the building. There is nothing in the construction of the buildings unfavorable to health.

The number of insane persons in the establishment is seventeen. Those sent from the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester remain without change. Two males have been sent from the Police Court since the last inspection; one of whom is idiotic, the other recovered in a few days. A female committed by the Municipal Court for larceny, has since become furiously insane. A receptacle for lunatics, idiots and persons not furiously mad is being built. This much needed undertaking will give great satisfaction to all who interest themselves in the situation of these unfortunate beings and does honor to the Government of the City.

CLEANLINESS.

The condition of the establishment in this respect, continues to deserve all the praise formerly bestowed upon it. The house and cells are whitewashed as often as the law requires. The provisions of the law

with regard to vaults, buckets, and covers, are also obeyed, as well as those concerning washing, clean linen and shaving. The construction of the building is favorable to cleanliness.

EMPLOYMENT.

The employments are the same as heretofore pursued, the principal of which is stone cutting: which is found to be the most favorable to health, industry and discipline. The numbers employed since the last inspection have been as follows.

MALES PRODUCTIVE.

On House of Reformation,	-	-	-	18
Stone Cutters, -	-	-	-	66
Carpenters, -	-	-	-	21
Masons, -	-	-	-	9
Blacksmiths, -	-	-	-	5
Painters, -	-	-	-	3
Laborers, -	-	-	-	52
Brass Nail Makers, -	-	-	-	11
Blacksmiths, -	-	-	-	8

UNPRODUCTIVE.

Engaged in yard, prison and attendants, -	14
Shoe Makers and Tailors, -	14
Bakers, -	6
Hostlers, -	3
Whitewashers, &c. -	4
Gardeners, -	11
Invalids and others picking wool, -	58
Other occupations, -	13

Lunatics,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Sick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
							367

FEMALES PRODUCTIVE.

Making jackets, pants, and shirts for a South-							
ern market,	-	-	-	-	-	-	160

UNPRODUCTIVE.

Cooking, washing and ironing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Domestics in master's house,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Making and mending prison garments,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Attending yard and prison,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hospital Nurse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other employments,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Invalids,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Lunatics,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Total Females, 247

Males, 367. Females, 247. Total, 614.

How many were employed, at one time in each branch, cannot be easily ascertained, as they were continually changing. The above table includes all who have been in the prison at any one time, since the inspection in December. When a sufficiency of work can be obtained, the average earnings of the females exceed those of the males. The return, however, states that the whole amount of earnings do not equal the expenses. The new workshop for females has been completed, and has been occupied since the first of January last. It must be a great

improvement, as the former room was too low and too small for the numbers confined there during the day.

DISCIPLINE.

No change has been made in the discipline of the establishment. No corporal punishment whatever is inflicted. Solitary confinement, without bed or blanket, on rations of bread and water, continues to be the most severe punishment. Change of work or deprivation of meals, or being placed among those who are considered more degraded are the lighter punishments. No important distinction of treatment can be made. No spirituous liquor has been brought into the prison. Except among the sick and lunatics, not more than one is confined in a room, and the different sexes are in different wings of the prison. We know of no communication between the cells. It continues to be reported to us, that the number of officers and assistants is insufficient. A matter for the discipline of the prison remains for further inquiry on the return of Capt. Robbins, and, if necessary, will be made part of the next report.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRISONERS.

Copies of the bible and testament are provided as heretofore. Two great steps have been made towards the improvement of the prisoners, since the last inspection. The Inspectors feel great satisfaction that the suggestions in a former report, have been carried into effect, in the establishment of a Sunday School and common School. The Sunday School for females, commenced in March last, under the superin-

tendence of the Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society. The teachers are ladies and gentlemen from the City, who come out in rotation, to assist in this truly benevolent undertaking. Although we know that every visit to those who are sick and in prison, will be acknowledged and received as if it were done to one who is abundantly able to reward them, we think that they are entitled now to the gratitude of all who have any feeling for the unfortunate inmates of this establishment. A day school has likewise been established for the junior males, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. It was commenced in February, and is kept for two hours of every day, except Sundays. This has supplied a great want. It seemed a very poor means of correction for young offenders, to punish them by refusing them the means of a common education. It was perpetuating their ignorance, one of the greatest, if not the greatest cause of vice. After having for a long time made it one of our written interrogatories, on every inspection, "whether there is any religious instruction; any schools for reading, writing, and cyphering," and receiving an answer in the negative, (except that there were religious services on Sunday,) it may be imagined how much pleasure it gave us to receive an affirmative answer at the present inspection. We wish to renew a suggestion which we have formerly made to the Mayor and Aldermen, as to the expediency of employing a *Clergyman* of respectability and experience, as a *Resident Chaplain*, in a place where they have three large establishments, containing so many persons and so immediately in the neighborhood of each other. The duties of a *Clergyman* should ex-

clude all other occupations, and employ all the powers of his mind, and be the constant and habitual employment of his time. His usefulness must depend almost entirely on this. One who is only in part devoted to the ministry and in part to school-keeping or some other occupation, who has interfering thoughts and pursuits, and conflicting claims on his attention and interest, for some purposes is practically no minister at all. There are duties and occupations on that spot of ground, more than enough for the whole time of any minister who ever lived. A particular kind of experience is necessary, and the appointment should be permanent. It would make a greater change in the habits and feelings of the place than any thing else, and if a proper person were obtained, it would prevent many from returning again, who will otherwise become the habitual inmates of prisons and houses of correction.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1st. The total number of prisoners confined June 1, 1838, was

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
Total,							273

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
Committed by Supreme Court,	-	1		0
Court of Com. Pleas,	-	1		0
Municipal Court,	-	70		20
Police Court,	-	78		97
From Lunatic Hospital,	6			0
	156		117	
Total,			273	

2d. The total number of persons who have been in confinement from December 1, 1837 to June 1, 1838, was

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	367
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	247
							—
Total,							614

		MALES.	FEMALES.
Committed by Supreme Court,	-	1	0
Court of Com. Pleas,	-	1	1
Municipal Court,	-	101	27
Police Court,	-	258	217
From Lunatic Hospital,	-	6	2
		—	—
		367	247
Total,			614

3d. The total number who have left the House of Correction, from December 1, 1837 to June 1, 1838, is

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	211
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
							—
Total,							341

		MALES.	FEMALES.
Discharged upon expiration of sentence,	197		124
before expiration of “	11		5
Pardoned,	-	1	0
Died,	-	1	1
Committed to State Prison,	1		0
		—	—
		211	130

4th. Died between December 1, 1837 and June 1, 1838.

Feb. 16, 1838—Margaret Duffie, aged 42, consumption. May 28, 1838—Henry Coffin, aged 28, consumption.

ESCAPED.

January 21, 1838—Elisha Howes, common and notorious thief, committed by Municipal Court; employed in the bake-house—retaken. January 24, tried by Municipal Court and sentenced and committed to State Prison.

John McCloud and John Bowers, lunatics—retaken immediately.

PARDONED.

January 30, 1838—William L. Knights committed for one year, for adultery.

DISCHARGED.

1837—December 16. Michael Ryan, aged 16, committed Feb. 6, 1836, stealing, 4 years, 5 days.

1838—April 21. Thomas Coffee, aged 31, committed Jan. 31, 1838, stealing, 6 months, 3 days.

April 13. John Milo, aged 20, committed Feb. 17, 1838, assault, 4 months.

April 24. John Dennis, alias Donahu, aged 43, committed April 11, 1838, assault, 2 months.

January 2. Henry Johnson, aged 32, committed November 3, 1837, common drunkard, 4 months.

January 11. John Berry, aged 38, committed December 23, 1837, larceny,

January 15. Edward Howard, aged 48, committed December 28, 1837, common drunkard, 3 months.

April 17. William Maroney, aged 29, committed January 1, 1838, common drunkard, 6 months.

March 2. Patrick, alias Smith Owen, aged 23, committed Feb. 21, 1838, larceny, 1 month.

1838—March 6. William Morgan, aged 20, committed January 27, 1838, vagabond, 3 months.

April 7. John Robinson, aged 30, committed Feb. 17, 1838, common drunkard, 6 months.

April 21. Clarissa Washburn, aged 35, committed January 11, 1838, house of ill-fame, 1 year.

1837—December 19. Mary Burke, aged 32, committed September 21, 1837, common drunkard, 6 months.

1838—March 14. Mary Timony, aged 28, committed October 26, 1837, common drunkard, 6 months.

April 24. Octavia Sylvester, aged 20, committed January 17, 1837, lewd and lascivious, 5 months.

April 17. Mary Brown, aged 32, committed April 12, 1838, lewd and lascivious, 4 months.

5th. Offences of persons who have been in confinement, between December 1, 1837 and June 1, 1838.

Assault and battery,	-	-	-	-	-	9
“	“	aggravated,	-	-	-	4
“	“	felonious,	-	-	-	1
Adultery,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	3
Breaking and entering dwelling house and stealing,						1
Breaking and entering shop, with intent to steal,						1
Common drunkards,	-	-	-	-	-	219
“	-	and larceny,	-	-	-	3
“	-	and night walkers,	-	-	-	15
“	-	and vagabonds,	-	-	-	11
“	-	and lewd, wanton and lascivious,	-	-	-	10

Common drunkard, and railer and brawler,	-	1
Cheating by false pretences,	- - -	1
Counterfeit money, uttering,	- - -	1
Embezzlement and larceny,	- - -	1
Forgery,	- - - - -	2
Forcible attempt on a child,	- - -	1
House of ill-fame,	- - - - -	11
Insane,	- - - - -	17
Neglecting calling, misspending earnings, not providing for family, idle, disorderly,	- - -	1
Larceny,	- - - - -	162
Larceny and escaping from House of Correction,		1
Accessory to escape from House of Correction,		1
Larceny and common and notorious thief,	-	7
Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	- - -	30
“ and vagabond,	-	3
“ and night walkers,		4
Night walkers,	- - - - -	29
“ and vagabond,	- - -	1
“ and larceny,	- - - - -	1
“ and lewd, wanton and lascivious,		2
Perjury,	- - - - -	1
Riot and assault,	- - - - -	4
Receiving stolen goods,	- - - - -	1
Sodomy,	- - - - -	1
Violating conditions of pardon,	- - -	2
Vagabond,	- - - - -	43
“ and beggar,	- - - - -	1
Omitted in the return from the House of Correction,	- - - - -	8

The Inspectors would conclude their report by expressing their continued satisfaction of the state of

this excellent institution, which was, at the present inspection, in no respect inferior to what it had been at their previous visits.

They wish, however, to call the attention of the Mayor and Aldermen particularly to one subject—the great want of some suitable place in the House of Correction, for women with nursing children—and some kinds of invalids, which has sometimes induced the Police Court to send them to the House of Industry. Whatever may be the character of many of the inmates of the House of Industry, there is such a thing as virtuous poverty, and it is sometimes found in an Almshouse. And although the number of such persons may not be large, their feelings ought not to be injured by being made companions of convicted offenders. Nor ought an Almshouse to have two sets of rules, one for part of its inmates as prisoners, and another for the rest of them as paupers—nor on the other hand ought the Superintendent to break the laws by putting criminals under no greater restrictions than the others. While he has any prisoners under his care he must also be required to make returns, semi-annually, as is done by keepers and masters of prisons. If some apartments in the new building at the House of Correction could be prepared and reserved for prisoners of the description just mentioned, it would remedy these difficulties.

JOHN GRAY ROGERS,
JAMES C. MERRILL,
PETER O. THACHER,

Judge of the Municipal Court.

Boston, July 3, 1838.

*To the Hon. the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of
Boston.*

In obedience to the requisitions of the Statutes, the Inspectors of Prisons, for the County of Suffolk, visited the Commonwealth Gaol in that County, on the second day of June, and inspected every part of the Gaol, examined each of the prisoners separately, inquired into the amount and quality of their food, and other matters required by law, made such inquiries of the deputy keeper and turnkeys as seemed necessary, and took all other means which offered to inform themselves of the condition of the Gaol, and have since received the return from the deputy keeper required by law, and have arranged the results in the usual form.

HEALTH.

The condition of the Gaol as to health, has been generally good since the last inspection. The few cases of sickness which have occurred, were caused by the irregularities of the prisoners before commitment. Francis McCann died on the day after his commitment of previous intemperance and exposure to cold. A nursing child of Maria Hill, four months old, died on the eighth of January. Mary Timmony was confined there with an infant which was still born, April 20th. Except the above cases, and a few slight disorders, the prison has been generally healthy. Delirium tremens occurs as usual, with prisoners when committed and deprived of their usu-

al stimulus. Dr. George W. Otis is the Physician for the Gaol and Dr. Solomon Townsend for the United States prisoners.

The prisoners have sufficient food of a good quality, and sufficient water for drinking. The rations continue the same as at the last inspection. They are well provided with beds and bedding. On the day when we visited the gaol no fuel seemed to be necessary. No wet clothes are hung out in the Gaol. There is nothing in the building unfavorable to the health in summer. In the winter, it is not possible to warm the cells, which, without doubt, is injurious to health. This evil has continued for many years. There have been two persons in the prison for one day each, who were insane. They were attended by regular physicians, but their confinement was too short to enable us to state any particulars. Their names were John Berry and Henry Williams.

CLEANLINESS.

The prison appeared to be clean and free from any unpleasant smell. It is whitewashed twice a year, and the cells when occupied, are whitewashed once a month. There is no vault in the Gaol, and buckets and covers are provided according to law, which are emptied into a vault in the back yard. The prisoners stated that they had sufficient clean water for washing and had clean shirts, and were shaved once a week. If they do not comply with the regulations with regard to cleanliness, they are either deprived of part of their rations or removed to a less pleasant cell. There is nothing in the construction of the prison unfavorable to cleanliness.

DISCIPLINE.

Where prisoners are confined separately, very few regulations are sufficient for their discipline, and these are generally and cheerfully complied with. It is very rarely necessary to resort to punishment, but when it becomes so, confinement in darkness and privation of rations are the only punishments used and seem to be sufficient. No spirituous liquor has been brought into the prison, so far as we can learn. As the prisoners are kept in separate cells, of course there is no other classification. In cases of sickness, and when otherwise directed by the Marshal, with regard to the United States prisoners, this rule is dispensed with, and more than one is kept in a cell, otherwise only one prisoner is kept in a cell, which of course is a separation of males from females, and of convicts from persons committed for trial. The same evils exist in the construction which have been frequently noticed before.

EMPLOYMENT.

No attempt is made to employ the prisoners in any occupation, nor would it be attended with any advantage, as most of them remain in the prison for a very short time.

IMPROVEMENT.

Each prisoner who can read has a copy of the bible. Ministers of the gospel are admitted at all seasonable hours. Rev. Mr. Collier has visited the prisoners on Sundays and conversed with them. Very little could be done for the improvement of prisoners,

even if the most powerful means were at our command. The prisoners are in the Gaol but a short time, and are in general committed for trial or examination. They are engaged in preparing for these by consulting friends and counsel, and endeavoring to obtain testimony in their behalf. This is a period of so much anxiety that no impression could be made on their minds by the best instruction.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1st. At the time of inspection there were in prison,

Criminals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Debtors, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
							55

2d. Since the last inspection December 1, 1837, there have been confined in the Gaol,

Criminals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	710
Debtors, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	248
							956

3d. Since the last inspection, the prisoners who have left the prison are as follows.

Discharged on expiration of sentence, -	-	101
Discharged before expiration of sentence, -	-	63
Pardoned, -	-	6
Died, -	-	1
		171

Besides debtors who have been discharged.

4th. PARDONED. April 18, 1838.

Lyman Chapin,	} Endeavoring	{ By President of			
John Downey,			{ to make	{ the United States.	
John Cayvelte,					{ a Revolt.
Wm. Hayden,					

April 22, 1838. Jesse Stearns, receiving stolen goods, by the Governor and Council.

March 23, 1838. Bridget Flynn, selling liquor without license, by Governor and Council.

DIED.

Dec. 23, 1837. Thomas McCann, intemperance and cold.

ESCAPED.

Charles Wilson, retaken.

DISCHARGED BY THE POLICE COURT.

Committed.	Names.	Offence.	Discharged.
1837.			1837.
April 30.	Thomas Power,	drunkenness,	Nov. 1.
Oct. 4.	Luke Jackson,	"	" 1.
" 10.	David Smith,	assault,	" 1.
" 19.	Caroline Masters,	larceny,	Dec. 6.
" 19.	Ann Maria Blake,	lewd & lasciv.	Dec. 6.
" 20.	Samuel Cartaret,	drunkenness,	Oct. 21.
" 30.	Daniel Mullen,	assault,	Dec. 6.
" 31.	David Gilferthern,	"	Nov. 29.
" 31.	Cornelius O'Renuk,	"	" 29.
" 31.	John Miler,	"	" 17.
" 31.	George Reed,	"	Dec. 6.
Nov. 8.	George Walmsey,	"	" 6.
" 10.	John Sealey.	drunkenness,	" 6.
" 11.	Martin Foley,	breaker of peace,	" 6.
Nov. 24.	Martin Foley,	breaking peace,	" 6.

Committed.	Names.	Offence.	Discharged.
			1838.
Nov. 25.	James C. Burke,	assault,	Jan. 3.
Dec. 1.	Charles Ramsey,	"	" 3.
" 4.	John Murphy,	drunkenness,	" 3.
" 9.	Josiah V. Ashton,	assault,	" 1.
" 12.	Donald McDonald,	drunkenness,	" 3.
" 20.	John W. Hamilton,	"	" 3.
" 20.	John Stevens,	larceny,	" 3.
" 25.	Nicholas Whalan,	drunkenness,	" 3.
" 26.	Warren R. Wright,	larceny,	" 3.
" 27.	Jeremiah Quinn,	assault,	" 3.
" 28.	Dennis Murphy,	drunkenness,	Feb. 7.

1838.

Jan'y 1.	John Altonsworth,	"	" 7.
" 6.	Peter Mullen,	assault,	" 7.
" 8.	Uriah Mero,	larceny,	" 7.
" 8.	Edward Brown,	disturbing peace	" 7.
" 1.	Philip McLaughlin,	assault,	" 7.
" 11.	William T. Miller,	vagabond,	" 7.
" 11.	Thomas Callahan,	"	" 7.
" 13.	John Duyers,	drunkenness,	" 7.
" 18.	Thomas Evans,	"	Jan. 29.
" 27.	Wallace Parker,	selling liquor,	Feb. 7.
" 26.	Joseph C. Carlton,	drunkenness,	" 7.
" 31.	Charles Daley,	selling liquor,	March 2.
Feb'y 7.	James Gallagher,	assault,	" 7.
" 8.	George Hoppin,	larceny,	" 7.
" 21.	Robert Sly,	drunkenness,	" 7.
" 26.	John Maha,	assault,	" 7.
March 3.	John Kelly,	drunkenness,	" 7.
" 5.	Thomas Rowan,	drunkenness,	April 4.
" 5.	Thomas Rowan,	disturber of peace	" 4.

Committed.	Names.	Offence.	Discharged.
Mar. 10.	Alexander Barnard,	drunkenness,	April 4.
" 12.	John Carson,	peace warrant,	June 12.
" 13.	Maria Hill,	drunkenness,	April 4.
" 14.	Humpr'y Woodman,	"	" 4.
" 14.	John Foster,	larceny,	" 4.
" 16.	Rosa Hoffee,	assault,	" 4.
" 31.	Richard Plumley,	breaking glass,	May 3.
" 10.	Nathan Clogsden,	gaming,	June 13.
April 4.	Catherine Sullivan,	larceny,	" 6.
" 30.	John Bartol,	"	May 21.
" 6.	Richard W. Lewis,	assault,	June 6.
" 9.	Andrew Nevers,	drunkenness,	May 2.
" 10.	George Williams,	assault,	" 2.
" 28.	Nancy McGrath,	com. drunkard,	June 6.
" 25.	Adeline Bailey,	drunkenness,	" 6.
May 7.	Catherine Murphy,	larceny,	" 6.
" 17.	Joseph Brown,	"	" 6.
" 28.	James Senna,	drunkenness,	" 6.

5th. The prisoners who have been in confinement since the last examination, Dec. 1, 1837, were committed for the following causes of imprisonment.

For further examination,	-	-	-	-	352
Assault,	-	-	-	-	43
Vagabonds,	-	-	-	-	3
Cheating,	-	-	-	-	4
Breaking and entering house,	-	-	-	-	2
Breaking and entering store,	-	-	-	-	9
Indecent exposure of person,	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	109
Deserting vessel and revolt,	-	-	-	-	38
Safe keeping,	-	-	-	-	17
Escape from House of Correction,	-	-	-	-	1
Escape from Gaol,	-	-	-	-	1

Keeping houses of ill fame, - - - -	16
Polygamy, - - - - -	1
Sodomy, - - - - -	1
Adultery, - - - - -	1
Gaming House, - - - - -	1
Lottery, - - - - -	1
Drunkenness, - - - - -	42
Bastardy, - - - - -	6
Selling liquor without license, - - - -	8
Receiving stolen goods, - - - - -	4
Breaking glass, - - - - -	2
Breaking the peace, - - - - -	6
Violating conditions of pardon, - - - -	1
Libel, - - - - -	1
Perjury, - - - - -	3
Lewd, wanton and lascivious, - - - -	6
Forgery, - - - - -	4
Counterfeit money, - - - - -	7
Assault with intent to commit a rape, - -	1
Peace warrants, - - - - -	11
Being present at dancing on Lord's day, -	1
Embezzling money, - - - - -	1
Receiving stolen money, - - - - -	1
Breach of by-law, - - - - -	1
Insanity, - - - - -	1
Witnesses, - - - - -	2
Total,	710

JOHN GRAY ROGERS,
JAMES C. MERRILL,
PETER O. THACHER,
Judge of the Municipal Court.

Boston, July 3, 1838.

*To the Hon. the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of
Boston.*

In compliance with the provision of the 143 chapter of the Revised Statutes, the Inspectors of Prisons, for the County of Suffolk, visited the House for the employment and reformation of Juvenile Offenders, on the first instant. They inspected all parts of the house and workshops, and the food provided for the inmates. They also examined each of the prisoners separately, and received and inquired into all complaints which they chose to make. Few complaints were made, and only one seemed to require any further examination, and in that case, it was impossible to obtain the evidence necessary to arrive at any conclusion, as the only person from whom it could be obtained had left the establishment. It was of a very trifling nature and ought to have been made to the Superintendent at the time. He would have examined it and done every thing necessary at the present time, if the cause just mentioned had not prevented. It imputed no fault whatever to him.

HEALTH.

The health of the children has been generally good since the last examination. There have been some colds and cases of mumps and glandular affections. There have been two cases of lung fever among the boys, one of diseased spine among the girls' and one of spitting blood.

During sickness they are properly attended by

Physicians and nurses. The inmates are properly provided with good and sufficient food, drink, beds, bedding and fuel.

The dormitories of the girls are too small and low, and must be unfavorable to health, especially if the use of them is continued for years. Nothing else which is now in use about the establishment appears at present to be unfavorable to health.

CLEANLINESS.

The building appeared to be very neat and clean. Clean water is furnished, and every person is required to wash his face and hands three times a day, and his whole person once in a week. Sea bathing is used during the proper season. Clean shirts are furnished once a week. Punishments are inflicted for want of cleanliness. Nothing has been perceived in the construction or arrangement of the building unfavorable to cleanliness.

DISCIPLINE.

The punishment consists in bad marks, loss of grade, deprivation of play and other privileges, loss of a meal and confinement. A clog and chain attached to the ankle has been adopted as an appropriate punishment for those who attempt to escape.

Cases of misconduct are examined and settled every night. It is not known that any spirituous liquors have been introduced into the establishment except when they have been used as a bath.

IMPROVEMENT.

Bibles are furnished in such a way that every one can have access to them. There is a Chaplain who performs religious services twice on Sunday, and reads prayers morning and evening every day. Other ministers may have access to the children at proper times. The Chaplain is the instructor of the boys' school, in which he is assisted by several of the elder boys as monitors. Each school is divided into four classes. The female school is wholly separate from that of the boys and is taught by an instructress. The books in use are the following: Reading, the Scientific Class Book, the National Reader, Worcester's fourth book, third book and premier, and Leavitt's Easy Lessons. Arithmetic, Emerson's North American Arithmetic, first, second, and third parts. Geography, Blake's Geography for the younger children, and Olney's for those more advanced. This study has recently been commenced. The morning school is generally devoted to writing and arithmetic, and the evening school to reading and spelling. The discipline of the school is maintained by the same regulations which govern the conduct of the children elsewhere.

EMPLOYMENT.

The persons who have been confined in the establishment, since the last inspection, have been employed as follows.

BOYS.

Brass nail makers,	.	.	.	.	.	18
Farmers,	.	.	.	.	.	14

Shoemakers, ...	4
Knitting yarn socks, ...	16
Picking and burring wool, ...	28
Domestic employments, ...	15
Monitors, ...	11
	106

GIRLS.

Knitting, sewing, mending and making clothes, washing and domestic work, ...	30
	136

Farmers when not employed on the land are distributed among the employments, and other changes are necessary from time to time. The manufacture of brass nails is probably more profitable and more conducive to industry and good order, so far as we can judge from the statements of the Superintendent, than any other employment which has been introduced, although gardening or any out door work may be more healthy. The Superintendent states that the probable expense of maintaining each boy is about 12½ cents for each day. This is the sum for which the nail makers are hired out, the working hours being six per day.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1st. The whole number of persons who have been in confinement since the last inspection, is 136. The greatest number at any single time was 123; the least number was 108.

2d. The offences for which they were committed are as follows.

Larceny, ...	66
Vagabonds, ...	36
Stubborn children, ...	27
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious, ...	3
Common Drunkards, ...	1
Pilferers and common Drunkards, ...	1
Assaulting and stabbing, ...	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences, ...	1
	136

3d. None have died. One has escaped, but his name is not returned.

The Justices of the Police Court have discharged some, but their names are not returned by the Superintendent.

The Superintendent has added to his return the following table, which seems to be a return of all who have been apprenticed since the commencement of the establishment.

To be instructed in Shoemaking, ...	43
Farming, ...	32
Seamanship, ...	21
Housewifery, ...	12
Blacksmithry, ...	7
Ropemaking, ...	5
Cloth Manufacturing, ...	3
Tanning and Currying, ...	3
Baking, ...	3
Boat building, ...	2
Tin plate working, ...	2
Carpentry, ...	2
Coopering, ...	2
Cutlery, ...	1

To be instructed in Surgery and Medicine,	. 1
Brush making,	. . 1
Printing,	. . . 1
Hat making,	. . . 1
Earthern ware making,	. 1
Saddle and Harness making,	1
Cabinet making,	. . 1
Engraving,	. . . 1
Chaise making,	. . 1

 147

Of those now in the institution, ten have been apprenticed and returned, some in consequence of their faults, and some in consequence of the faults or misfortunes of their masters. No neglects or violations of any of the provisions of law have come to the knowledge of the Inspectors.

JOHN GRAY ROGERS,

JAMES C. MERRILL,

PETER O. THACHER,

Judge of the Municipal Court.

Boston, July 3, 1838.

*To the Hon. the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of
Boston.*

The Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk, finding that some prisoners had been committed to the House of Industry, since the last day of Inspection December 1, 1837, according to the provisions of law, visited that establishment for the purpose of examination on the first day of June instant.

Having considered that the statute does not require a return of the same kind from the Superintendent of a House of Industry, they have put only such interrogatories to him as they thought suitable to the nature of the establishment, and have received a return according to law. They also examined, personally, the only prisoner in confinement at the time of inspection, who stated that he had been well treated.

HEALTH.

None of the prisoners sentenced to the House of Industry, during the interval since the last inspection have been sick. They have been furnished with necessary beds, bedding, fuel, food and drink.

CLEANLINESS.

All practicable efforts are used to produce cleanliness about the persons of prisoners. They are required to wash every day and oftener if needed. Clean sheets and shirts are furnished once in a week. The rooms are whitewashed as often as is thought

necessary. We do not think that the law requiring the rooms of prisoners to be whitewashed monthly, during six months of the year, applies to Houses of Industry, and therefore have not been more particular in our inquiries.

DISCIPLINE.

The house is built and used as an Almshouse, and it would be unreasonable to expect that prison discipline can be enforced in it, even with regard to prisoners. The general punishment is expulsion, which cannot be applied to prisoners. Males are kept separate from females. Two or three are confined in a room. No spirituous liquors are allowed, except by prescription of a physician. We do not know that any have been carried into the establishment. Prisoners are sometimes punished by confinement in a cell.

IMPROVEMENT.

Prisoners have access to the bible, and are required to attend worship on Sundays.

EMPLOYMENT.

Prisoners are employed in picking oakum and washing.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1. Four persons have been confined in the House of Industry since the last inspection.

2. None have died, been pardoned or discharged. One prisoner has escaped. Lucy Ann Smith was delivered to the Overseers of the Poor of the town of

Salisbury, March 17, 1838, by order of the Directors of the House of Industry. She was committed January 25, 1838, for three months. Escaping from Gaols, Houses of Correction, and Houses of Industry is punishable by a year's imprisonment in the State Prison, Gaol, or House of Correction, Rev. Statutes, Chap. 143, Sect. 50. As there was probably no intent in the prisoner to escape, she does not come within this provision. But by the 12 Section of the 128 Chapter, assisting a prisoner to escape, where the offence is not capital nor punishable in the State Prison, is to be punished by imprisonment in the County Gaol, not more than two years or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. We refer to these sections to correct any mistake which may exist with regard to the legality of any permission to prisoners to leave their place of confinement. Where the prisoner is committed by a Justice of the Peace, the Directors have power to discharge, by a recorded vote for that purpose or written order as it is called. But if the prisoner has been committed by a Court of Common Pleas, Municipal or Police Court, they must recommend him to the Court who have the power to discharge him. Rev. Stat. Chap. 143, Sect. 13.

The Inspectors do not find that any other provisions of law have been violated or neglected, which they are required by statute to report.

JOHN GRAY ROGERS,
JAMES C. MERRILL,
PETER O. THACHER,
Judge of the Municipal Court.

Boston, July 3, 1838.

City Document.—No. 22.

CITY OF BOSTON.

MODEL SCHOOL.



The Committee who were appointed at the last meeting of the Board, to “consider and report upon the expediency and feasibility of establishing, under the direction and control of this Board, a Model School, and the plan of such a school, if they shall deem it expedient,”—having attended to the duty, ask leave respectfully to

R E P O R T :

That the idea of a Model School has grown out of the suggestion made by the Secretary of the Board of Education, in relation to the establishment in this City, of something like a Normal School. These Normal Schools are intended to qualify individuals for the business of instruction; but in any form in

which such a school could be viewed in relation to the improvement of the present teachers of our Primary Schools, it seemed to those who had considered it most, as impracticable or inexpedient, while the institution of a Model School seemed equally feasible and desirable. Your Committee having given the subject a very thorough examination, as they believe, are of opinion that a Model School established on proper principles, and conducted with judgment and care, is precisely the instrument that is wanted above all others, to elevate the character of our Primary Schools,—to improve our present and future teachers, and to introduce hereafter, any new principle or mode of instruction which shall have been tested by the wisdom and experience of others, whether at home or abroad.

The deficiency of our existing plan is, that while it embraces a great number of schools, and of course a great variety of intellect and character in the teachers it employs, there is no universal soul, if we may so speak, by which we may infuse into every part of the system, and to all parts alike, new and improved methods of teaching, and fresh impulses by which each and all of the schools may obtain the aliments of new life, health and improvement. If, for instance, the Board determine upon the introduction of any new measure, new study, or new method of teaching, the rule may be adopted by the Board and sent to the teachers and Committees. But in this way, it is likely to be understood but in a partial degree by those to whom it is sent, and to obtain but a partial introduction to the schools. A part only of the Committee may have been present when the measure was adopted, and by them understood, and perhaps

successfully introduced;—while another and perhaps the larger part were absent, and they can give no explanation of it to their teachers, and feel little or no interest in the success of the particular measure. From these and other causes, it fails to be generally introduced, or its advantages justly perceived or felt.

Another difficulty arising from the same general view of the subject, cannot fail to have attracted the attention of the Committee. It is this: Let any one of the Committee or teachers desire, in ever so great a degree, to try experiments, or introduce improvements into their schools, even those of the most unquestionable utility, yet they would scarcely dare attempt it, as the time taken for these, must be withdrawn from the regular studies of the school and the regular labor of the teachers;—and this abstraction of time and labor could not fail, while the object of it was the trial of a mere experiment, to place their schools in regard to their usual studies, in arrear of others in the same district; and thus, almost necessarily, bring down upon themselves the censure of the Examining Committees. But with a Model School, it would be otherwise. Such a school would stand apart by itself. It would be judged by a different standard. It would be the means through which all experiments could be tried in the first instance, without disturbing, in the least, the relations or conditions of the other schools, until they had been thoroughly tried; after which, they might be almost simultaneously introduced into all the schools under the care of this Board.

With this view of the subject, they have matured a plan which they now submit for the consideration

of the Board;—a plan, which, without requiring any additional power on the part of the Board, or any additional expense to the City, they believe will be of great advantage to the cause of public instruction, and of our Primary Schools in particular. The plan is this. The Board in the first place, must determine by a vote, that some one of the schools, with the same teacher, the same pupils, and the same salary, shall be set apart as a Model School. In the next place, it will be necessary that a Committee, small in number, be elected by this Board, who shall be empowered to select the school to be used for this purpose, and to introduce into it such modifications of our present course of instruction, and such improvements in the methods of teaching and discipline as they shall think necessary to constitute it a true model for all the schools in the City. In the next place, they would require of this Committee a quarterly report, corresponding with the meetings of this Board, on the progress and condition of the school; and as soon as this Committee should report that such changes had been made, and such improvements introduced as to render it, in their opinion, a Model School, this report might be referred to a Committee of one from each district, to examine the school, ascertain the changes which had been made, their character and advantages, and report their opinion to the whole Board; and when the Board had approved the plan, measures should then be taken to introduce the improvements into the several Primary Schools of the City.

To accomplish this last named purpose, the Committee would suggest two modes, both of which, in conjunction, could not, they think, fail to insure the

object at which they aim. The first is, that this Board pass a resolve, to be made publicly known, that after the adoption of the school as a model, no one can enter upon the duties of a teacher of a Primary School in the City, without having first made themselves acquainted, personally, with the system and modes of instruction, practised in the Model School. Under the operation of such a rule, every new teacher would, before entering upon their duties, visit the school, observe its modes of teaching and discipline, and make themselves so acquainted with all its operations, that they could carry the same into effect in the school which was to be under their future care. This rule would undoubtedly lead all candidates from time to time, to visit this school, and to continue their visits for some length of time; a week or two, or even more perhaps in succession; which it is proposed the Committee should freely allow, and for which provision should be made. It might be desirable, on some accounts, that these candidates should be employed by the Committee, one or more at a time, as assistant teachers, if they were willing to do so gratuitously. The Committee of the school, therefore, might be empowered to appoint one or more of these, as circumstances seemed to require, to assist the regular teacher in the discharge of her duties, and for a purpose to be suggested under the next head of this report.

The other measure which the Committee would suggest, by which these improvements might be introduced into all the schools in the shortest possible time after their adoption, is, to allow the teachers of each district in succession, by some rule hereafter to be prescribed, to visit the Model School for the pur-

pose of ascertaining the improvements introduced, any new methods of teaching, and of obtaining such other information as they might feel necessary for the purpose of introducing the same into their respective schools. The Committee are of opinion that two or three days would be sufficient for this purpose, and to obtain this, they might be allowed to close their schools for that portion of time, or, some arrangements might be made to obtain substitutes to take charge of their schools during the absence of the regular teachers. It is possible that the candidates who would be in attendance on the Model School, before alluded to, would be sufficient in number, (as the teachers of one, or only a part of a district, would attend at a time,) and these might be willing to act in this capacity. But all this must be the subject of future arrangement. These suggestions are thrown out in this place that it may be seen by the Board, in what way this plan is eventually to be made directly, a benefit to the present and all future teachers of our schools. Any subsequent improvements, coming probably as they would, singly at a time, might be communicated to the teachers at their semi-annual meetings, and be introduced uniformly to the schools through this means.

Thus, in the fewest possible words, they have given the outline of a plan, which they deem of the highest importance to the future welfare of our schools, and the cause of education in our City. They ask for it, the serious and candid consideration of the Board; which obtaining, they cannot doubt will lead to its unanimous adoption.

They append to this report a number of votes, which will serve to bring the subject fairly and fully

before the Board, and expedite the passage, or the rejection of the plan. All of which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

LEWIS G. PRAY, *Chairman.*

1. *Voted*, That in accordance with the views of this Report, the Board deem it expedient that one of their schools be set apart for a Model School.

2. *Voted*, That this school be selected in reference to the size of its room, its central situation, and the character of its teacher; and that the number and character of its pupils, and the salary of its teacher remain as before.

3. *Voted*, That a Committee of , be selected by this Board, to have the particular oversight and control of this school; and that they be empowered to modify its course of instruction; to introduce such improvements in the methods of teaching, discipline, exercises and arrangements of the school as they shall think necessary, in order to make it a Model School of Primary Instruction for this City; and if necessary, to appoint one or more assistant teachers when their services can be obtained gratuitously.

4. *Voted*, That this Committee report quarterly, corresponding with the quarterly reports of the Standing Committee.

5. *Voted*, That the Committee having charge of this school shall report to this Board when they consider its arrangements and condition to be such as to render it worthy to be considered a model;—at which time this Board may appoint a Committee of one from each district, to examine the school and report thereupon; and the course of instruction shall not be considered satisfactory until the same has been de-

terminated by some action on the part of the whole Board.

6. *Voted*, That thereafter no person having been appointed a teacher of any one of the Primary Schools by the District Committees, shall enter upon her duties until she has made herself acquainted with the system and modes of instruction in the Model School; to the end that the same may be followed in the school of which she is to have the care.

7. *Voted*, That this Board will make arrangements, when they have approved the course of instruction in the Model School, for its visitation for a sufficient length of time, by all the teachers of the Primary Schools; to the end that these schools may be under a uniform system of instruction, and conformed to the standard thus approved.

8. *Voted*, That the Committee having charge of this school, be instructed to make arrangements for the attendance of candidates at this school, and at a proper time also, under the sanction of this Board, for the visitation of it, in a proper succession, by the existing Primary School Teachers.

At a meeting of the Primary School Committee, held on Tuesday Evening, Aug. 14, 1838, it was

Voted, That the foregoing Report and the Votes appended, be printed and furnished to each member of the Committee, and assigned for consideration on Tuesday Evening, September 4th, to which time the meeting stands adjourned.

ALVAN SIMONDS, *Secretary pro tem.*

City Document.—No. 23.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



By a special enactment of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, passed in the year 1835, twenty-four persons are annually elected, two in each ward of the City, who, with the Mayor and the President of the Common Council, constitute the School Committee, and have the superintendence of the public schools. These are one Latin Grammar School, one English High School, thirteen Grammar and Writing Schools, and eighty three Primary Schools,* in which instruction is freely given to children of both sexes, commencing at the age of four years.

The Primary Schools were instituted in the year 1818, for the gratuitous instruction of children from four to seven years of age. The school-rooms are hired or built by the City, in

*The number of Grammar and Primary schools is constantly and rapidly increasing.

convenient places, and are designed to accommodate an average of about fifty children each. In many, however, the average much exceeds this number, on account of the rapid increase of some portions of the City. A Committee is annually appointed by the School Committee above named, consisting of one member for each Primary School, whose duty it is frequently to visit and examine the school and report its condition to the whole board. The services of this Committee, like those of the Grammar School Committee, though laborious, are gratuitously rendered. The course of instruction pursued in the Primary Schools, will be understood by the following extracts from the Regulations of the Committee.

CLASSIFICATION. The pupils in each of the Schools shall be arranged in four Classes ; and the third and fourth Classes in two divisions each, viz :

CLASS IV. Second Division.—Cards ; Alphabet.

First Division. Cards continued ; Monosyllables and Dissyllables ; Numeration, or counting from one to one hundred.

CLASS III. Second Division. Spelling Book ; words two or more syllables ; combination of numbers, so as readily to find the page in any book.

CLASS III. First Division. Spelling Book continued ; Spelling and Easy Reading Lessons ; the Lord's Prayer ; Abbreviations, Numbers and Arithmetical Tables commenced.

CLASS II. Spelling Book continued ; Spelling, Reading, and all the other lessons in the same to the end ; the "Primary Reading Lessons ;" Arithmetical Tables completed ; and the study of Rules and Examples begun.

CLASS I. Spelling Book continued ; Spelling, Punctuation, Abbreviation, Numbers, words of similar sound but different in spelling and signification ; "Blake's First Reader ;" New Testament ; and the study of the North American Arithmetic completed.

The following is a list of the Schools, printed under the direction of the Primary School Board.

ORGANIZATION OF THE
PRIMARY SCHOOLS,

AUGUST, 1838.

George W. Otis, Jr., Chairman. Joseph Curtis, Sec'y.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

R. W. Bayley, Chairman, 14 Avon place.
F. A. Sumner, Secretary, 13 School street.
George W. Otis Jr., 8 Chamber street.
George Rogers, 12 Newton place.
A. A. Gould, 194 Tremont street.
Francis Brown, 46 Leverett street.
J. F. Bumstead, 113 Washington street.
J. B. Stebbins, Broadway, South Boston.
I. W. Bourne, Front street.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL ROOMS.

Wm. A. Weeks,
John Centre,
J. B. M'Cleary,
F. A. Sumner,
E. P. Hartshorn,
R. W. Bayley,

L. S. Cragin,
Daniel T. Coit,
Henry Hatch,
J. B. Stebbins,
Edmund Jackson.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

G. W. Otis, Jr., | F. A. Sumner, | J. F. Bumstead.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

NO. AND LOCATION.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

- 1 Christ Church Vestry.
- 2 Tileston street.
- 3 Snowhill street.
- 4 Tileston street.
- 5 Fleet street.

I. W. Bourne, Front street.
John Center, 25 High street.
William A. Weeks, 30 Atkinson street.
Henry Clapp, Jr., Salem street.
Richard Austin, Unity street.

- 6 226 Hanover street.
- 7 Snowhill street.
- 8 Parkman's Vestry.
- 9 Fleet street.
- 10 Commercial street.

J. Moriarty, Cross and Salem street.
 Joseph W. Ingraham, 5 N. Bennett st.
 Henry Andrews, Clark street.
 T. Restieaux, Hanover, cor. Cross st.
 Henry G. Clark, Hanover street.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 N. Margin, op. Bp. Mt. H. | Christopher Gore, 35 Prince street. |
| 2 Parkman place. | Samuel Chessman, 170 Hanover street. |
| 3 Parkman place. | Andrew Geyer, 104 Hanover street. |
| 4 63 Prince, corner of Salem st. | John B. M'Cleary, 82 Prince street. |
| 5 N. Margin, op. Bp. Mt. H. | S. W. Hall, 74 Salem st. cor. Noyes pl. |
| 6 Vestry 2d church, Hanover st. | G. H. Lodge, 114 Hanover street. |
| 7 Rear of No. 7, Cross street. | Jason D. Battles, 172 Hanover street. |
| 8 Rear of No. 7, Cross street. | Beza Lincoln, 11 Richmond street. |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Merrimack street. | A. J. Richardson, 24 Washington st. |
| 2 South Margin street. | Francis Brown, 46 Leverett street. |
| 3 64 Union street. | Samuel G. Simpkins, 79 Court street. |
| 4 Distilhouse square. | Frederick A. Sumner, Court square. |
| 5 88 Chamber street. | Rufus G. Norris, 3 Minot street. |
| 6 Rear 32 Leverett street. | Thomas J. Bayley, 22 Allen street. |
| 7 Lyman place. | Abraham G. Wyman, Green street. |
| 8 4 Milton street. | Lewis G. Pray, 155 Washington st. |
| 9 Court street. | Aaron Sweet, 10 Crescent place. |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Rear 72 Cambridge street. | Daniel Henschman, 41 Cambridge st. |
| 2 May, cor. South Russell street. | Richard W. Bayley, 14 Avon place. |
| 3 May street. | Eliphalet P. Hartshorn, 24 Blossom st. |
| 4 McLean, cor. of Blossom st. | Elijah Cobb, 24 McLean street. |
| 5 Smith's school h. Belknap st. | Aurelius D. Parker, 20 Court street. |
| 6 No. 6, school h. Derne street. | Enoch Hobart, 175 Tremont street. |
| 7 High school h. Pickney street. | Wendall Phillips, 12 Beacon street. |
| 8 Rear 72 Cambridge street. | Francis C. Manning, 17 Winter street. |
| 9 Wells' school h. ward room. | Henry B. Rogers, 5 Joy place. |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Purchase street church. | Martin Gay, 48 Milk street. |
| 2 Franklin street. | James K. Whipple, 9 Cornhill. |

- 3 Purchase place.
- 4 High, corner Federal street.
- 5 Franklin street.
- 6 Harvard place.
- 7 107 Broad street.
- 8 Gibbs lane.
- 9 131 Broad street.

Josiah F. Bumstead, 113 Washington st.
 Samuel Wales, Jr. 56 Federal street.
 Wm. D. Ticknor, 135 Washington st.
 Samuel H. Walley, 14 Beacon street.
 Lorenzo S. Cragin, 6 High street.
 Ebenezer Jones, 35 Washington place.
 William Howe, No. 40 Pearl street.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

- 1 8 Boylston square.
- 2 Johnson school house.
- 3 68 Pleasant street.
- 4 School house, East street.
- 5 Short street, cor. of Essex st.
- 6 South street court.
- 7 South street court.
- 8 Rear Hollis street church.
- 9 School house, East street.
- 10 School house, East street.
- 11 South street court.
- 12 Boylston square.

George Vinton, 10 Newton place.
 Samuel McBurney, Marion street.
 George W. Phillips, Eliot street.
 James B. Dow, 362 Washington st.
 Thomas F. Chase, 319 Washington st.
 Daniel T. Coit, 12 High street.
 John Gulliver, 313 Washington street.
 F. D. Stedman, 11 Lagrange place.
 Elisha Field, 3 East street.
 Charles C. Barry, 115 Essex street.
 E. L. Tead, rear of 67 Bedford street.
 Thomas Adams, 67 Bedford street.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

- 1 South Congregational church.
- 2 Carver street.
- 3 Grace church vestry.
- 4 Tremont street.
- 5 Pleasant street.
- 6 Common street.
- 7 Johnson school house.
- 8 Rear of Hollis street church.

Henry Hatch, 23 Orange street.
 Joseph Curtis, 14 Fayette street.
 A. B. Wheeler, 8 South Bennet st.
 Wm. Taylor, Jr. 408 Washington st.
 Francis Bullard, 16 Oak street.
 John Flint, 20 Common street.
 Samuel F. Morse, Kneeland street.
 L. H. Morris, 2 Lagrange place.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

- 1 Under Mr. Capen's church.
- 2 Fourth street, near B. street.
- 3 Phillips church vestry.
- 4 Rear of Engine house.
- 5 Under South Baptist Church.
- 6 D street, or Broadway.
- 7 Fourth street, near A street.
- 8 Under St. Matthew's church.
- 9 Turnpike st., near Free Bridge.

William C. Jenkins, Dorchester st.
 Alvan Simonds, Mechanics' Bank.
 Cranston Howe, Broadway.
 John B. Stebbins, head of Broadway.
 Ebenezer Stevens, Broadway.
 Nehemiah P. Mann, F street.
 Solon Jenkins, 192 Pleasant street.
 Timothy Bedlington.
 Brewster Reynolds, Turnpike street.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

1 Castle street.	E. Weston, Jr. Chapel, Warren st.
2 Franklin School house.	Samuel Wheeler, 691 Washington st.
3 644 Washington street.	Joseph Dall, 566 Washington street.
4 On the Neck.	J. T. Sargent, 11 Chesnut street.
5 757 Washington street.	Otis Everett, Jr., 740 Washington st.
6 Northampton street.	Edmund Jackson, 773 Washington st.

MILL DAM.

1 Milldam.	Standing Committee.
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EAST BOSTON.

1 Section No. 3.	Aaron Ordway, Section No. 3.
2 " No. 1.	Guy C. Haynes, " No. 1.

Depository at B. H. Greene's, 124 Washington Street.

The following Table, exhibiting many interesting particulars in relation to these Schools, is taken from the last Semi-Annual Report for the half year, ending June 30, 1838.

FROM THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of the condition of the Primary Schools, prepared by the District Committee, for the half year ending June 30, 1838.

TABULAR ABSTRACT.

District.	No. of Schools.	Admitted last six months.	Left last six months.	Sent to Grammar School.	Now belonging.			Average attendance.	Average absence.	No. of Examinations.	No. of Visits.
					Girls.	Boys.	TOTAL.				
1	10	240	139	84	334	340	674	572	93	78	75
2	8	192	153	52	263	261	524	418	102	39	45
3	8	198	146	70	269	268	537	425	98	59	74
4	9	264	172	87	327	337	664	544	113	41	41
5	10	348	263	85	279	316	595	488	86	48	216
6	12	366	298	89	317	368	685	607	131	72	122
7	8	186	166	42	199	219	418	318	81	54	29
8	9	223	201	67	264	305	569	468	115	47	47
9	6	163	96	33	188	193	381	255	89	49	25
East B.	2	52	24	6			129	87	28	9	5
Mill D.							30			2	2
TOTALS,	83	2182	1658	615	2440	2607	5206	4182	936	498	681
Averages,							63	51	11	6	8

English Grammar and Writing Schools.

These schools are the second in order in the system of public education established in this City. The following are their names, situation, and date of establishment.

1. ELIOT SCHOOL,	<i>North Bennet St.</i>	For Boys, - - 1713.
2. ADAMS SCHOOL,	<i>Mason St.</i>	For Boys and Girls, 1717.
3. FRANKLIN SCHOOL,	<i>Washington St.</i>	For Boys and Girls, 1785.
4. MAYHEW SCHOOL,	<i>Hawkins St.</i>	For Boys, - - 1803.
5. HAWES SCHOOL,	<i>South Boston,</i>	For Boys and Girls, 1811.
6. SMITH SCHOOL,	<i>Belknap St.</i>	For Boys and Girls, 1812.
7. BOYLSTON SCHOOL,	<i>Fort Hill,</i>	For Boys and Girls, 1819.
8. BOWDOIN SCHOOL,	<i>Derne St.</i>	For Girls, - - 1821.
9. HANCOCK SCHOOL,	<i>Hanover St.</i>	For Girls, - - 1822.
10. WELLS SCHOOL,	<i>McLean St.</i>	For Boys and Girls, 1833.
11. LYMAN SCHOOL,	<i>East Boston,</i>	For Boys and Girls, 1837.

In these schools are taught the common branches of an English education. In the several buildings, where the arrangement is complete, there are two large halls occupied by two departments, one of which is for a Grammar School, and the other for a Writing School. The scholars are organized in two divisions. While one division attends to Grammar, the other attends to Writing; exchanging half daily. In the Grammar department, the pupils are taught chiefly, Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, and Geography; in the Writing department, they are taught Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. To these schools apply the following regulations, in addition to those laid down in the preceding chapter.

Children are admitted into the Grammar and Writing Schools at the age of seven years, who can read easy prose. They must be examined by the grammar master. Children above seven years of age, although not possessing the necessary qualifications, may be admitted by a special permit from the sub-committee of the school.

In case any applicant shall be rejected by the master, an appeal may be made to the sub-committee of the school.

Boys are not permitted to retain their places in these

schools beyond the day of the next annual exhibition, after they shall have arrived at fourteen years of age, unless by special leave from the sub-committee. Girls are allowed to attend these schools until the next annual exhibition, after they shall have arrived at the age of sixteen.

No pupil is allowed to give his general or exclusive attendance in one department of the school, without a special permit from the sub-committee.

In the grammar department the books and exercises are as follows.

CLASS IV. No. 1. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 2. Pierpont's Introduction to the National Reader.

CLASS III. Nos. 1. 2. continued. 3. Murray's English Grammar, abridged by Alger, or Parker and Fox's Progressive Exercises in English Grammar. 4. Field's Geography and Atlas.

CLASS II. Nos. 1. 3. 4. continued. 5. Pierpont's National Reader. 6. Worcester's Geography and Atlas. 7. Frost's Exercises in Parsing. The two higher classes in each school are allowed, and the upper class required to use Worcester's or Walker's Dictionary.

CLASS I. Nos. 1. 3. 5. continued. 8. Pierpont's American First Class Book. 9. Goodrich's History of the United States. 10. Exercises in Composition and Declamation.

The following studies and books may be introduced at the discretion of the master.

Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, Ware's edition. Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, stereotyped edition. Worcester's Elements of General History. Parker's Exercises in English Composition.

On Mondays the children, who usually read in the First Class Book, read in the Bible.

A philosophical apparatus is furnished to all of the schools, except the Lyman and Smith schools.

In the writing department the books and exercises are as follows :—

CLASS IV. No. 1. Writing. 2. Emerson's North American Arithmetic, Part First.

CLASS III. No. 1 continued. 3. Oral Exercises in the North American Arithmetic, Part Second.

CLASS II. No. 1 and 3 continued. 4. Written Exercises in the North American Arithmetic, Part Second. 5. Penmaking.

CLASS I. Nos. 1 and 5 continued. 6. The North American Arithmetic, Part Third. 7. Robinson's Book-keeping.

Members of the first class who have nearly completed the course of exercises in Arithmetic, may be instructed in Algebra and Geometry. Text Books, Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra and Grund's Geometry.

All the children are taught daily in arithmetic, and in writing as often as the master may deem it useful; and the teachers are required to furnish the pupils with copy-slips written, or from good engravings, or to write the copies themselves in the writing-books.

Regulations for the Johnson and Winthrop Schools.

12. JOHNSON SCHOOL,	<i>Tremont St.</i>	For Girls, - - -	1836.
13. WINTHROP SCHOOL,	<i>East St.</i>	For Boys, - - -	1836.

In these two schools are taught the same branches of education which are taught in the other English Grammar Schools; the same books are used, and the same general regulations apply. A different plan has, however, been adopted for their organization and government, which is as follows.

Each of these two schools is under the charge of a master, who is responsible for the state of his school in all its departments, and who is required to give so much of his personal attention to each part of the school as may be necessary to an acquaintance with its condition.

In each of these two schools there are five instructors besides the master, viz: an usher and four female teachers.

In addition to the above named instructors, there is a professed teacher of penmanship, appointed by the sub-committee of the two schools in conference, whose duty it is to instruct both schools in writing, at such hours and on such days, (not exceeding three days in each week) as he shall be requested to do so by the respective masters of the two schools, after consultation with their respective sub-committees.

The arrangement of these two schools, in respect to classes and studies and other matters of internal economy, is left to the good sense and fidelity of the masters, subject to the control of the sub-committees of the schools respectively.

English High School.

This school is situated in Pinckney street. It was instituted in 1821, with the design of furnishing the young men of this city, who are not intended for a collegiate course of study, and who have enjoyed the usual advantages of the other public schools, with the means of completing a good English education. Here is given instruction in the elements of mathematics and natural philosophy, with their application to the sciences and the arts, in grammar, rhetoric, and belles lettres, in moral philosophy, in history natural and civil, and in the French language. This institution is furnished with a valuable mathematical and philosophical apparatus, for the purpose of experiment and illustration.

The instructors in this school are a master, a sub-master, and so many assistants as shall give one instructor to every thirty-five pupils, but no additional assistant shall be allowed for any increase less than twenty-one. It is a necessary qualification in all these instructors, that they have been educated at some respectable college. In addition to these, there is a teacher of the French language.

No boy can be admitted to this school under the age of twelve years.

Candidates for admission must produce from the masters of

the schools they last attended, certificates of good moral character and presumed qualifications for admission into the school. It is however the duty of the master to examine them in Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Modern Geography and Arithmetic, of which a thorough knowledge is indispensable to admission.

The course of study and instruction in this school, is the following :

No. 1. Reviews of the preparatory studies, in the textbooks authorized to be used in the Grammar and Writing Schools. 2. Ancient Geography, (Worcester's.) 3. Worcester's General History and History of the United States. 4. Colburn's or Bailey's Algebra. 5. Legendre's Geometry. 6. Book-keeping. 7. Blair's Rhetoric. 8. Paley's Moral Philosophy. 9. Chemistry. 10. Trigonometry, with its application to Surveying, Navigation, Mensuration, Astronomical Calculations, &c. 11. Constitution of the United States. 12. Natural Philosophy. 13. Linear Drawing. 14. Paley's Natural Theology. 15. Paley's Evidences of Christianity. 16. Elements of Astronomy. 17. Logic. 18. Intellectual Philosophy.

The several divisions also receive instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Declamation, Composition, and the French Language.

Latin Grammar School.

This school is situated in School street. It was instituted about the middle of the 17th century. The Latin Grammar School and the English High School complete the system of public education, enjoyed alike by all classes in this city.

In the Latin Grammar School the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages are taught, and scholars are fully qualified for the University. Instruction is also given in mathematics, geography, history, declamation, and English composition.

The instructors in this school are a master, a sub-master,

and so many assistants as shall give one instructor to every thirty-five pupils, but no additional assistant shall be allowed for an increase less than twenty-one.

It is a necessary qualification in all the instructors of this school that they have been educated at some respectable college.

Boys to be admitted into this school must be at least ten years old.

Candidates for admission are required to produce, from the masters of the schools they last attended, certificates of good moral character. They must be able to read common English authors correctly and fluently, to write a running hand, to understand mental arithmetic, and the simple rules of written arithmetic, and to answer the map questions of Worcester's modern geography, and must have a sufficient knowledge of English grammar to parse common sentences in prose. A knowledge of Latin grammar is considered equivalent to that of English.

The regular course of instruction continues five years, and no scholar can enjoy the privileges of this school beyond that term, unless by leave of the sub-committee.

The books and exercises required during the course of instruction in this school are the following.

CLASS V. No. 1. Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. 2. English Grammar, Reading. 3. Liber Primus, as stereotyped in 1827. 4. Viri Romæ, as published for this school in 1833. Andrews's Latin Reader may be substituted for No. 3 or No. 4, but not for both.

CLASS IV. Nos. 1. 2. 4. continued. 5. New Latin Tutor, and reading and writing exercises from it, or Andrews's Latin exercises. Declamation. 6. Latin Dictionary. 7. Dillaway's Roman Antiquities and Ancient Mythology. 8. Phædri Fabulæ Expurgatæ. 9. Cornelius Nepos. 10. Cæsar's Commentaries. 11. Worcester's Modern Geography. 12. Emerson's second part of the North American Arithmetic, or Colburn's First Lessons. 13. Writing translations from Latin into English.

CLASS III. Nos. 1. 2. 5. 6. 7. 11. 12. 13. continued, and 14. Written Arithmetic, Emerson's third part, or Colburn and Lacroix. 15. *Excerpta ex Ovidio*, Gould's edition. 16. Fisk's Greek Grammar and Exercises. 17. Greek *Delectus*. 18. Wilson's Sallust. 19. Worcester's Ancient Geography. 20. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.

CLASSES II. and I. Nos. 1. 2. 5. 6. 11. 13. 14. 16. 19. continued. 21. Cleveland's Greek Antiquities. 22. Colburn's and Euler's or Bailey's Algebra. 23. Cicero's Select Orations, Folsom's edition. 24. Gould's Virgil, or any good edition, without an Interpretation, or an Order of Construction. 25. Jacob's Greek Reader. 26. Greek Lexicon. 27. Writing translations from Greek into English; committing to memory, portions of Latin and Greek, and Fisk's Greek Exercises. 28. English Composition. 29. History. 30. Geometry and Trigonometry. 31. Juvenal, Leverett's edition. 32. Gould's Horace, or any other good edition, without an Order of Construction. 33. Homer's Iliad. 34. Greek Testament, the Four Gospels. 35. Xenophon's Anabasis. 36. Writing and composing Latin Themes and Verses. 37. Stansbury's Catechism on the Constitution of the United States. 38. Paley's Natural Theology, with Paxton's Illustrations.

It being however understood, that there must necessarily be different degrees of proficiency amongst so many pupils, especially in the highest class, the following studies, viz. Geometry and Trigonometry, Xenophon's Anabasis, Juvenal, Horace, Homer, Stansbury's Catechism, and Paley's Natural Theology, not being required for admission to the University, are allowed to be introduced at the discretion of the master, but are not absolutely required.

No translations of the foregoing Latin and Greek authors are allowed in the school, nor any Interpretations, Keys, or Orders of Construction.

Instruction is also given in writing.

Number of Pupils.

Name.	Sex of pupils.	Number belonging to School.	Average attendance July, 1888.
Eliot,	Boys,	456	374
Adams,	Boys and Girls,	427	310
Franklin,	Boys and Girls,	466	348
Mayhew,	Boys,	442	337
Hawes,	Boys and Girls,	456	341
Smith,	Boys and Girls,	158	109
Boylston,	Boys and Girls.	415	358
Bowdoin,	Girls,	443	315
Hancock,	Girls,	591	460
Wells,	Boys and Girls,	422	332
Lyman,	Boys and Girls,	103	87
Johnson,	Girls,	369	287
Winthrop,	Boys,	214	147
English High,	Boys,	92	87
Latin,	Boys,	88	81
TOTAL,		5142	3973

Average absences 1169, or 116 less than 25 per cent.

Whole number of boys in Grammar Schools,	2424
“ “ “ girls “ “ “	2538
“ “ “ boys “ Primary “	2607
“ “ “ girls “ “ “	2440

Number of boys in Latin and English High School,	180
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TOTAL, educated at the public expense, 10,189

City Document.—No. 24.

CITY OF BOSTON.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.



ENGINEERS' OFFICE, CITY HALL, SEPT. 17, 1838.

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN:

In conformity with Section 4th of the Fire Ordinance, I herewith lay before your honorable Board, a list of Officers and Members attached to the Boston Fire Department, with their ages and residence, also the Apparatus under their charge and the condition it is in, the number of Fires the past year, and the Reservoirs and other resources from which water can be obtained in case of fire.

WILLIAM BARNICOAT, *Chief Engineer.*

CHIEF ENGINEER.

WILLIAM BARNICOAT, Cor. Hanover st. and H. Ave.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

CLARK CHARLES S., Hanover street.
 FOWLE HENRY, JR., Moon street.
 GREEN JOHN, Jr., Washington street.
 JONES PETER C., Tremont st., cor. Common st.
 NEWELL RICHARD A., Cor. Summer and South sts.
 SANDERSON JAMES G., Myrtle street.
 SMITH HENRY, Boylston street.
 SHELTON JOHN, No. 47 Cambridge street.
 WASHBURN THEODORE, No. 32 Myrtle street.
 WARREN THOMAS B., Cor. A and Fourth streets.
 WILKINS GEORGE W., Purchase street.
 WILLIAMS THOMAS A., No. 13 Marion street.

F. A. COLBURN, *Clerk to Chief Engineer.*

WASHINGTON ENGINE COMPANY, No. 3.

House in Salem Street.

Members.	Age.	Residence.
Ames Azell,	26	Bennet Avenue.
Attwood Robert,	31	Corner Sheaf and Snowhill sts.
Baker William H.	31	Noyes place.
Barnard Franklin,	29	No. 40 Salem street.
Benson Constant T. <i>Std</i> ,	30	" 65 Prince "
Bird George,	28	" 2 Bartlett "
Bowman William S.	36	" 55 Prince "
Boynton John,	30	" 3 Unity "
Brown Levi,	39	" 6 N. Margin street.
Bullard Isaac,	24	" 70 Endicott "
Bullard Joel,	22	" 13 Spring "
Campbell A. R., <i>As. F.</i>	32	Marlboro Hotel.
Calder William,	28	No. 2 Hawkins "
Campbell William,	25	" 61 Endicott "

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Cutler Roland,	40	No. 5 Barton street.
Dalton Michael,	38	" 12 Hull "
Dearborn Andrew,	29	Charlestown "
Dyke William,	37	Snowhill "
Eaton Osgood,	29	Robinson Row, Snowhill street.
Fletcher David B.	23	Commercial street.
Harding Josiah M	39	No. 38 Salem street.
Hicks Joseph,	28	" 81 Court "
Ingraham Jos. W., <i>Clk.</i>	39	" 5 N. Bennet street.
Joy John,	44	" 48 Salem "
Littlefield Theodore L.	27	" 5 Barton "
Liezer John,	22	Corner Cross and Endicott sts.
Nichols Smith W.	29	No. 90 Salem street.
Orcutt John P.	30	Corner Vine and Blossom sts.
Peirce Ira,	27	No. 2 Fleet street.
Piggott Maurice M.	25	Thatcher street.
Pinkham Daniel G.	24	No. 352 Commercial street.
Pratt Ezra,	29	" 5 Henchman lane.
Snelling Enoch H., <i>For.</i>	48	" 104 Salem street.
Spear Salathiel,	26	Corner Sheaf and Snowhill sts.
Stearns John R.	31	Cooper street.
Stetson Oliver,	25	No. 6 Salem place.
Stimson Jeremiah,	26	" 65 Charter "
Tompkins Isaac S.	41	" 33 Salem "
Vialle Stephen, jr.	41	Tileston st., corner Unity st.
Wadsworth George P.	27	No. 6 North Margin street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1836, by S. Thayer of Boston ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches ; Stroke of Piston, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; 27 feet of good Suction Hose. Of the Leading Hose, 235 feet are good, 25 feet bad, and 210 feet indifferent. Whole number of feet, 470. One Hose Carriage, 8 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

LYMAN ENGINE COMPANY, No. 5.

House in Dock Square.

Members.	Ages	Residence.
Adams Thomas,	35	No. 73 Court street.
Averill Daniel,	23	" 11 Elm street.
Buttrick Charles,	27	" 11 " "
Brooks Job,	37	" 11 " "
Bailey John A.	24	" 3 Bradford place.
Cobb Baxter,	27	" 11 Elm street.
Cummings Joseph W.	27	" 29 " "
Cutler Ephraim B.	34	" 11 " "
Cunningham S. D.	28	" 13 " "
Cutler Samuel W.	30	" 3 Salem "
Durant Henry,	25	" 12 Elm "
Ellis David,	22	" 2 Pitts "
Felch Walton C.	22	" 3 Water "
Gorham William A. <i>St'd</i> ,	23	" 3 Noyes place.
Gwinn George F.	30	" 13 Elm street.
Gorham Horace S.	29	" 5 Stillman place.
Getchell William,	23	Corner Brattle and Elm streets.
Hayes Joseph K., <i>As. F.</i>	27	No. 9 Traverse street.
Howard Nathaniel L.	25	" 25 Leverett "
Harrington Willard,	24	" 5 Central wharf.
Hawes Charles,	22	Corner Wash. and Summer sts.
Jerauld Washington,	40	No. 107 Salem street.
Jones Josiah M.	39	" 28 Broad "
Jepson Nathaniel,	36	" 12 Gouch "
Johnson Willis,	21	" 11 Elm "
Kendall Stephen B.	30	" 11 " "
Langford Anthony,	32	" 1 Washington street.
Low Ariel,	30	" 12 Elm street.
Lakeman Oliver,	25	" 25 Second street.
Murday John,	21	" 173 Hanover "
Moore Francis L.	21	" Ann street.
Neally Charles H.	22	" 11 Elm street.
Neat Nathan,	36	" 3 " "
Norcross Otis C., <i>Clerk</i> ,	24	New England Coffee House
Page T. R.	30	No. 3 Bradford place.
Reed Solomon,	26	" 5 " "
Ryan John S.	21	" 2 Union street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Stone Sardine,	27	No. 5 Chardon street.
Shattuck Abel B.	35	" 3 Williams "
Ward Artemas, <i>Foreman</i> ,	39	" 11 Elm "

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1835, by W. C. Humneman, of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, 6 inches ; Stroke of Piston, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. Of the Leading Hose, 35 feet are bad, and 400 feet indifferent. Whole number of feet, 435. One Hose Carriage, 13 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

ENGINE COMPANY, No. 6.

House in Derne Street.

Balcom Reuben,	24	No. 4 James place
Bates John,	40	" 31 Pinckney street.
Bigelow Francis R.	31	" 12 Howard "
Canaday Vera,	36	" Myrtle "
Chafee Edward L.	22	May st., east W. Centre street.
Clark Alfred,	28	No. 16 South Russell street.
Cogswell John,	25	Cambridge st. west of Grove st.
Dean Calvin,	35	No. 16 South Margin street.
Farwell Levi, jr.	27	Province House court.
Granger David,	42	Cambridge st., near Grove st.
Hall Daniel,	32	No. 5 Myrtle court.
Hammond William H.	25	" 44 " "
Homer Albert,	31	" 46 " "
Kilburn George H.	28	Hawkins street
Learnard William, <i>Clerk</i> ,	43	No. 25 Myrtle street.
Leavett Joseph S.	23	" 29 Hancock "
Lloyd Henry B.	35	" 49 Belknap "
Meads Joseph,	39	" 66 Myrtle "
Morrill Benjamin J.	22	Mount Vernon "
Mullett James,	23	No. 95 Charles "
Nason James B., <i>Steward</i>	29	" 11 Derne "

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Neal Samuel,	34	Charles street, near May street.
Page John A.	32	No. 1 Staniford street.
Peaks Henry,	38	" 62 Pinckney "
Pike Ezekiel W.	27	" 27 Myrtle "
Porter Rodney,	31	Grove place, corner May street.
Richards Wyatt, <i>For'n</i> ,	36	Garden street, cor. Myrtle "
Richardson Robert P. S.	30	No. 58 Pinckney street.
Ricker Jotham,	34	" 18 S. Russell "
Ricker George W.	30	Southac street, near Garden st.
Ridgway John, jr.	25	No. 34 Cambridge street.
Smith John,	25	" 40 Temple "
Sprague Reuben O.	26	" 48 Myrtle "
Stevens Franklin,	30	" 49 Belknap "
Tukey Albert,	23	Chamber street.
Weston George W.	28	Rear 62 Myrtle street.
Weston Charles C.	26	" " "
Whitman Ephraim P.	28	No. 47 Mount Vernon street.
Whitney Ebenezer T.	33	" 26 Belknap street.
Winter Francis B., <i>As. F.</i>	38	West centre st., cor. Myrtle ct.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1808, by E. Thayer, of Boston ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; Stroke of Piston, 12 inches ; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. Of the Leading Hose, 405 feet are good, and 45 feet indifferent. Whole number of feet, 450. One Hose Carriage, 11 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

HOWARD ENGINE COMPANY, No. 7.

House in Court Square.

Bagley Currier F.	30	No. 21 Portland street.
Buck Ephraim, jr.	24	" 171 Hanover "
Bowen Aurelius,	21	" 6 Water "
Colby Josiah,	25	" 32 Temple "
Calder John W.	21	Corner Cross and Ann streets.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Damrell William S., <i>Fⁿ</i> ,	26	No. 4 Poplar street.
Dennison Gurdon E.	24	" 43 Front "
Darling Elbridge,	28	" 77 Salem "
Fowle Seth W.	25	" 78 " "
Ford John,	30	" 20 N. Russell street.
Forbush James E.	21	Stillman street.
Goss Roswell,	27	3 Brattle square.
Gould Augustus A.	25	No. 194 Tremont street.
Gudderson Joseph G.	22	" 87 State "
Hills Henry S.	32	" 39 Salem "
Haughton Euclid B.	21	" 110 Court "
Hall Ephraim,	24	Province House court.
Holman John,	24	Temple street.
Haley William P.	24	No. 44 North Market street.
Kemp Rufus C.	24	Beacon street.
Lincoln Joshua,	23	No. 8 Avon place
Moriarty Joseph, <i>As. F.</i>	24	Corner Cross and Salem streets.
Nichols Charles H.	23	No. 7 Kilby street.
Peterson Lorin,	23	Opposite Southac street.
Perry John, jr.	23	No. 19 Gouch street.
Quimby John B.	25	" 134 Cambridge street.
Rankin George,	31	Province House court.
Robinson Willard,	21	No. 6 Myrtle street.
Robinson Martin S.	27	" 61 South "
Symonds John H.	26	" 36 Myrtle "
Simpson John K.	23	" 26 Hanover street.
Smith Isaac T., <i>Clerk</i> ,	24	" 4 Lynde "
Savage William C.	25	" 26 Commercial street.
Sherwin Hiram,	26	" 21 Stillman "
Walker Dana D.	28	" 3 Leverett "
Wilson Alexander,	24	" 6 Crescent place.
Warren Moses C.	21	" 93 Salem street.
White William A.	23	" 3 Gouch "
Warren Varnum,	30	" 92 Salem "
Wellington Hiram,	28	" 20 Court "

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1837, by S. Thayer, of Boston ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; Stroke of Piston, 12 inches ; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. The Leading

Hose is good. Whole number of feet, 500. One Hose Carriage, 11 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is poor.

TREMONT ENGINE COMPANY, No. 8.

House in Tremont Street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Adams Samuel,	35	Marion street.
Brown Jonathan,	35	Suffolk street.
Brown Edwin,	32	No. 25 Warren street.
Bowman Isaiah, <i>Steward</i> ,	25	" 556 Washington street.
Barnes Parker,	37	" 2 Pleasant street.
Curtis Joseph, <i>Clerk</i> ,	32	" 14 Fayette "
Carver Thomas,	24	" 556 Washington street.
Carver William,	23	" 1 Piedmont "
Colley Benjamin E.	24	" 51 Carver "
Cutler Micah,	40	" 44 Fayette "
Cushing Samuel,	35	Fayette street.
Crawford Ira,	37	No. 24 Fayette "
Champney S. D.	25	Oak place.
Cushman John,	26	No. 16 Fayette street.
Carver Charles,	30	Nassau street.
Cole Charles,	32	No. 16 Fayette "
Folsom Samuel M	23	" 402 Washington street.
Grant Daniel,	26	" 4 Madison place.
Hubbard John C., <i>As. F.</i>	35	" 15 Fayette street
Harrenton C. H.	26	" 56 Eliot "
Hunt Samuel,	29	Marion street.
Howe Warren,	29	No. 24 Orange street.
Hawes Nathaniel, jr.	26	Wheeler's court.
Hills James J. W.	27	No. 1 Nassau place.
Haughton Caleb,	24	" 64 Eliot street.
Hope Robert,	27	" 14 Pleasant street court.
Keith William, <i>Foreman</i> ,	40	" 71 Warren street.
Kingsley N. P.	37	Orange street.
Lund J. H.	30	Fayette "
Martin Richard,	27	Tremont street.
Martin John,	25	South Bennet street.
Munroe Nathaniel,	24	No. 2 Front street.
Ottignon Henry H.	25	" 4 Carver street.

Members.	Age.	Residence.
Parker Charles,	22	No. 1 Barre place.
Smith Jeremiah,	28	" 4 " "
Standish Francis,	23	" 8 Lagrange place.
Tates William,	43	Hollis street.
Wise John,	26	No. 86 Warren street.
Wise William M.	27	Wheeler's court.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1828, by S. Thayer, of Boston ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; Stroke of Piston, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; 27 feet of good Suction Hose. The Leading Hose is good. Whole number of feet, 400. One Hose Carriage, 4 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

DESPATCH ENGINE COMPANY, No. 9.

House in Mason Street.

Babcock James S.	23	No. 16 Province House court.
Bell George B.	35	" 53 Fayette street.
Bird George W.	30	" 10 Lagrange place.
Blanchard Noah,	24	" 3 Sweetser's court.
Blodgett Andrew,	28	Marlboro' Chapel.
Blodgett Henry,	38	" "
Bowditch Azell,	34	No. 275 Washington street.
Bowditch Henry J.	30	" 8 Otis place.
Bowditch J. Ingersoll,	32	" 8 Hayward place.
Boynton Hazen,	33	" 24 Bridge street.
Boynton William,	31	" 24 " "
Clark Atkins A.	26	" 2 Haymarket place.
Clark Samuel B.	26	" 126 Cambridge street.
Cotting Benj. E., <i>Clerk</i> ,	25	" 289 Washington street.
Fitch Jonas, <i>Foreman</i> ,	27	" 3 Sweetser's court.
Folger John W.	24	" 31 Merrimack street.
French Benjamin,	39	Rear 123 Tremont "
Gulliver James M.	32	No. 275 Washington street.
Hall George A.	30	" 9 Pleasant street court.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Hayes Albert,	21	No. 16 Williams street.
Ide Daniel,	25	" 39 Brattle "
Kelly Philip,	33	" 8 Wheeler's court.
Kelly Thomas,	30	" 18 South Russell street.
Kent James D.	23	Washington street.
Lord Joshua,	23	No. 39 Brattle street.
Loring Edward,	35	" 9 Piedmont street.
Machett Charles C.	25	" 10 Lagrange place.
McPhail Andrew, <i>St'd</i> ,	22	Rear 373 Washington street.
Merrill Harum,	26	No. 20 Chamber street.
Messenger Eben T.	29	" 5 Haymarket place.
Parker Carlton,	28	" 1 Avery place.
Perry Benjamin F.	29	" 16 South Russell street.
Pollard Alfred,	21	" 33 Milk street.
Randall William T.	24	" 18 Carver "
Sears Willard,	35	" 23 Essex "
Sperry Joseph L., <i>As. F.</i>	31	Norfolk place.
Spinney Oliver,	22	No. 16 Province street.
Swift William A.	27	" 11 Myrtle "
Trafton Charles A.	23	" 24 Portland "
Wilder Martin,	47	" 4 Norfolk place.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1794, by S. Thayer, of Boston ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; Stroke of Piston, 10 inches ; 28 feet of good Suction Hose. Of the Leading Hose, 415 feet are good, and 25 feet indifferent. Whole number of feet, 440. One Hose Carriage, 10 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

HANCOCK ENGINE COMPANY, No. 10.

House in Merrimack Street.

Arnold Ames,	31	No. 16 South Margin street.
Dexter Amasa,	35	" 4 " "
Forristall Jonas, <i>As. For.</i>	45	" 23 Merrimac street.
Foster Franklin,	30	" 28 Friend "
Fuller Zenas,	36	" 4 Distill House square.
Foss Walter,	24	" 4 South Margin street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Fish Asa,	35	No. 38 South Margin street.
Gill Samuel W.	35	Canal street.
Gould Cyrus P. <i>Steward</i> ,	34	Hawkins street.
Hollis Charles,	27	Deacon “
Hutchinson Erastus,	26	Distill House square.
Hannaford Aaron,	27	No. 4 Canal street.
Jacobs George C.	25	“ 6 Traverse street.
Jackson Levi,	28	“ 38 South Margin street.
Lane Samuel,	56	“ 14 Gouch street.
Littlefield Joshua,	29	Canal street.
Leonard Joseph,	41	No. 28 Friend street.
March Ichabod,	36	“ 31 Stillman “
Morgan Parker,	25	“ 14 Marshall “
Manuel Roswell,	36	“ 8 Stillman “
McCloud Curtis,	29	Friend street.
Morandi Francis,	24	Merrimac street.
Parker David, <i>Foreman</i> ,	49	No. 1 Distill House square.
Pinckham Jonathan,	35	“ 17 Garden street.
Rice Charles B.	27	“ 61 Endicott “
Ross John	27	“ 7 Distill House square.
Richards Samuel C.	23	Pitts street.
Shipley Simon G.	39	Union street.
Smith Simeon	39	No. 11 Sudbury street.
Scotchler James,	31	North Federal court.
Sprague Thomas,	26	No. 24 Friend street.
Taylor Frederick, <i>Clerk</i> ,	39	“ 37 “ “
Thorp Charles M.	29	“ 170 Hanover street.
Turner Charles,	34	“ 3 Sheafe “
Taylor Ezekiel,	25	“ 7 Stillman place.
Underhill Samuel G.	30	“ 29 Prince street.
Welch Oliver,	23	“ 16 South Margin street.
Willis Royal B.	26	Hawkins street.
Wyman Moses,	34	No. 23 Merrimac street.
Willis Stillman D.	23	Hawkins street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1837, by S. Thayer, of Boston; its condition is good; Diameter of Cylinders, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Stroke of Piston, 10 inches; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. The Leading Hose is good. Whole number of feet, 550. One Hose Carriage, 8 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

MAVERICK ENGINE COMPANY, No. 11.

House at East Boston.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Akeman William,	23	Sumner street.
Bates Thomas L.	32	Webster "
Brown Samuel, jr. <i>Clerk</i> ,	30	" "
Brooks Seth,	50	Chelsea "
Brock Ephraim,	32	Princeton "
Batchelder John,	31	Saratoga "
Bentley A.	23	Cottage "
Durgan Ashael,	27	Cottage "
Elm William,	47	Paris "
Fredrickson J. W. F.	26	Porter "
Fortune William C. <i>St'd</i> ,	31	Cottage "
Foss Abraham S.	27	Webster "
Hagar George O.	38	Chelsea "
Herman Samuel,	26	Sumner "
Irving Samuel,	27	" "
Johnson Eleazer, <i>For'n</i> ,	38	" "
Johnson Josiah,	25	" "
Kelley Alvah,	40	Chelsea "
Keating Walter S.	22	Sumner "
Kennison Eliphalet,	29	" "
Kendall William,	24	" "
Kendall Luke M.	30	" "
Lewis Asa,	49	Webster "
Leafavour John,	50	Chelsea "
McIntire Timothy,	41	Webster "
Morrill Reuben P.	31	Sumner "
Morgan Enos,	34	Cottage "
Noyes William A.	34	Webster "
Newell Benjamin F.	22	Tileston "
Oliver Joseph H.	30	Webster "
Peirce Jonathan,	29	Princeton "
Perkins Wilder G.	37	Porter "
Picket William B.	22	Sumner "
Rogers Harvey,	28	Paris "
Rollins Theodore F.	28	Sumner "
Sargent Hosea, <i>As. F'n</i> ,	43	Webster "
Stone Nathan,	49	Saratoga "
Tower Jonathan,	49	Border "

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Woodbury Hollis B.	26	Cottage street.
Waters William,	31	Princeton street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1837, by S. Thayer, of Boston ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; Stroke of Piston, 12 inches ; $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet of good Suction Hose. Of the Leading Hose, 235 feet are good, and 225 feet indifferent. Whole number of feet, 460. One Hose Carriage, 11 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

EAGLE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 12.

House in Washington Street, opposite Franklin School House.

Alyn Edwin,	33	Dedham street.
Ayers James,	21	No. 20 Orange street.
Ayers Nathaniel, jr.	24	" 40 " "
Barry James, <i>Foreman</i> ,	40	Washington street.
Bullard Otis,	25	No. 560 Washington street.
Brown Frederick,	23	" 1 Castle street.
Bullard Nathaniel G.	22	" 660 Washington street.
Curtis Henry,	34	" 697 " "
Carter Oliver,	29	" 660 " "
Call Augustus,	21	" 13 Fayette "
Dunton Samuel,	26	Middlesex street.
Dupee Horace, jr.	26	Corner Harvard and Wash. st.
Emmons John L.	33	No. 688 Washington street.
Ellenwood John B.	26	" 6 Suffolk street.
Frothingham George O.	28	" 12 Cherry "
Fitch Asa,	31	Cherry street.
Faskett Ebenezer,	24	No. 123 Pleasant street.
Goodnow George,	29	" 577 Washington street.
Hall Martin,	35	" 38 Orange street.
Holden Joshua,	55	" 600 Washington street.
Hunt Thomas S.	34	Middlesex street.
Hayward George A.	23	No. 52 Pleasant street.
Hawkes John,	40	Middlesex street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Jones Thomas S.	24	Village place.
Jones Alden W.	29	No. 711 Washington street.
Lovejoy Reuben, <i>As. F.</i>	30	" 8 Pleasant street.
Merriam Levi B.	25	" 22 Warren "
Melvill John,	26	" 6 Hollis "
Powell Robert,	35	Spear's place.
Pratt Joseph,	46	Middlesex street.
Richards Jeremiah,	22	Cor. Tremont and Nassau sts.
Rogers Caleb S.	25	No. 602 Washington street.
Shumway Nelson,	33	" 680 " "
Sargent Charles,	28	" 787 " "
Sargent James,	24	South May street.
Stevenson Galen L.	30	Canton street.
Tirrell Jesse, jr.	24	No. 10 Ash street.
Weld David,	31	" 6 Central street.
Weston Ezra, jr.	28	Warren street Chapel.
Wright Gad,	30	No. 742 Washington street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1826, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches ; Stroke of Piston, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; 26 feet of new Suction Hose. Of the Leading Hose, 430 feet are good, and 30 feet indifferent. Whole number of feet, 460. One Hose Carriage, 7 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

MELVILL ENGINE COMPANY, No. 13.

House in Leverett Street.

Alden Josiah V.	29	No. 41, Poplar street.
Bonney Pelham,	36	" 6, Vine "
Bailey Samuel B.	24	" 1, Brighton "
Briggs Theophilus P.	24	" 2, Prospect "
Barrett Thomas,	40	" 23, Allen "
Blaisdell Lewis,	47	South Boston.
Cooley William,	33	No. 42, Allen street.
Dascomb Philip F.	28	" 13, Spring street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Davis Daniel,	29	No. 52, Poplar street,
Everett George, <i>Asst. F.</i>	39	" 17, Vine "
Elliot Robert B.	31	" 32, Bridge "
Fuller Charles,	25	" 42, Allen "
Green Isaac T.	22	" 52, Leverett street,
Goddard Thomas,	33	" 13 Causeway street.
Hammond John R.	33	" 52, Leverett street.
Hill Nathaniel,	42	" 1, Lynde street.
Holland James H.	25	" 25, Pitts street.
Hayden Otis,	42	Brighton street.
Hobbs Alfred C.	26	No. 6, Hawkins street.
Jepson Joseph B.	26	Endicott street.
Jepson Samuel,	30	No. 26, South Margin street.
Jepson William, <i>Clerk,</i>	32	" 52, Poplar street.
Kent William V. <i>For'n,</i>	45	" 8, Staniford street.
Kemp Hiram A.	28	Leverett lane.
Norris Tappan W.	38	No. 100, Canal street.
Osgood Daniel B.	27	" 27, Merrimack street.
Orcutt Ephraim,	29	" 11, North Russell street.
Pitts Walter,	32	Brighton street.
Pratt Obed, Jr.	26	No. 8, Garden street.
Pratt William,	24	" 14, Hanover street.
Russell John P.	22	" 56 Salem "
Remick Benjamin,	30	" 17, Vine "
Sanborn Christopher P.	35	Brighton street.
Sargent Edmund F.		No. 35, Cambridge street.
Smith Richard L.	32	" 32, Vine street.
Smith Alexander E.	25	Cor. Cambridge & Belknap st.
Stockwell John S.		No. 10, Second street.
Tarbox William F.	33	" 29, Portland street.
Trask James J.	26	" 1, North Russell street.
Wood Clark B.	28	" 41, Poplar street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1832, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinder, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; Stroke of Piston, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; 24 feet good Suction Hose. The Leading Hose is good, and contains 550 feet. Whole number of feet, 550. One Hose Carriage, 4 Buckets, and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

ELIOT ENGINE COMPANY, No. 15.

House in Commercial Street.

Members.	Age.	Residence.
Baxter Thomas W. <i>St'd</i> ,	28	Battery street.
Ballard George,	26	No. 263, Ann Street.
Cushing John, <i>As. F.</i>	33	" 60, Charter street.
Clark John H.	30	" 72, Hanover street.
Carlton Oliver O.	26	" 2, Thatcher place.
Cushing Samuel N.	40	Rear of No. 19, Charter street.
Cate William,	32	No. 76, Prince street.
Crafts Mathias,	38	" 287, Commercial street.
Currant Anthony,	25	" 3, Greenough lane.
Chase Thomas C.	38	Corner Salutation and Com. sts.
Davis Joseph,	23	Hanover street.
Duff William,	49	No. 5, Tileston street.
French Moses,	27	" 289, Ann street.
Goddard John,	34	" 14, Fleet street.
Gorham Isaac,	27	" 50, Commercial street.
Hawes William, <i>Clerk</i> ,	30	" 21, Portland street.
Hittenham John,	34	" 2, North square.
Jennings Philip,	38	" 12, Commercial street.
Kissick William,	30	Salutation street.
Killum Oliver L.	24	No. 11, Sudbury square.
Lillie Daniel W.	38	" 196, Hanover street.
Monroe Jotham B. <i>F'n</i> ,	29	Bennett street.
Medceif William,	38	No. 140, Commercial street.
Phillips Leavitt,	24	India street.
Pratt Thomas,	39	No. 60 Charter street.
Payson James,	22	" 4 North Federal court.
Richards Joseph,	34	Constitution wharf.
Ranstead Charles,	22	No. 11, Sudbury square.
Ripley Joseph,	36	Ripley's wharf.
Sawyer William N.	39	No. 2, Foster street.
Spurr Oliver H.	25	Salutation st. corner Com. st.
Smith William,	31	Moon street.
Shaw Henry,	22	No. 131, Hanover street.
Turner Cornelius,	36	Hanover Avenue.
Towne George,	28	No. 2, Battery street.
Temple Thomas G.	23	" 5, Greenough's lane.
Vilnow Peter,	32	" 65, Charter street.
Whitehouse Eliphalet T.	28	" 67, " "

Members.	Age.	Residence.
Weeks Joshua M.	44	No. 37, Prince street.
Waterman Thomas,	29	" 4, Battery street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1823, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, 6 inches ; Stroke of Piston, 15 inches ; 28 feet of good Suction Hose. The Leading Hose is good. Whole No. of feet, 500. One Hose Carriage, 6 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

MAZEPPA ENGINE COMPANY, No. 17.

House in Broadway, South Boston.

Babson William H. A. F.	22	Broadway, near Turnpike st.
Bacon Reuben,	35	Rear Broadway op. Epis. Ch.
Bryant Thomas J.	26	Rear Turnpike street.
Brewer James,	22	D near Silver street.
Congdon William,	29	Rear Turnpike street.
Chase R.	28	Gold st. between D & E st.
Chandler Edwin,	23	C corner 3d street.
Conley Charles C.	27	D st. near 4th street.
Drew Ira, Clerk,	26	Rear Franklin street.
Eddy Lewis,	23	Rear Turnpike street.
Eaton John,	22	Near India Rubber Factory.
Freeman Moses,	24	3d, near Dorchester street.
Ferrin Horice,	29	Gold st. near Hawes S. House.
Harris Elijah,	24	Rear Broadway.
Higgins George,	29	D st. near Silver street.
Hilton Leander,	28	3d st. near Dorchester street.
Haynes Daniel B.	40	Between 3d and 2d streets.
Hudson Edward, Stew'd,	23	B st. near Broaoyway.
Hammond Thomas,	26	Broadway, near Turnpike st.
Kimball Isaac B.	29	B st. near Silver street.
Kent Jonathan P.	23	D st. near 4th, street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Litchfield P. B.	21	C street, corner Silver street.
Lucas Benjamin,	27	B st. near Broadway.
Little William,	26	B corner Silver street.
Moody Levi W.	28	4th street.
Munn John D. <i>Foreman</i> ,	22	E st. near Broadway.
Nourse, B. F.	25	3d st. near Hawes S. House.
Niles John S.	30	" near Dorchester street.
Otto Peter,	35	Broadway.
Rockwood Calvin P.	35	4th st. between D and E st.
Reed William G.	26	2d st. op. Turpentine Distillery.
Raymond Jonathan,	22	Silver st. between A and B st.
Rand James,	30	2d st. above F street.
Strong Charles D.	29	Corner of Broadway and C st.
Strong George F.	25	3d st. near H street.
Tilton Benjamin,	27	3d st. near C street.
Tilton Joseph,	23	3d st. near C street.
Torrey James,	29	Broadway, near Episcopal Ch.
Ventress Magnus,	25	3d st. near Dorchester street.
Whitman Snow,	26	2d st. " " "

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built by Stephen Thayer of Boston; its condition is good; Diameter of Cylinders, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Stroke of Piston, 12 inches; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. Of the Leading Hose, 525 feet are good, and 125 feet bad. Whole number of feet, 650. Two Hose Carriages, 8 Buckets, and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

LAFAYETTE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 18.

House on Pemberton Hill.

Beale Levi, Jr.	32	No. 77, Cambridge street.
Bates Joseph L.	31	" 27, Somerset street.
Clark Theron E.	27	" 8, Howard street.
Call John M.	23	" 13, Fayette street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Denio Sylvanus,	21	No. 1, Lancaster court.
Foster John, Jr.	21	" 3, Howard street.
Foster Joseph W.	27	" 3, " "
Federen John, Jr.	26	" 87, Cambridge street.
French John A.	22	" 41, Leverett street.
Gooding Thomas,	30	" 32 Garden street.
Hitchcock David K.	24	" 16, Chamber street.
Hammond Artemas, <i>F'n</i> ,	29	Leverett street.
Hammond William,	21	" "
Hunt Moses,	36	No. 31, Brattle street.
Henry James,	44	" 10, Court street.
Hopkins Charles,	23	" 56, Pinckney street.
Kimball John,	25	" 16, Hanover street.
Keith Charles H. <i>A. F'n</i> ,	24	" 55, Court "
Kimball, Daniel,	30	" 12, Howard "
Kendall Henry A.	30	Merchants row.
Lane Frederick,	45	No. 28, Eliot street.
Legg William L.	24	" 1, Portland place.
Powers Eli,	32	" 3, Tileston street.
Patch Sidney,	22	" 1, Medford street.
Piper George C.	26	" 27, Pitts street.
Richardson Aaron P.	26	" 20, North Russell street.
Rice Samuel,	25	" 90, Mt. Vernon street.
Rankin Ira P. <i>Clerk</i> ,	21	" 12, Howard street.
Shaw Benjamin D.	24	" 14, Fleet street.
Stone David,	21	" 30, Stillman street.
Sweett John H.	27	" 27, Pitts street.
Sweett Charles A.	24	" 27 " "
Slafter John F.	24	Rear 41, Leverett street.
Sherman Charles H.	24	Kennard's avenue.
Tyler Joseph C.	25	No. 5, Howard street.
Tyler Jerome W.	22	" 5, " "
Thompson G. N.	24	" 15, Stillman street.
Temple John H.	25	" 3, Howard street.
Wyman Jeffreys,	23	" 13, " "
Whiton Ebed,	30	" 8, Pitts street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1838, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, 6 inches ; Stroke of Piston, 16 inches ; 27 feet good Suction Hose. The Leading

Hose is good. Whole number of feet, 475. One Hose Carriage, 8 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

EXTINGUISHER ENGINE COMPANY, No. 20.

House in East Street.

Members.	Age.	Residence.
Arnold Joseph, <i>As. F'n</i> ,	46	No. 16 East street.
Brigham Nahum, <i>For'n</i> ,	39	" 37 South "
Blye George W.	23	Opposite 8 Atkinson street.
Brigham Perry,	37	Sea street.
Brigham Harrison T.	21	No. 37 South street.
Bowker Charles,	51	Essex street.
Brown Henry,	31	Nassau street.
Bliss James,	25	No. 30 Short street.
Drake Tisdale, <i>Clerk</i> ,	39	" 55 Sea "
Dowden Michael,	23	" 41 Essex "
Evans Henry,	30	East street place.
Farwell George,	31	No. 4 Sea street.
Ferran Jacob W.	26	East street place.
Gibbs Ira,	39	No. 44 Essex street.
Goodrich William E.	23	South street place.
Horley Benjamin,	25	Broad street, near Bridge.
Horley Edwin,	24	No. 55 South street.
Johnson Joseph T.	23	Broad street, near Bridge.
Jones Ezekiel,	21	No. 15 Nassau street.
Lankton Patrick,	22	Broad street, near Bridge.
Leonard James,	25	East street.
Munn Luther,	38	No. 55 South street.
Norris Theophilus,	39	" 3 Oliver place.
Nash Robert H.	27	Broad street, near Bridge.
Nash Albert C.	23	" "
Pierce Jonathan,	33	Sea street
Parker Eber,	45	South "
Rayner Thomas S.	35	East "
Russell Elijah,	23	Short "
Rogers Jeremiah C.	29	Broad street.
Richardson George W.	34	No. 15 Essex street.
Shirley Warren,	36	Sea street.
Twitchell Jotham, <i>St'd</i> ,	31	No. 4 Essex place.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Twitchell Joseph,	39	No. 2 Oliver place.
Tracey Uri,	22	Broad street.
Winn David,	31	No. 8 Essex place.
Walcott Aaron,	29	" 7 South street place.
Wise Edward,	24	Nassau street.
Wiles Franklin A.	23	Broad "
Williams Hiram,	27	No. 49 South street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1828, by S. Thayer, of Boston ; its condition is good ; Diameter of Cylinders, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; Stroke of Piston, 12 inches ; 24 feet of good Suction Hose. The Leading Hose is good. Whole number of feet, 400. One Hose Carriage, 12 Buckets and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

HANCOCK HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 1.

House in Merrimack Street.

Bates Ezekiel,	41	No. 10 Lyman place.
Bates Charles,	25	" 29 Leverett street.
Bowker Andrew,	21	" 31 Brattle "
Carver Thomas P. <i>Clerk</i> ,	35	" 29 Leverett "
Craft William B.	24	" 11 Minot "
Cunningham George H.	35	Beverley street.
Dimond John,	22	No. 4 Shawmut street.
Fernald Nathaniel,	22	" 50 Commercial street.
Holmes Francis,	28	" 34 Friend "
Johnson Joseph G.	25	" 33 Chamber "
Jacobs Joshua, jr. <i>For'n</i> ,	31	" 31 Brattle "
Langmaid Samuel P.	29	" 61 Endicott "
Moore Levi V. R.	37	" 87 Prince "
Peak John, <i>Steward</i> ,	31	" 33 Chamber "
Savage Jacob S.	27	Pitts street.
Smith Dennis,	26	No. 11 Minot street.
Smith Theophilus H.	22	" 25 Portland street.
Stetson Clement,	28	" 34 Vine "

Members.	Ages	Residence.
Withington H. <i>As. F'n</i> ,	26	No. 85 Prince street.
Walker Charles,	27	" 20 Thatcher street.

20 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the Carriage is good, carrying 4 Hooks, 4 Crotch Poles, 13 Ladders, from 10 to 30 feet long ; 2 Axes, 5 Hatchets, 4 Hammers and 12 Buckets. The condition of the House is good. Not in use, one large Fire Hook ; one 32 feet Ladder ; one 30 feet Ladder ; one 25 feet Ladder, and one 14 feet Ladder.

CITY HOSE COMPANY.

House in Engine House No. 18.

Atkinson William D.	28	No. 3 Cooper street.
Bagnall Elijah H.	22	North Margin street.
Clapp Washington,	25	No. 7 Noyes place.
Cummings John M.	23	North Margin street.
Collier Isaac P.	26	Poplar street.
Everdeen Joseph,	24	No. 21 North Margin street.
Foster Thomas P. <i>For'n</i> ,	28	Margaret street.
Flint Willard,	31	North Margin street.
Frothingham Nathaniel,	30	No. 78 Tremont street.
Gage James,	30	Pitts street.
Hall William,	22	South Cedar street.
Hardy James M.	24	No. 26 Merrimac street.
Kruger Henry,	22	Cross street.
Pierce John W., <i>As. F'n</i> ,	25	No. 2 Cooper street.
Payne Charles M.	22	" 8 Columbia street.
Randall John N.	22	" 34 School "
Spear Warren,	26	" 34 " "
Wormwood E. R. <i>Clerk</i> ,	25	" 31 Bridge "

18 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. Number of Hose Carriages, 3 ; 1 Carriage requires repairs. The Leading Hose is good. Whole number of feet, 1,500.

Besides the above, each Company is furnished with Caps, Badges, Belts, Spanners, Torches, Signal Lanterns, Life Lines, Hose Lines, Trumpets, Crowbars, Shovels, and all necessary tools for their respective apparatus.

Hooks and Ladders at various places.

Where deposited.	Ladders.	Hooks.	Condition.
Engine House, No. 15,	1	1	Good.
Engine House, East Boston,	5	3	Good.
Engine House, No. 17, South Boston,	3	2	Good.
Engine House, No. 6,		2	Good.
Old Engine House, No. 8,	1		Good.
Rev. Dr. Lowell's Church,	1		Poor.
Franklin School House,	3	2	Good.
Long ones, Arch Central wharf.	3		Good.
Rev. Mr. Parkman's Meeting House.	1		Good.
	18	10	

Engines and Apparatus not in use.

Name of Engine.	Condition.	Feet of Suction Hose.	Condition.	Feet of Leading Hose.	Condition.
Old North,	Poor.	27	Poor.		
Old Washington,	Poor.				
Endeavour,	Good.	27	Good.		
President,	Poor.			100	Good.
Tiger,	Good.	27	Good.	600	Good.
Cataract,	Good.	27	Good.		
Boston, new,	Good.	27	Good.	350	Good.
Hancock, old,	Poor.				
		135		1050	

Three Bucket Carriages, carrying 112 Buckets. One Hook and Ladder Carriage, carrying 11 Ladders, 3 Hooks and 8 Buckets. Two Hose Carriages, and one of extra size.

FIRE, ALARMS, & CO.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1837, TO SEPTEMBER 1st, 1838.

24

Date.	Owner, or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1837 September 3	Wm. H. Prentice & Son,	Prentice's Wharf,	\$200	\$200	Spontaneous combustion of coal.
" 10	James G. Perkins,	Court street,	300	300	Spark from lamp.
" 16	Mr. Jacobs,	Pleasant street,	100	100	Defect in the Oven.
" 20		Chelsea,			Partial burning of the ferry boat.
" 21		Quincy,			3 or 4 buildings destroyed.
" 23	Irish families.	Oliver street,	trifling		Roof taking fire, put out with buckets.
" 25		Roxbury,			Burning of Brush.
" 28		Long wharf,	trifling		Burning of Piles.
			<u>\$600</u>	<u>\$600</u>	

Department called out this month 8 times.

1837.				
October	10	C. D. Coolidge,	Hancock street, South Boston,	800
"	24			
"	31	Sundry Persons,	Rear Front st. and Washington street,	500
				\$3,300
				\$1,300

Department called out this month 3 times.

November	5	Irish Families,	Northampton street,	50	Caught from stove fun- nel.
"	7	H. G. Chapman,	West street,	25	Supposed Incendiary.
"	9	F. S. & N. Carruth,	Long Wharf,	125	Put out with buckets.
"	10	Mr. Norris,	Cor. East & Broad st.	300	Caught from Grate.
"	13	Sundry Persons,	Garden street,	trifling	Burning of shavings in the cellar.
"	14		Charlestown,		Burning of a chimney.
"	23	Hollis St. Society,	Hollis street,	150	Sparks lodging under the slates.
"	23	Flowers and Plumb,	East Boston,	700	
				\$1,350	
				\$600	

Department called out this month 8 times.

Date.	Occupant or Owner.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1837.					
December 8			50	50	Burning of a bed.
" 17	L. V. R. Moore and others,	Tremont street,	575	275	Cause unknown.
" 23		Portland street,	5,425	5,425	Defect in chimney.
" 23		India Wharf,			Rekindling of the above
" 23		" "			" " "
" 24		" "			" " "
" 25	Nathaniel Goddard—ship Louisa.	May's Wharf,	400	400	Supposed caught from rocket.
" 31	Green Street Society.	Green street,	trifling		Caused by stove pipe being stopped up.
			\$6,450	\$6,150	

Department called out this month 8 times.

1838.					
January 1	Mrs. Parker & sundry persons	Rear of Bedford st.	250	250	Ashes placed in a wood- en vessel.
" 1		Mill Dam,			Light from iron foun- dry.
" 2		Malden,			Burning of a barn.
" 2	Brown and sundry persons,	South Boston,	1,550	450	Defect in chimney.

"	8	G. B. Carey,	Bowdoin place,	trifling	350	Ashes placed in a barrel
"	12		Poplar street,	350	"	"
"	13	F. Boynton and others,	East Cambridge,			Several buildings destroyed and 3 persons killed by the falling of a building.
"	14		"			Supposed incendiary.
"	16		East Boston,			Caused by the above fire.
"	19		West Cambridge,			Burning of sugar bags.
"	20	S. Curtis,	Haverhill street,	3,500	500	Burning of a chimney.
"	27	A. Aldrich,	"			
"		C. Turner, & Co.,	"	1,000	1,000	Caught from stove.
"	27	T. R. Blaney,	Clinton street,			Supposed caught from stove.
"	27		"	1,100	1,100	
"	29	Rogers	Lucas place.	trifling		Burning of clothes on a clothes horse.
"	29					Burning of a chimney.
"	30	Irish families,	Market place.	trifling		Shavings taking fire in the cellar.
				\$9,900	\$3,650	

Department called out this month 15 times.

Date.	Occupant, or Owner.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1838. February 8		Blackstone street,	100	100	Burning of bathing and setting fire to the counters, &c.
" 13		Charlestown,			Burning of a cabinet makers' shop.
" 14		"			Came from the above.
" 14		"			"
" 14		"			"
" 17	Mr. Minot,	Peck Lane,	300	300	Bursting of a still.
" 22		Charlestown,			Ringling of the Navy Yard Bell.
" 26	William Amory,	Beacon street,	500	500	Caught from furnace.
" 26		Charlestown,			Burning of a building.
" 28					False alarm.
			\$900	\$900	

Department called out this month 10 times.

March					
	3		La Grange place,	trifling	
	6	Lewis & Co.	State street,	72	Sparks from chimney setting fire to roof.
"	8	Adams & Brumiger,	Sea street,	400	Caught from grate.
"	23		Washington street,	trifling	Cause unknown.
"	24				Burning of bed.
	27		Battery alley,	trifling	Caused by boys shouting.
					Roof taking fire from chimney.
				\$472	\$472

Department called out this month 6 times.

April					
	3	Clark,	Milton place,	150	Caught from sparks dropping down chimney and lodging among papers.
"	3		Charlestown,		Burning of a chimney.
"	4		"		Cause unknown, alarm came from Charlestown.
"	5		Roxbury,		False alarm.
"	12				A grist mill taking fire.
			<i>Amount carried over,</i>	\$150	\$150

Date.	Occupant, or Owner.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1838.		<i>Amount bro't over,</i>			
April 13	R. Rowley,	Pearl place,	150	150	Varnish boiling over.
" 14	Winsor Fay—brig Juniper,	Rowe's wharf,	2,200	2,200	Caught by smoking rats.
" 16	Proprietors Boylston Market,	Washington street,	150	150	Caused by flue being stopped up.
" 16		Chelsea,			Burning of a building.
" 17	J. Albee,	Commercial street,	50	50	Supposed from Lucifer matches.
" 18	Sundry Lawyers,	Rear Joy's Building,	50	50	Ashes left in a wooden vessel.
" 20		Eliot street,	trifling		Defect in chimney.
" 21		Washington street,	"		Burning of a chimney.
" 23		Charlestown,			Bell ringing for lecture.
			\$2,600	\$2,600	

Department called out this month 14 times.

May 2	Prisoners.	East Cambridge,		Defect in chimney.
" 2	Mr. Davis.	Belknap street,	trifling	Burning of a barrel of shavings.
" 5		Union street,	trifling	Defect in chimney.

May	12	Charlestown,			Burning of a carpenter's shop.
"	13	Mechanic place,	trifling		Burning of shavings and a bed.
"	13	Lincoln street,	trifling		Defect in chimney.
"	16	Charlestown,	trifling		Burning of a building.
"	16	Spring street,	trifling		Burning of a spout.
"	16	West Cambridge,	trifling		Burning of a chimney.
"	18	Pemberton place,	trifling		Defect in chimney.
"	20	East Boston,	\$800		Incendiary.
"	21	East Cambridge,			Sparks from chimney, setting fire to a barn.
"	25	"			Burning of shavings on the flats.
"	28	High street.	trifling		Hot ashes placed in an iron vessel, which burst and set fire to building.
"	29	Cor. Suf. & Can. sts.	4,000	2,500	Origin unknown. A man confined to his room by sickness was burnt to death.
"	30	Pinckney street.	trifling		An out-house, fired by an incendiary, and put out with buckets.
				\$4,800	
					\$2,500

Department called out this month 16 times.

Date.	Occupant, or Owner.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1838.					
June	8	Humphrey place,	\$30		Burning of a bed.
"	8	East Boston,			<i>Burning of sugar</i>
"	13	Charles street,			<i>bags.</i>
					- Caused by two boys
					being locked up in
					the Rev. Dr. Sharp's
					meeting-house.
			\$30		
Department called out this month 3 times.					
July	3	Charlestown,			Burning of roof of a
"	6	Adams court,	\$100	\$100	building.
"	13	Washington street, }	916	916	Caught from shavings.
"	14	" "			Supposed incendiary.
"	16	Haverhill street,	350	350	Supposed sparks from
"		Charlestown,			chimney.
					Bell ringing for town
					meeting.

July	19	P. Howe and others,	Cornhill,	trifling	Fire placed in a drawer and put under the roof. No damage to the building.
"	20		Foster's wharf,	trifling	Spark from steamboat, lodging on the roof of a shed.
"	30	Irish families,	Cor. Still. & Pond st.	100	Caught from shavings.
				\$1,466	\$1,466

Department called out this month 8 times.

August	1	Sundry persons,			Caught from shavings.
"	9	O. Tenney,	Hanover avenue, Rear Pearl & Atk. st.	trifling \$50	Caught from drying cotton.
"	13		Piedmont street,	trifling	Roof taking fire from chimney.
"	13		Barton street, Charlestown,	trifling	Burning of a chimney.
"	17				Partial burning of a building used to store ice in.
"	30		South Boston,	200	Supposed caught from sparks.
				\$250	

Department called out this month 6 times.

LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS, WELLS, &c.,

Where water can be obtained in case of fire, within the City of Boston. September, 1838.

- 1 Corner of Hanover and Clark streets—Lid on side-walk of Hanover street.
- 2 North square—Lid in the centre.
- 3 Hancock School House—Lid on side-walk.
- 4 Christ Church in Salem street—Lid on side-walk.
- 5 Hanover street, between Portland and Friend street—Lid in the street.
- 6 South Market street—Lid in the centre.
- 7 Clinton street, opposite Fulton street—Lid in the street—filled by the tide.
- 8 Sudbury square—Lid in the centre.
- 9 Bowdoin square—Lid in the centre—fed only by a spring.
- 10 Tremont street—Lid on Pemberton's hill.
- 11 Corner Cambridge and Buttolph streets—Lid in Buttolph street.
- 12 Corner Chamber and Poplar streets—Lid in the square.
- 13 Corner Pinckney and West Centre streets—Lid in the street opposite High School.
- 14 Mt. Vernon street, back State House—Lid in the street.
- 15 State street, front City Hall—Lid in the street.
- 16 Washington street, front Old South Church—Lid on the side-walk.
- 17 Franklin place, front School House—Lid on the side-walk—fed only by a spring.
- 18 Opposite the South Church, Summer street—Lid in the centre.
- 19 Battery Marsh street, near Broad street—Lid in the street.
- 20 Washington place, Fort Hill—Lid near the head of Gibbs' lane.
- 21 Liberty square—Lid near the corner of Kilby street.
- 22 Washington street, corner Avon place—Lid in the street.
- 23 Corner Park and Tremont streets—Lid in the street.
- 24 Corner Washington and Essex streets—Lid on the side-walk in Essex street.

- 25 Washington street, opposite end of Common street—Lid on the side-walk.
- 26 Washington street, corner Castle—Lid in the street.
- 27 Washington street, near John D. Williams'—Lid in the street.
- 28 Warren street, corner Eliot street—Lid in the street.
- 29 Corner Carver and Pleasant streets—Lid in Carver street.
- 30 Washington street, opposite Franklin School House—Lid on the side-walk.
- 31 Sea street—opposite Piper's wharf—Lid in the street.
- 32 South Boston, corner Broadway and A. streets—Lid opposite the Church.
- 33 Blossom street, corner McLean street—Lid in the street.
- 34 Thacher street—Lid in the square.
- 35 Broad street, near State street—filled by the tide.
- 36 Atkinson street, near High street—Lid on the south side.
- 37 Mt. Vernon street, near Louisburg square—Lid in the st.
- 38 Blackstone street, range of Canal—Lid in the centre, near the Hay Scales—filled by the tide.
- 39 Tremont street, corner of passage-way to Mason street—Lid in the street.
- 40 Corner Suffolk and Canton streets—Lid by the Pump—filled from the pump.
- 41 Opposite Hawes School House, South Boston.
- 42 Corner Myrtle and Buttolph streets—Lid in Buttolph st.
- 43 Union street, opposite No. 3.
- 44 Corner Walnut and Chesnut streets—Lid in Walnut st.
- 45 Opposite Bulfinch street, in Bowdoin square—Lid Bowdoin square.
- 46 Leverett street, opposite Spring street.
- 47 Corner Hancock and Cambridge street—Lid in Hancock street.
- 48 Corner Somerset street and Somerset place—Lid in Somerset street.
- 49 East Boston, South East from Maverick House.

The above Reservoirs hold from three to four hundred hogsheads of water each, and all but four are filled with rain water by conduits leading from the nearest buildings. The four

are filled by the tide. All of them are so situated as to allow three Engines to draw water at once.

The above Reservoirs are all in good order, and *full of water*.

FIRE PLUGS IN THE AQUEDUCT.

- 1 Corner Milk and Pearl sts., opposite Pearl Street House.
- 2 Short street, corner Essex street—Lid east side, near side-walk.
- 3 Essex street, opposite Rowe street, on the side-walk by the bake house.
- 4 Washington street, opposite Avery street—Lid in the st.
- 5 " " in the Distillery, rear of 363, between Tremont and Warren streets.
- 6 Washington street, in Luther Felton's Distillery.
- 7 " " opposite No. 710, on the side-walk.
- 8 " " " Gorham Place—Lid near the gutter.
- 9 Washington street, in range first large tree above Malden street.
- 10 Washington street, opposite second brick house above Dedham street.
- 11 Washington street, opposite Burying Ground.
- 12 " " corner Brookline street.
- 13 " " opposite Harvard street.
- 14 " " opposite Kneeland street.
- 15 " " " Lucas place,
- 16 " " " Lagrange place.
- 17 " " " Pleasant street.
- 18 " " " Essex street.
- 19 Pleasant street, opposite Eliot street.
- 20 Corner Pleasant and Boylston streets—Lid in the square.
- 21 Pleasant street, opposite South Cedar street.
- 22 " " " Fayette street.
- 23 " " " Wheeler's Court.

- 24 Bedford street, corner Rowe street.
 25 " " opposite Columbia street.
 26 Front street, opposite Nassau street.
 27 " " " Plymouth place.
 28 4th street, corner Turnpike street.
 29 Causeway street, corner Lancaster.
 30 Nearly opposite first brick house below Mr. Tilson's Slate
 Yard in Friend street.
 2 in Brewer's Distillery, in Distil-house street.
 1 in Vinall's Distillery, rear Washington street, between
 Pine and Distil-house street.

A sign has been recently put up in the vicinity of each of the Plugs, which open from the aqueduct, to point out its precise situation.

N. B. The suction of the Engines must not rest on the bottom of the boxes.

RECAPITULATION.

No. of Engineers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
" Members,	.	.	.	.	.	.	595
" Engines,	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Feet of Leading Hose,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8240
" Suction "	.	.	.	.	.	.	369
No. of Hose Carriages,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
" Buckets,	.	.	.	.	.	.	133
" Axes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
" Hook and Ladder Carriages,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" Hooks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
" Ladders,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
" Crotch Poles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
" Reservoirs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
" Fire Plugs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
" Engines not in use,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
" Feet Leading Hose do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1050
" " Suction Hose "	.	.	.	.	.	.	135
" Bucket Carriages "	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
" Buckets,	"	.	.	.	.	.	120

No. of Hook and Ladder Carriages not in use, .	1
“ Hooks not in use, ...	13
“ Ladders, do.	29
The Department called out the past year, .	105 times.
Loss of Property, ...	\$32,052
Insurance, ...	\$20,138
N. B. The Engines not in use are Nos. 1, 4, old 10, 14,	

and the Tiger No. 7, and Boston No. 15. Nos. 1, 4 and 10 are kept in good condition under the Hancock School House; No. 14 is kept, also in good order, in the house in Water st.; and Nos. 7 and 15 are in the old Franklin School House, Common street. Constant attention is paid to these Engines and their apparatus, that they may be fit for use at any moment. No. 2 is placed at South Boston, in charge of a company organized for the protection of that part of the City only, who have directions not to cross the bridge unless sent for by an Engineer. No. 16 is in charge of Company No. 15; and old 15 is sent to the houses of Correction and Industry. Hook and Ladder No. 2, is stored in Tremont street, near Johnson School House, and is kept constantly ready for use.

City Document.—No. 25.

CITY OF BOSTON.

DIVISION OF WARDS.



In Common Council, September 13, 1838.

Ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The Joint Committee to whom was recommended the Ordinance for an alteration and new division of the Wards of the City, with instructions to reconsid-

er the subject matter thereof, have re-examined said Ordinance, by them reported, and made some alterations in the same. Whether these alterations are improvements or not, the Council will judge, as no directions were given to the Committee further than to report in a revised form. It was impossible for the Committee to know how to correct their former report. There was, however, a remonstrance referred to the Committee, from the inhabitants of Ward No. 4, objecting to the islands in the harbor being any longer attached to that Ward, and requesting that they might be placed on to Ward No. 2. The Committee have accordingly complied with their request, and made the alteration to conform thereto, and now present the Ordinance in a new draft,—which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee.

HENRY FARNAM.

September 12, 1838.

CITY OF BOSTON.

“An Ordinance relating to the Division of the City into Wards.”

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in City Council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. The present division of the Wards of
2 the City are hereby altered, and a new division
3 thereof is made, in manner following, viz :

Ward No. 1. Beginning at Winnisimet Ferry,
2 thence on the west side of Hanover street to
3 Richmond, thence on the north side of Richmond
4 street, crossing Salem street to Cooper street;
5 on the north side Cooper street, crossing Charles-
6 town street to Beverly street, thence on the east-
7 erly side Beverly street to the water.

Ward No. 2. Beginning at Winnisimet Ferry,
2 thence on the easterly side of Hanover street, to
3 Cross street; on the north side Cross street, cross-
4 ing Commercial street to the water; including
5 East Boston and Islands.

Ward No. 3. Beginning at the water, thence
2 on westerly side of Beverly street to Charlestown
3 street, thence on the southerly side Cooper street,
4 crossing Salem to Richmond, on the southerly
5 side Richmond to Hanover; on the westerly side
6 Hanover street, to Cross street; on the southerly
7 side Cross street, to Commercial street; on the
8 westerly side Commercial, to North Market; on
9 the north side North Market street, crossing Dock

10 square, to Elm ; on the northerly side Elm, to
11 Hanover street ; crossing Hanover to Portland
12 street ; on the north easterly side Portland, to
13 Merrimack street ; on the north side Merrimack
14 street, to Pitts street ; on the north westerly side
15 Pitts street, to South Margin street ; on the north-
16 erly side South Margin street, to Prospect street ;
17 on the easterly side Prospect street, crossing
18 Causeway to Lowell street ; thence on the north
19 easterly side Lowell street to the water.

Ward No. 4. Beginning at the north easterly
2 corner of City wharf, thence on the northerly side
3 of City wharf, to North Market street : thence on
4 the southerly side of North Market street, cross-
5 ing Dock square to Elm street ; thence on the
6 southerly side Elm street, crossing Hanover
7 street to Portland street ; thence on the south-
8 westerly side Portland to Merrimack ; on the
9 south side Merrimack to Pitts ; on the easterly
10 side Pitts, to South Margin ; on the southerly side
11 South Margin to Prospect street ; on the easterly
12 side Prospect street to Lyman place ; on the east-
13 erly side Lyman place to Staniford street ; on the
14 easterly side Staniford street to Cambridge street ;
15 thence on the southerly side Cambridge street, to
16 Belknap street ; on the easterly side Belknap, to
17 Mount Vernon street, on the north side Mount
18 Vernon street, crossing a private street to Bow-
19 doin street ; on the easterly side Bowdoin street
20 to Beacon street ; on the northerly side Beacon to
21 Tremont ; on the north westerly side Tremont
22 street to Court ; on the northerly side Court to
23 State street, on the northerly side State, to Long

24 wharf; thence on the southerly side said wharf
25 to the end thereof.

Ward No. 5. Beginning at the easterly end of
2 Cambridge bridge, thence on the northerly side of
3 Cambridge street, to Staniford street; thence on
4 the westerly side Staniford street, to Green street,
5 crossing Green to Lyman place; thence on west-
6 erly side Lyman place to Prospect street, thence
7 on westerly side Prospect street crosing Causeway
8 to Lowell street, on the southwesterly side Low-
9 ell street to the water.

Ward No. 6. Beginning at the easterly end
2 Cambridge Bridge, on the southerly side Cam-
3 bridge street, to Belknap street; on the westerly
4 side Belknap street to Beacon street; on the
5 northerly side Beacon street to the Boundary line
6 between Boston and Roxbury, on the Western
7 Avenue.

Ward No. 7. Beginning at the corner Beacon
2 and Belknap streets, on the easterly side Belknap
3 street to Mount Vernon, on the southerly side
4 Mount Vernon street to Bowdoin street, on the
5 westerly side Bowdoin to Beacon street; on
6 the southerly side Beacon to Tremont, on the
7 south easterly side Tremont to Court street; on
8 the southerly side Court crossing Washington to
9 State street; southerly side State, to Congress;
10 on the westerly side Congress to Milk street; on
11 the northerly side Milk to Federal; on the wes-
12 terly side Federal to Franklin place; on the
13 northerly side Franklin place to Hawley street;
14 thence on the westerly side Hawley street to
15 Summer street, on the southerly side Summer

16 street to Chauncy place ; on the westerly side
17 Chauncy place, Bedford place, and Rowe street,
18 to Essex street ; on the northerly side Essex
19 street to Washington ; on the westerly side Wash-
20 ington street to Boylston ; on the northerly side
21 Boylston, to Tremont street ; on the easterly side
22 Tremont to Park street ; on the north easterly
23 side Park to Beacon street ; thence on the north-
24 erly side Beacon, to corner Belknap street.

Ward No. 8. Beginning at the water on the
2 southerly side Long wharf ; thence on the south-
3 erly side State street to Congress street, on the
4 easterly side Congress street to Milk street ; on the
5 southerly side Milk street to Federal street ; on
6 the easterly side Federal to Berry street ; on the
7 northerly side Berry street to Atkinson ; thence
8 on the north easterly side Atkinson street, crossing
9 Purchase street and Broad street, to the water on
10 south side Russia wharf.

Ward No. 9. Beginning at the water on the
2 south side Hobbs' wharf, crossing Broad to Beach
3 streets, on the northerly side Beach to Washing-
4 ton ; on the easterly side Washington to Essex ;
5 on the southerly side Essex to Rowe street ;
6 on the easterly side Rowe street, Bedford and
7 Chauncy places, to Summer street ; on the north-
8 erly side Summer street to Hawley ; on the east-
9 erly side Hawley street to Franklin place ; on the
10 southerly side Franklin place, crossing Federal to
11 Berry street ; on the southerly side Berry street
12 to Atkinson street ; on the south westerly side
13 Atkinson, crossing Purchase and Broad streets, to
14 the water on the southerly side Russia wharf.

Ward No. 10. Beginning at the water on the
2 southerly side Hobbs' wharf, crossing Broad street
3 to Beach street; on the southerly side Beach
4 street to Washington street; on the westerly side
5 Washington to Boylston; on the southerly side
6 Boylston to Pleasant street; on the easterly side
7 Pleasant to Elliot; on the north side Elliot to
8 Carver, on the easterly side Carver street to
9 Pleasant; on the north easterly side Pleasant to
10 Washington, crossing Washington to Distill House
11 street, on the northerly side to Front street, on
12 the easterly side Front to a new street crossing
13 South Cove, on the northerly side thereof, to the
14 water south Guild and Cowdin's wharf.

Ward No. 11. Beginning at the corner Boyl-
2 ston and Pleasant streets, on the westerly side
3 Pleasant to Elliot street, on the south side Elliot
4 to Carver street, on the westerly side Carver to
5 Pleasant street; on the south westerly side Pleas-
6 ant street to Washington; crossing Washington to
7 Distill House street; on the south side to Front
8 street; on the west side Front street to a new
9 street crossing South Cove; on the southerly side
10 thereof to water south Guild and Cowdin's wharf
11 —all south and west of the above described line
12 between Boston and Roxbury.

Ward No. 12. All South Boston.

SEC. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect on
2 and after the second Monday, December next.

POPULATION OF WARDS ON NEW PLAN.

Ward No.	1.	Old plan,	-	-	6,830
"	2.	"	-	6,775	
		Add E. Boston & Islands,	} 1,663		
			8,438		
		Deduct for Ward 3,	1,366		7,072
"	3.	Old plan,	-	6,820	
		Deduct for Ward 4,	1,562		
			5,258		
		Add from Ward 2,	1,366		6,624
"	4.	Old plan,	-	7,057	
		Deduct E. Boston and Islands,	} 1,663		
			5,394		
		Add from Ward 3,	1,562		
			6,956		
		Deduct for Ward 7,	58		6,898
"	5.	Old plan,	-		6,959
"	6.	Old plan,	-		6,638
"	7.	Old plan,	-	6,823	
		Add from Ward 4,	58		6,881
"	8.	Old plan,	-		6,812
"	9.	Old plan,	-		6,656
"	10.	Old plan,	-	6,672	
		Add from Ward 11,	131		
			6,803		
		Deduct for Ward 11,	53		6,750
"	11.	Old plan,	-	6,695	
		Deduct for Ward 10,	131		
			6,564		
		Add from Ward 10,	53		
			6,617		
"	12.	South Boston,	-	-	6,086
Whole population City,				-	80,823

City Document.—No. 26.

CITY OF BOSTON.

WILL OF A. S. COURTIS.



*To the Hon. the Mayor and Aldermen, and Common
Council of the City of Boston.*

Respectfully represent William Courtis and others, heirs at law of Ambrose S. Courtis, of said Boston, deceased, that said Courtis died in Nauplia, in Greece, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, leaving his last will and testament, dated the twenty-

second day of July, A. D., 1834, by which he gave to the City of Boston the following legacies upon the trusts and conditions thereto annexed, to wit :

Article Third. Aware of the difficulties which children in humble circumstances in obtaining paper, quills and books, articles necessary to obtain the rudiments of education, having, for the want thereof, been retarded in obtaining mine, and believing that the general diffusion of knowledge among the poor, is absolutely necessary to the support and maintenance of our free institutions, I give and bequeath to the City of Boston above named, Five Thousand Dollars, provided, and, on condition that the said City give, or cause to be given, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, which is equal to the interest of six per cent. to my three sisters annually, whose names according to age, follows :—Nancy Courtis, Louisa Saunders, and Hannah Courtis, dividing it equally between them, that is to say, giving One Hundred Dollars annually to each, and in case of the decease of either of them, the said City is to give the share of the deceased, to the survivor or survivors, until all be dead, when it shall become the property of the City, the interest of which is to be forever applied to the purchase of Books, Stationary and Paper, for poor children, attending the public schools.

Article Thirteenth. I give and bequeath to the City of Boston, Five Thousand Dollars, in trust, provided, and on condition that it be placed at compound interest, until, with other donations for the like purpose and object, it amounts to Three Millions of Dollars, when it shall become the out-right property of the City to be expended in erecting a building,

one room in which to be not less than two hundred feet square, or if not square, to contain as many feet as equal a square, of that dimensions ; which room is to be free to all as a merchants' exchange, subject to such restrictions as the City authorities may impose. The other rooms in the building are to be rented for offices and shops, the rent of which shall be forever applied, to the support of a Reading-Room, free to *all strangers* and citizens who conduct orderly and with decorum, subject to such rules as the City may impose.

Article Fourteenth. I give and bequeath to the City of Boston, in trust, Two Thousand Dollars, provided, and on condition that it be placed at compound interest, until, with other donations for the like purpose and object, it shall amount to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, when it shall become the out-right property of the City, the interest only of which shall be forever applied to the foundation and establishment of a Marine School, in which navigation shall be taught to sailors, and lectures given, explaining the art in the most simple manner practicable.

Article Seventeenth. I give and bequeath to the City of Boston, Two Thousand Dollars, in trust, provided, and on condition that it be placed at compound interest, until, with other donations, and for the like purpose and object, it shall amount to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, when it shall become the out-right property of the City, to be expended in the erection of Stone Baths, free to the public.

And the said heirs at law further represent, that whereas some difference of opinion heretofore existed between them and the legatees in said will, whether

the same was valid, and sufficient to pass the property therein named, according to the terms of it, application was made to the Legislature for liberty to compromise all matters of difference between said heirs and said legatees, upon such terms and conditions as the parties might deem expedient, which liberty was granted by a resolve of the Legislature, dated the 25th day of April, A. D., 1833, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and marked A. The said heirs at law, therefore, respectfully solicit a conference with the City Government, in regard to the terms on which their respective claims to the property in question under said will shall be adjusted.

By their Attorney,

BRADFORD SUMNER.

July 2d, 1833.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Thirty-Eight.

Resolve on the petition of Thomas Courtis and others, heirs at law, of Ambrose S. Courtis.

Upon the petition of Thomas Courtis, William Courtis, Stacy Courtis, Nancy Courtis, Hannah Courtis, and Louisa Saunders, heirs at law of Ambrose S. Courtis, late of the City of Boston, merchant, deceased, for reasons therein set forth ;

Resolved, That said petitioners and their respective representatives, and all or any of the cities, towns

and bodies corporate, mentioned in the supposed will referred to in said petition, be and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered, to enter into any agreement for the purpose of compromise, cancelling and finally adjusting all claims which all or any of them may make, or assent in and to the property mentioned in said supposed will, and of dividing the same between them, for their own absolute use and benefit ; and the execution of any such agreement shall be final and binding on the parties to it ; and shall secure to each of them, a perfect title to the portion of property so to be assigned to them : and all claim which the Commonwealth may or might have in the reversion of any property devised in said supposed will, is hereby released.

House of Representatives, April 25, 1838.

Passed.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, *Speaker.*

In Senate, April 25, 1838.

Passed.

MYRON LAWRENCE, *President.*

April 25, 1838.

Approved.

EDWARD EVERETT.

A true copy—Attest,

JOHN P. BIGELOW,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In the Board of Aldermen, July 2d, 1838.

Referred to the Mayor, Aldermen Farnam and Wetmore, with such as the Common Council may join, to consider and report.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAM'L A. ELIOT, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, July 12th, 1838.

Read and concurred, and the Committee on Finance on the part of this Board are joined.

PH. MARETT, *President.*

Boston, in City Council, August 29, 1838.

The Committee who were appointed to consider and report on the petition of William Courtis and others, heirs at law of Ambrose S. Courtis, respecting certain legacies left to the city by the said Ambrose, have attended to the subject, and ask leave to present the following

R E P O R T :

It will be seen by reference to the will, as stated in the petition, that the sum of \$5,000 is given to the city, from which it is to derive no benefit, till it has accumulated to the amount of \$3,000,000; and that then it is to be devoted to the erection of an exchange with shops and stores; that the like sum of \$5,000 is given, burthened with an annuity consuming the whole income for three lives, and after that, the income is to be devoted to the purchase of books and stationary for poor children in the public schools; the sum of \$2,000 is given to accumulate to \$200,000, and then to be used for the establishment of a school to teach navigation to sailors, and another sum of \$2,000 to accumulate to \$200,000 and then to be spent in the erection of public stone baths. It will be observed that these conditions, if practicable, are very onerous; so much so, that it might well be thought of doubtful expediency, whether the city should undertake a charge of such heavy responsibility, for so great a length of time as must be required to fulfil those conditions. Indeed, the Committee, from such

considerations as have occurred to them, or have been suggested by persons of sound judgment, have come unhesitatingly to the decision that it would be inexpedient to accept the bequests on the terms on which they were made. Some of these considerations the Committee will now state.

With regard to the bequest for the benefit of the children of poor parents at school, not only is its beneficial influence to be deferred till the expiration of three lives, which of itself, is deemed by those best qualified to judge upon such points, an insuperable objection to receiving it; but supposing the City, in the full enjoyment and use of the fund, would such use prove ultimately beneficial? The Committee entertain the belief that there is so much danger of ill effects flowing from it, rather than good ones, that they would still be disposed to decline receiving it. The case of such great depression from poverty that the proper books cannot be provided for children by their parents, is of comparatively rare occurrence now, when no provision is known to exist for supplying the want; and whenever it really occurs, there can be no practical difficulty in obtaining from the public authority, or from benevolent individuals, the requisite aid. The sub-committees of the various schools, it is believed, always consider this matter an important part of their duty; and there is no reason to doubt that it is performed as well as the other branches of their laborious task. But if it were generally known that a fund, however small, existed from which such supplies could be drawn, not only would the number of applicants greatly increase, but in all probability they would so far exceed in their

wants the means derived from the fund, as to cause heavy expense to the City to meet demands of equally pressing character with those granted ; while a great part, perhaps the larger portion of the whole expense, would be not merely unnecessary, but positively injurious in its effect both upon the parents and the children. It is a well known principle in human nature, that what is easily obtained is lightly esteemed ; and if there were any royal road to education itself, it would soon cease to be regarded, as it is, and ought to be, as the most important of privileges and blessings. For this reason the Committee would be inclined to refuse the bequest, even if it were untrammelled by burdensome conditions ; but under the actual circumstances of the case, they would consider its acceptance as only imposing a new tax on the City for an injudicious and injurious purpose.

This is the only one of the bequests of which the principal sum is not to accumulate to great amounts, previous to its being used at all ; and the disproportion between the sums given, and those which are contemplated as the result of accumulation, is so great as to lead one to doubt the soundness of the mind which could seriously entertain such dreams of magnificent usefulness. So vast is the length of time which must elapse before the sum proposed can by any possibility be gathered from accumulation ; and so much more vast is the remoteness of the period at which there is any *probability* of this result being reached, that if the several objects, for which the bequests are made, are not sooner obtained, it must be considered as a demonstration that they are not wanted, or are not practicable. Great improvements do not linger in their progress in this country, for scores, or as it might

be, hundreds of years. They do not wait for \$5,000 to become \$3,000,000, nor for \$2,000 to become \$200,000.

The immense building, of which part is to be used as a merchants' exchange, is to contain shops and other rooms to be rented by the City, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the maintenance of a reading room. But it seems difficult to imagine in what way such great sums as might be derived from the rents of a building of that size well situated, could be spent upon so comparatively insignificant an object as a reading room. This is one of the inconsistencies which are obvious in these bequests, and cannot fail to be regarded as an indication of the state of mind of the testator. Thus also it appears to the Committee that the income of \$200,000 is a much larger sum than can be profitably spent upon a school to teach navigation to sailors, and that in providing a large sum for public baths, without making any arrangement for the care and other current expenses of such establishments, an oversight was committed indicative of some inattention in one who was engaged in the serious business of disposing of his property by will. There is no very great precision either in the phrase "stone baths." Does it, or does it not, require that the building used for the baths should be of stone? Does it, or does it not require that such building, or buildings, shall be erected from this fund, or shall the whole amount go for stone bathing tubs? These suggestions will serve to point out some of the doubts which might be made to embarrass the City in whatever course it might adopt in relation to these legacies. It is fairly to be presumed that parties interested, with the aid of legal

acuteness, would start innumerable other difficulties not less troublesome.

The Committee have thus far reasoned on the presumption that the great and long accumulation prescribed in the will of Mr. Courtis, might be regarded as possible, and even probable. There are many considerations, however, which would go far to convince those who reflect on the subject, that such a prolonged accumulation is neither probable nor possible. In a world, of which the most prominent characteristic is mutability, where nothing but a few great features remains, for any considerable period, unchanged, and where every thing which depends on human agency is subject to the combined chances of change, arising from the ordinary laws of God's providence, and the imperfection, ignorance and volatility of man, (who, to some extent, is allowed to pursue the course his judgment or his passions may dictate,) it seems nothing short of a wild presumption to attempt to chain down the course of action for successive generations, and to require this or that to be done by our successors, of whose character, condition, wants and wishes we know, and can know absolutely nothing. And all experience confirms this view of things. It is not the first time that the attempt has been made, but in every instance known to the Committee, the failure of such prospective arrangements has been signal and entire. Perhaps the two most remarkable instances are those of Franklin and Thelusson, well known cases which will naturally occur to all, as warnings rather than examples. The scheme of Franklin was an eminently benevolent one, and devised apparently with all the sagacity and prudence for which, among other

things, that great man was justly celebrated. No one could have anticipated its failure ; and yet both in Boston and Philadelphia his plan for aiding young mechanics has been almost entirely useless, as very few ask for aid on the conditions imposed, and the funds he bequeathed to the several cities, instead of amounting to \$50,000, as according to his calculation they should do at this time, are about \$20,000 in Boston, and about \$14,000 in Philadelphia. This has happened through no fault of the trustees or agents, but simply because human sagacity, however great, is not sufficient to penetrate the future, and adapt its directions to circumstances which it cannot foresee. The case of Thelusson is still more remarkable. He bequeathed a large amount of property which was to be allowed to accumulate for several generations. But from circumstances he did not foresee, the property has scarcely accumulated at all, and there is now little probability that it will. Thus it happens that if, as is said, he who gives with promptness adds value to his gift, he who delays his benefaction to a remote futurity, diminishes its worth to an inappreciable insignificance.

Mr. Courtis's will, if it had been made with all the wisdom of Franklin, would probably form no exception to what seems to be the rule in such cases. But there are circumstances, even now apparent, which render it far less likely to be carried to a successful result, than either of those which have been referred to. The Committee have hinted already, that the provisions of the bequests to the City were, in their view, somewhat inconsistent with what might be considered a sound state of mind. But there are other legacies, still more extraordinary,

contained in the will, which appear to render the opinion that the testator was not of sound mind, a very tenable one. The first step therefore to be taken under the will is a controversy, and one which may be indefinitely continued. With these views and feelings the Committee have come decidedly to the conclusion that it is for the interest of the City to decline accepting the legacies of Mr. Courtis on the conditions annexed; and if they are to be declined on those terms, the Committee submit their opinion that it would be little becoming in the City to demand any thing in the way of compromise for bequests which the City itself declares are of no value to it.

The Committee will add only one remark, viz: that if all the singular legacies of this will should be declined, and the property be suffered to take that natural course from which few men would have been disposed to turn it, not only will it become immediately useful, but it will fall into hands which, as the Committee are happy to learn, will be likely to make a proper and honorable use of it. This, if not an argument for adopting the course recommended, at least obviates any objection which might arise in relation to that point; and may, perhaps, lead to the opinion that the estate will be as useful to the public, by contributing *now* to the well being of an integral portion of it, as it could be made to be, hundreds of years hence, to the whole public of this City, in the whimsical modes directed by Mr. Courtis.

The Committee subjoin the following order.

For the Committee,

SAM'L A. ELIOT.

Ordered, That the Mayor be authorized and instructed to sign a suitable legal instrument relinquishing all claim which the City may have on the legacies devised to it, in its corporate capacity, by the last will and testament of Ambrose S. Courtis, dated the 22d day of July, 1834, and cause the City seal to be annexed thereto.

In the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 3, 1838.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

SAM'L A. ELIOT, *Mayor*.

In Common Council, Sept. 13, 1838.

Read twice and concurred.

PH. MARETT, *President*.

City Document.—No. 27.

CITY OF BOSTON.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.



In Common Council, September 20, 1838.

This Ordinance was read, passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

2 SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS. Sept.

City Council, September 17, 1838.

The Joint Committee who were directed to consider and report if any alterations are necessary in the "Ordinance establishing the office of Superintendent of Streets, &c.," have attended to the same and report an Ordinance.

For the Committee,

THOS. WETMORE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Ordinance in addition to “an Ordinance establishing the office of Superintendent of Streets and prescribing the duties thereof; to prevent unlawful and injurious practices in the streets of the City, and in relation to side-walks.”

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. No person shall drive, wheel or draw
2 any coach, cart, or other carriage of burthen or
3 pleasure upon any side-walk, and no person shall
4 drive or permit, any horse under his care, to go
5 upon any side-walk.

SECT. 2. No person shall flourish or snap any
2 whip in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, or public
3 squares or places of the City, unless he shall have,
4 under his immediate care, some beast, or team of
5 beasts.

SECT. 3. No person shall ring or cause to be
2 rung, unless as is provided in the first section of
3 “an Ordinance for the regulation of horses and
4 carriages within the City of Boston,” any bell, or
5 blow or cause to be blown any horn or other in-
6 strument, in notice of the sale of any article or for
7 any other purpose in the said streets or elsewhere,
8 unless duly licensed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 4. No person shall stand in any of the
2 said streets, lanes, alleys, or public squares or

4 SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS. Sept.

3 places, for the purpose of grinding articles of cut-
4 lery, or for any like purposes, unless duly licensed
5 by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 5. No person having the care or order-
2 ing of any carriage of burden or pleasure, finished
3 or unfinished, shall suffer the same to remain in
4 any of said streets, lanes, alleys, or public squares
5 or places, more than one hour after the same shall
6 have been first placed there, unless duly licensed
7 by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 6. Neither the purchaser nor seller of
2 any coal shall suffer the same to remain upon any
3 side-walk for an unnecessary length of time; nor
4 to remain thereon after dark in the evening; nor
5 to remain thereon so as unnecessarily to obstruct
6 the passage over the same.

SECT. 7. Every person who shall offend against
2 any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall for-
3 feit and pay a sum not less than one dollar nor
4 more than ten dollars.

In the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 17, 1838.

Read and passed. Sent down for concurrence.

SAM'L A. ELIOT, *Mayor.*

City Document.—No. 28.

CITY OF BOSTON.

DIVISION OF WARDS.



CITY OF BOSTON.

“An Ordinance relating to the Division of the City
into Wards.”

*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-
mon Council of the City of Boston, in City Council
assembled, as follows :*

SEC. 1. The present division of the Wards of
2 the City is hereby altered, and a new division
3 thereof is made, in manner following, viz :

Ward No. 1. Beginning at Winnisimet Ferry,
2 thence on the west side of Hanover street to
3 Richmond street, thence on the north side of
4 Richmond street, crossing Salem street to Cooper
5 street; on the north side of Cooper street, cross-
6 ing Charlestown street to Beverly street, thence
7 on the easterly side of Beverly street to the
8 water.

Ward No. 2. Beginning at Winnisimet Ferry,
2 thence on the easterly side of Hanover street, to
3 Union street; thence on the east side of Union
4 street to Dock square; thence on the north side
5 of North Market street to the water on the north
6 side of the City wharf.

Ward No. 3. Beginning at the water; thence
2 on the westerly side of Beverly street to Charles-
3 town street; thence on the southerly side of
4 Cooper street and Richmond street to Hanover
5 street; thence on the north westerly side of Han-
6 over street to Union street; thence on the wes-
7 terly side of Union street to Elm street; thence
8 on the northerly side of Elm street to Hanover
9 street; thence across Hanover street to Portland
10 street; thence on the easterly side of Portland
11 street to Sudbury street; thence on the north
12 westerly side of Sudbury street to Hawkins street;
13 thence on the north easterly side of Hawkins
14 street to Chardon street; thence on the north
15 westerly side of Chardon street to Green street;
16 thence on the north easterly side of Green street
17 to Lyman place; thence on the east and north
18 sides of Lyman place to Prospect street; thence
19 on the easterly side of Prospect street to Cause-

20 way street; thence on the north easterly side of
21 Lowell street to the water.

Ward No. 4. Beginning at the north easterly
2 corner of City wharf, thence on the northerly side
3 of City wharf, to North Market street; thence on
4 the southerly side of North Market street, across
5 Dock square to Elm street; thence on the south-
6 erly side of Elm street to Hanover street, cross-
7 ing Hanover street to Portland street; thence on
8 the south westerly side of Portland to Sudbury
9 street; thence on the south easterly side of Sud-
10 bury street to Hawkins street; thence on the
11 south westerly side of Hawkins street to Chardon
12 street; thence on the south easterly side of Char-
13 don street to Bowdoin square; thence on the
14 south westerly side of Green street to Staniford
15 street; thence on the easterly side of Staniford
16 street to Cambridge street; thence on the south-
17 erly side of Cambridge street to Belknap street;
18 thence on the easterly side of Belknap street to
19 Mount Vernon street; thence on the northerly
20 and easterly sides of Mount Vernon street to Bea-
21 con street; thence on the northerly side of Bea-
22 con street to Tremont street; thence on the north
23 westerly side of Tremont street to Court street;
24 thence on the northerly side of Court street and
25 State street to Long wharf; thence on the south-
26 erly side of said wharf to the end thereof, includ-
27 ing East Boston and all the islands in the harbor.

Ward No. 5. Beginning at the easterly end of
2 Cambridge bridge, thence on the northerly side of
3 Cambridge street, to Staniford street; thence on
4 the westerly side of Staniford street, to Green
5 street, crossing Green street to Lyman place;

6 thence on the westerly side of Lyman place to
7 Prospect street; thence on the westerly side of
8 Prospect street crossing Causeway street to Low-
9 ell street; thence on the south westerly side of
10 Lowell street to the water.

Ward No. 6. Beginning at the easterly end
2 of Cambridge Bridge; thence on the southerly
3 side of Cambridge street, to Belknap street;
4 thence on the westerly side of Belknap street to
5 Beacon street; thence on the northerly side of
6 Beacon street to the Boundary line between Bos-
7 ton and Roxbury, on the Western Avenue.

Ward No. 7. Beginning at the corner of Beacon
2 street and Belknap street; thence on the easterly
3 side of Belknap street to Mount Vernon street;
4 thence on the southerly side of Mount Vernon
5 street to Beacon street; thence on the southerly
6 side of Beacon street to Tremont street; thence
7 on the south easterly side of Tremont street to
8 Court street; thence on the southerly side of
9 Court street crossing Washington street to State
10 street; thence on the southerly side of State street
11 to Congress street; thence on the westerly side
12 of Congress street to Milk street; thence on the
13 northerly side of Milk street to Federal street;
14 thence on the westerly side of Federal street to
15 Franklin place; thence on the northerly side of
16 Franklin place to Hawley street; thence on the
17 westerly side of Hawley street to Summer street;
18 thence on the southerly side of Summer street to
19 Chauncy place; thence on the westerly side of
20 Chauncy place, and Bedford place, crossing Bed-
21 ford street, on the westerly side of Rowe street
22 to Essex street; thence on the northerly side

23 of Essex street to Washington street ; thence on
24 the westerly side of Washington street to Boyl-
25 ston street ; thence on the northerly side of Boyl-
26 ston street to Tremont street ; thence on the
27 easterly side of Tremont street to Park street ;
28 thence on the north easterly side of Park street
29 to Beacon street ; thence on the northerly side of
30 Beacon street to the corner of Belknap street.

Ward No. 8. Beginning at the water on the
2 southerly side of Long wharf ; thence on the
3 southerly side of State street to Congress street ;
4 thence on the easterly side of Congress street to
5 Milk street ; thence on the southerly side of Milk
6 street to Federal street ; thence on the easterly
7 side of Federal street to Berry street ; thence on
8 the northerly side of Berry street to Atkinson
9 street ; thence on the north easterly side of Atkin-
10 son street, crossing Purchase street and Broad
11 street to the water on the southerly side of Russia
12 wharf.

Ward No. 9. Beginning at the water on the
2 southerly side of Hobbs' wharf, thence crossing
3 Broad street to Beach street ; thence on the north-
4 erly side of Beach street to Washington street ;
5 thence on the easterly side of Washington street
6 to Essex street ; thence on the southerly side of
7 Essex street to Rowe street ; thence on the east-
8 erly side of Rowe street, crossing Bedford street,
9 on the easterly side of Bedford place and Chauncy
10 place to Summer street ; thence on the northerly
11 side of Summer street to Hawley street ; thence
12 on the easterly side of Hawley street to Franklin
13 place ; thence on the southerly side of Franklin

14 place to Federal street ; thence crossing Federal
15 street to Berry street ; thence on the southerly
16 side of Berry street to Atkinson street ; thence
17 on the south westerly side of Atkinson street
18 crossing Purchase street and Broad street, to the
19 water on the southerly side Russia wharf.

Ward No. 10. Beginning at the water on the
2 southerly side of Hobbs' wharf, thence crossing
3 Broad street to Beach street ; thence on the
4 southerly side of Beach street to Washington
5 street ; thence on the westerly side of Washington
6 street to Boylston street ; thence on the south-
7 erly side of Boylston street to Pleasant street ;
8 thence on the easterly side of Pleasant street to
9 Elliot street ; thence on the northerly side of
10 Elliot street to Carver street ; thence on the east-
11 erly side of Carver street to Pleasant street ;
12 thence on the north easterly side of Pleasant
13 street to Washington street ; thence crossing
14 Washington street to Distill House street ; thence
15 on the northerly side of Distil House street to
16 Front street ; thence on the easterly side of Front
17 street to a new street crossing the South Cove ;
18 thence on the northerly side of said street to the
19 water, on the southerly side of Guild and Cow-
20 din's wharf.

Ward No. 11. Beginning at the corner of
2 Boylston street and Pleasant street ; thence on
3 the westerly side of Pleasant street to Elliot
4 street ; thence on the southerly side of Elliot
5 street to Carver street ; thence on the westerly
6 side of Carver street to Pleasant street ; thence
7 on the south westerly side of Pleasant street to

8 Washington street; thence crossing Washington
9 street to Distill House street; thence on the
10 southerly side of Distil House street to Front
11 street; thence on the westerly side of Front street
12 to a new street crossing the South Cove; thence
13 on the southerly side of said street to the water
14 on the southerly side of Guild and Cowdin's
15 wharf—all south and west of the above described
16 line to Roxbury.

Ward No. 12. All South Boston.

SEC. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect on
2 and after the second Monday of December next.

In Common Council, Sept. 20th, 1838.

Read twice and passed.

PH. MARETT, *President.*

City Document.—No. 29.

CITY OF BOSTON.

PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSE.



In Common Council, September 27, 1838.

Mr. Snow, from the Committee on Public Instruction, made the following Report, and offering the accompanying Orders, which were read, laid on the table and, together with the opinion of the City Solicitor in relation thereto, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of building a Primary School House on Fort Hill, with instructions to inquire into the City's right or title to certain lands situated on said Hill, have attended to that duty and ask leave to

R E P O R T :

That they have made special inquiries with regard to the residences of the scholars for whom it is proposed to erect this school house. They find that most of them are Broad street children, and live north of Washington Avenue,—so that in going to Fort Hill, they would be obliged to walk considerable distance and climb a very steep, and in some parts of the year, slippery hill. These children would be better accommodated with a school more in the immediate vicinity of Broad street.

It is true the air on Fort Hill is salubrious, and would add much to the vigor and health of all who should flock there to spend from three to six hours daily. But when we take into consideration, that the children for whom the school is asked, are all under the age of seven years, many of them filthy and poorly clad, that they must go a great distance, ascend and descend this dangerous hill, and generally unprotected, together with the disadvantages that would arise to the people on Fort Hill, in consequence of having such a class of children brought into their door yards, the Committee are unanimously of opinion, that it would be inexpedient to comply with the request of your petitioners.

There are, however, a sufficient number of chil-

dren to fill one school, who live south of Washington Avenue, and who would be the best accommodated by a school on Fort Hill. Your Committee find there is a large ward room in the grammar school house, situated on Fort Hill, wholly unoccupied, excepting for the purposes of our annual elections, which is generally not more than two days in a year. This room could easily and at a very small expense, be fitted up suitably to accommodate a primary school. Therefore, they have agreed to recommend its establishment.

With regard to the City's title to the Fort Hill lands, the Committee have made, to them, a very satisfactory investigation. They referred the subject, in the first place, to the City Solicitor, who has made a very full and favorable report, which is herewith transmitted. Afterwards, by request of the citizens on Fort Hill, that they might be heard in defence of their claim, as well as of their remonstrance respecting the building of a school house, the Committee notified them of their meeting, but there was nobody appeared before them. Therefore, your Committee know of no other grounds for their claims than those set forth in the above mentioned remonstrance; besides, the City Solicitor has investigated the subject from the earliest history of the town, and shown, very conclusively, that those lands have always been public property, subject to the control and disposal of the town. Your Committee, therefore, are unanimously of opinion, that the City has the most undoubted right and title to those lands, and of course, can make such disposition of them as they deem expedient.

The question of the City's right to the Fort Hill lands being settled, the Committee felt it to be a part of their duty to report some mode of disposing of the same, and of bringing the whole subject to a final termination. It is obvious that they should be disposed of, mainly to end an unpleasant and almost constant contention. It is well known, that for years, this subject has been before the City Council. Sometimes it has been proposed to build a school house on the lands, sometimes to sell them for dwelling house lots, and at other or the same times, to let them lay open for the public good, or else perhaps, until they should increase in value.

With regard to their value, they are probably worth as much now as they ever will be, and as to their laying open, there can be no more reason why that should be done, than there would be in buying *other* estates, having the same proximity to Fort Hill Mall, and allowing *them* to remain open. In addition to the objections the Committee have already given to building a school house there, is the fact, that it would necessarily be placed on such parts of the lands as would materially injure the sale of the remainder. Consequently, there seems to be no advantageous and equitable manner of disposing of them, but by public auction. If this should be done, all further contentions with the City would be avoided, and the gentlemen residing in that vicinity, would have an equal chance of purchase, and could then improve them for dwelling houses, public gardens, or could throw them open for the public good.

In addition, the Committee would respectfully suggest, that as the gun house on Fort Hill is an un-

sightly building, occupying a large portion of the City's lands, and is to remain there only during the will of the City, it be removed, and that the Fort Hill Artillery Company, who own the building, be allowed a new location, on the City's lands, west of Charles street.

Therefore, your Committee would offer the following orders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

A. B. SNOW.

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to fit up the ward room in the grammar school house on Fort Hill, in a suitable manner to accommodate a primary school, and that the expense of the same be charged to the appropriation for primary school houses.

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to remove the gun house on Fort Hill, and divide all the City's lands situated on said hill into house lots, and sell the same at public auction.

To DR. A. B. SNOW,

Chairman of the Committee, &c.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
Aug. 16th, 1838. }

SIR :

In compliance with the request of your Committee, who were instructed to inquire into the rights which the City has in the lands on Fort Hill, I beg leave to submit the following opinion.

From the earliest history of Boston, it appears that the territory known by the name of Fort Hill was public property ; the summit of it was long used for fortifications for the defence of the town ; and more than a century ago a part of it was occupied also by a house, or houses, belonging to the town, which were let out on rent from time to time to individuals.

In the year 1796, a Committee was appointed, who reported, that it was expedient to have the works on Fort Hill levelled, and the ditches filled up, under the direction of the Selectmen, which appears to have been done in 1799. A Committee was also appointed to advertise the sale of the Town's land on Fort Hill, in one or more lots, as they might judge expedient for the interest of the Town.

During this whole period, a considerable portion of the land, which forms Fort Hill, must have been in possession of the Town, and held as public property. But the extent and boundaries of it cannot be accu-

rately ascertained. One fact, however, appears throughout the City records—that there were frequent complaints of encroachments being made by the abutters; and Committees were often chosen to make settlements of the controversies that arose with the individuals who made such encroachments.

Sales of land on and about the hill have been made by the Town at various times.

For the purposes of the present inquiry, it is most important to consider those, which were made of the Town's lands on the *Northerly* side of the Hill.

By a vote of May 23, 1805, the Selectmen were authorized to sell and execute deeds to convey the land of the Town on the *Northerly* side of the Circular Walk on Fort Hill, reserving therefrom as much as may be necessary for *commodious* streets and passages;” and several sales were accordingly made.

The deeds given, pursuant to this vote, of the lots between Oliver and Hamilton Streets, are substantially in the same form. They describe the boundaries in the following language, which is taken from the deed of the town, to Robert Williams, Jr., of the lot on the corner of Oliver Street, (dated August 5, 1805.) The lot is described as bounding Westerly on Oliver Street, *Southerly on a street between said land and the Circular Walk on Fort Hill*, Easterly on land of the Town, *Northerly on another street*, which is thirty feet wide, [now Wendell Street.] The deeds also contain a covenant on the part of the Town to the following effect—that the *streets* in this instrument *above mentioned*, shall, in future, continue to be open and public streets, or highways forever, and that the land *surrounded and enclosed* by the

railing of the Circular Walk, being an area of 220 feet diameter, shall never be sold or appropriated for the erection of dwelling houses, but shall be reserved for public ornament and use forever.

By the vote above mentioned, (of May 23, 1808,) under which the lots of land were sold, and which is expressly referred to in the deeds, the Selectmen were to reserve so much of the land of Fort Hill as should be necessary for *commodious streets and passages*; and by the covenant before mentioned, it was provided, that the land *surrounded and enclosed*, by the railing of the Circular Walk should never be sold or appropriated for the erection of dwelling houses, but should be reserved for public ornament and use forever.

So far, then, as the Town's rights were concerned, all the lands of Fort Hill, which were not required for "*commodious streets and passage ways*," or were not inclosed by the railing of the Circular Walk, remained in the hands of the Town, subject to the same disposition as before.

The land included in the Circular Walk being defined by the "railing" inclosing it, the inquiry, so far as respects the rights of the persons holding under the above deeds from the Town, is reduced to the single question—What land was intended to be reserved for *commodious streets and passages*?

The *breadth* of the streets thus to be kept open in front of the lots sold, (and those are the only streets now in question) is not defined either by the vote of the Town, or by the deeds; and it does not appear, that any measures were taken by the Selectmen at the time, to designate their breadth by monuments

of any kind. The vote prescribes, that they shall be “commodious” streets; and if streets of a sufficient breadth to be “commodious,” are reserved, it would seem to be all that could reasonably be required by the purchasers as a performance of the engagements on the part of the town in this respect.

The purchasers bought their lots with full notice of the vote of the Town, which is expressly referred to in their deeds as the particular authority under which the sale was made to them. What the width of the streets should be, in order to correspond to the description, is a question of fact, depending on the local situation and other circumstances of the street, of which the Committee can judge.

If the street in the narrowest part, between the lots sold and the Circular Walk, is sufficiently wide to be “commodious,” the same width continued along the North side of the Hill, would probably be deemed a reasonable performance of the covenant made by the Town with those purchasers.

It has been suggested, however, by some of the purchasers, as I am informed, that they have acquired a right of way, over all the open or unenclosed land on Fort Hill, by passing over all parts of it at their pleasure.

The actual use of the land of another person for passing and repassing, for a length of time, will undoubtedly, in certain cases, give a *right* to such use. But the rule of law, under which that right is acquired, is to be applied with many qualifications.

The rule rests upon the legal presumption of a grant of such right; it being presumed that the owner of land would not suffer any one to enjoy such an

easement, for a considerable period of time, (usually considered twenty years) unless the right had been granted to the person so using the easement.

One essential requisite in such cases is, that the way or other easement shall have been used under such circumstances, as manifestly to show that it was done under an adverse claim of right, and not by mere indulgence or license of the owner of the land ; this may appear from various circumstances peculiar to each case.

In some cases the nature of the land and the uses to which it is appropriated, may afford strong and satisfactory evidence against the acquisition of a *right* to such easements. As in a case decided by the Supreme Court, (*inhabitants of Gloucester v. Beach*, 2d Pickering's Reports, page 61, note,) where a right of way was claimed over the land round a meeting house, which was necessarily kept open and unenclosed for the accommodation of the inhabitants in going to and from public worship. So in Boston, the public use of the Common does not admit of its being entirely closed up, but individuals use it in various directions for passing and repassing to and from their places of residence ; and many of those individuals have thus used it for a much longer time than would be necessary to give them a legal right of way over private or public land differently circumstanced. The nature and use to which this particular land has been appropriated, rebut the presumption of the grant of a right of way ; and the actual use of it by individuals, under the circumstances, is only evidence of a license, or permission, to enjoy the right of passing and repassing at the pleasure of the town, as the owner of the land.

The case of the public land on Fort Hill appears to be of a similar character. It has always been appropriated to public uses, which are so far incompatible with the acquisition of a general right of way over it, by individuals, as to repel the presumption of a grant arising from the mere act of passing over it. And I am of opinion, that the use thus made of it, would, under all the facts of which we are now informed, be deemed a use by mere permission, or license, which would not give a right of way over any other portion of it, than was reserved by the vote and deeds above mentioned, for "commodious streets and passages." And, as by the same vote, the land within the Circular Walk is the only portion of the Hill, upon which dwelling houses are not to be erected, it follows, that all the rest of the vacant land remains subject to such disposition as the City may think the public interest requires.

Thus far I have considered the cases of those persons who are purchasers under deeds from the City. There are, also, upon the Northerly and Easterly sides of Fort Hill, various titles under private grants; which, of course, have no express covenants respecting streets, as in the deeds of the town. These private grants, generally speaking, describe the boundary lines next to Fort Hill in language to the following effect—"on a town highway"—"on a town way"—"on Washington Place"—"on a public highway"—"on the City land, Washington Place," &c.

As these purchasers do not claim the right of way under a covenant of the City, their claims will stand upon the ground of use alone, which has been already considered.

The only remaining question is in respect to that part of the public land, on which the gun house stands. From the City Records it appears, that on the first of August, 1810, a petition was presented to the town from the Third Artillery Company, praying for liberty to erect a gun house on the summit of Fort Hill; the petition was committed to Major Charles Curtis, General Winslow and David Tilden; who reported to the town, that the petition ought not to be granted, and this report was accepted by the town. But it was then voted, that the Selectmen should be authorized to locate a lot of land on the East side of Fort Hill below the Circus, for the use of the Third Company of Artillery, *until the further order of the town.*

This vote was a mere license to use the land during the pleasure of the town and no longer. I do not find, that any other grant was subsequently made; and, unless that has been the case, the City may, upon reasonable notice, pass such "further order" as the public interest shall require in the case.

I am, sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

JNO. PICKERING, *City Solicitor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

City Document.—No. 30.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS.



School Committee, December 11, 1838.

The Committee appointed by this Board to consider the subject of the Annual Distribution of Medals, in the Public Schools, and whether there are any evils in the present mode of awarding them, and the practical remedies therefor, have had the subject under consideration, and ask leave to

R E P O R T :

There are two classes of opinions in regard to the subject which has been referred to the consideration of the Committee. There are some who are prepar-

ed to say that the whole system of medals in our Public Schools should be dispensed with. There are others who think that the system in its present form is as good as can be, and requires no change. The Committee are not disposed to adopt either of these extreme opinions. They do not think that the assignment of these medals can be given up consistently with the public good ; at the same time, they are of opinion that there are evils attending the present method of distributing them which can be remedied.

A system of government by rewards and punishments seems to be in accordance with ascertained principles of human nature. We are taught that the Divine Government is one of this character, and surely no human government can expect to improve the Divine pattern. If this be a just principle of government, it is universal. If it be true in regard to the government of large communities and nations, it is true in regard to the government of individuals and schools. The character of the rewards and punishments is another question. The Committee will confine their remarks to the subject of rewards ; the consideration of punishments does not fall within the range of this Report. The medals given in our Public Schools come, of course, under the head of rewards. Before we consider the best method of assigning them, let us consider the question, how far any such incentive to exertion as the giving of medals should be allowed in a wise system of public education. This is a question of much interest, upon which there is a great deal of speculation afloat. Let us try to obtain in regard to it, some clear and definite ideas.

No one can contemplate human nature or study the workings of the human heart, without feeling that there is implanted in us a strong craving after some external support to internal convictions. Virtue, we are told, is its own reward. Yes: no doubt, the solitary sense of right in one's own bosom is a most sublime enjoyment. But surely this enjoyment is immeasurably increased when what seems right to us is acknowledged to be right by others. We are told to love and seek for truth for its own sake, for truth is lovely. Yes: most assuredly this is so; but who does not know that the reward for truth found is enhanced infinitely when that which is truth to the individual comes back reverberated and reflected from other minds? This is a law of our nature. It proclaims the brotherhood of humanity, and honorably incites man by the affirming and conspiring and applauding voice of his brother man to honorable conduct. They who deny, or who would give up this motive, forget that sympathy is an element in our being, that we are born for society, and bound by innumerable ties to the world around us. From a desire to embody in some visible form this sentiment of the race in favor of things deemed excellent and of good report, and from the instinct of the human heart moving it to cling to some such outward form of it, came the origin and use of symbols. A symbol is a sign, and if the thing signified be good, and the sign aptly signify it, it is a good symbol. In nothing is the power of the human mind more beautifully shown, than in its ability to give a glory to the commonest things by the sentiment which it thus associates with them. A piece of coarse cloth, with a few

stars and stripes upon its surface thus becomes the charmed centre about which the ideas of home and friends and country hover ; and a sprig of laurel may in this way be rendered of more worth than crowns of gold and robes of purple.

Now the medals awarded in our Public Schools are symbols of this character. They declare to the children of the city that the public sentiment which supports those schools sets a value upon excellence in the branches of study taught in them, that the child is parcel of the State, and that the public mind sympathizes with the young mind in its yearnings and toilings after that excellence which the State thus values. To say that a child who strives after a medal strives merely to excel, is not to state the case correctly. He strives after that excellence of which the medal is the outward symbol, and if he excel, it is because he is excellent. The Franklin Medals speak as a symbol in language more impressive. They tell to the youth of Boston of one, himself a native of this town, born of humble parents, without property, without support from rich or powerful connections, not reared in the lap of universities, but a self-educated mechanic, self-made, who, in spite of all these discouragements and obstacles, became one of the best writers of English that we have, spread his name as a philosopher throughout civilized Europe, and as the representative of his native land abroad, outshone Courts and instructed Parliaments. All this he did by what means? By industry, frugality, and common sense ; and to every child who hangs a Franklin medal round his neck, the language of the symbol is, *“What has been done, may be done, go thou, and do*

likewise.” Ought a symbol uttering such a voice as this to be dispensed with? Your Committee think not. If then the giving of the medals be not in itself inappropriate in our system of public instruction, the remaining inquiry is as to the mode of distributing them. And here the Committee cannot help remarking, that in their opinion most of the objections against introducing what is called emulation into schools arise not so much from a system of rewards, as from the manner in which these rewards are distributed. The objections confound those evils which spring from the system perverted, or abused, with the system itself. The great object in a system of rewards, as of punishments, should be even handed *Justice*. Rewards should be so distributed that it should be made plainly to appear that nothing but desert is rewarded. Every thing like luck, or chance, or favoritism, should as far as possible be banished, and the award be made on uniform and settled principles. From a disregard of this rule of distribution, many evils have, at times, arisen, which have been erroneously supposed to arise from the having of rewards, instead of from the manner of bestowing them.

Your Committee are of opinion that the mode in which the medals in our Public Schools have in past times been awarded, has in this particular been justly liable to censure. They proceed to state in a few words what they think the evil of the present system is. The regulations of the School Committee prescribe that the scholars shall be examined critically for medals. General rank, to be sure, is to be taken into consideration, but this examination is supposed by the regulations to be the basis upon which

the award is made. The children throughout the city regard the examination in that light. Now if the medals are awarded upon such a basis, the basis is liable to uncertainty, and therefore is unsound. If they are not awarded on that basis, then the regulation should be rescinded, and the scholars no longer be deceived. This is an important subject. The Committee have seen with regret the intense excitement and painful tension of feeling to which the candidates for the medals are wrought up, as this examination comes on. The children evidently feel that much depends upon the hazard of a die, and hope with trembling. An excitement of this kind is, in the opinion of your Committee, hurtful to the mind and to the affections. If a child does not appear so well as usual, and sometimes the most meritorious fail from that modesty which often accompanies true worth, much suffering is the result. If the same child expected a medal, and fail to get one, the disappointment both to child and parent is extreme. The Committee have heard of cases of this nature, where the anguish of spirit in the child forced its way in paroxysms of suffering dreadful to behold. The Committee believe that there is no point which more requires the solemn care and consideration and interposition of the Board than this. Such cases may not happen often. They should not happen at all. Protect the young, guardians of education, against the sharp sense of injustice. Injustice never cuts so deeply, or causes such a pang as in the tender heart. A spirit stricken in childhood may be crushed for life. The Committee have given this subject their most serious attention, and have come to the conclusion that

all the advantages of our system of rewards may be retained, and yet this evil resulting from the system be prevented. The remedy they propose is practical and plain. It is simply this.

The Committee propose that hereafter not the giving of the medals, but the formal examination of the scholars for them, should be abandoned. They wish to make the award a matter of arithmetic into which chance shall not enter. They desire that these medals may infuse into our schools a healthful and invigorating spirit, cooperating with the sense of duty in the breast, and not prove an artificial stimulant exciting to preternatural activity, and in obedience to the laws of action and reaction, followed by prostration and distress. The Committee therefore propose that the medals shall be distributed according to the result of an arithmetical scale of rank to those who stand highest in that scale. They propose that it shall be the duty of the master to make out and keep an exact scale of this kind for the class to which the candidates for the medals belong. The Committee will not prescribe the manner in which this scale shall be formed. A great deal of harm frequently comes from unnecessary legislation about small things. The Committee think that a generous confidence should be reposed in the masters in our service and in their willingness to carry out and apply such general principles as this Board think important. The best method of forming a scale which shall ensure the greatest possible exactness, is a matter of detail, which the practical experience of the masters peculiarly enables them to determine. Most if not all the masters have, it is believed, of their own accord,

already adopted a scale of some kind or other, and in case this Report should be accepted, the Committee suggest to the masters of the respective schools the propriety of their meeting together, and adopting, after comparison and deliberation, some scale of rank which shall best answer the intended object and be uniform throughout the schools. Upon one other point the Committee wish to leave the master's hands unfettered ; and that is, whether or no or to what extent, the scholars shall be made aware of the contents of the scale before the time arrives for the final summing up. It seems desirable that some degree of uncertainty and ignorance on the part of the scholars on this subject should exist. At the same time, the Committee wish that the master should be at liberty to deal with different individuals as their different temperaments and characters may require. Inquiries by the children as to what their relative position on the scale is likely to be, should not be discouraged, for they bring the pupils at once into that kind of direct and personal communication with the master, which a wise instructor will not suffer either in the way of approval, exhortation, or censure, to pass unimproved. It is true, the Committee thus increase the master's responsibility. Be it so. The masters should be made to feel their responsibility. If they are fitted for their places, they will not shrink from a responsibility which, heightening the sense of duty, will make them, as agents in the public service, more and more worthy of their trust. There is, however, one matter which the Committee feel bound to insist on. It is this. In making out the scale, good conduct and general deportment should enter as an ele-

ment into the scale of rank, and receive the same regard as excellence in any one branch of learning taught in the schools; and in case of an exact equality in the amount of the scale of rank of different individuals, which is not very likely to happen, then this element of conduct should decide the question of precedence.

Such is the plan of your Committee.

Is it now asked how will the proposed plan differ in its effects from the one now in operation, the Committee answer. In the first place, there will be no examination, when a Committee go, and in the odious language of the Regulations *select* those who are to receive the medals. And in the next place, the master will be able to put the scale of merit into the hands of the candidates for the medals, and let them cypher out and prove the result themselves. The important object will thus, in the opinion of your Committee, in a great measure be accomplished, of making the children in our schools feel that rank is nothing more than excellence, and that it is truly the *work of their own hands*. Calculation will in the distribution of rewards drive out chance, and we shall have that verity which figures can alone give. Upon the results of a scale thus righteous in its principles, all must feel, both they who have the medals, and they who have them not, that they have been equally subject to a law which is just, immutable, and knows no turning. Your Committee do not think that envy of superior merit is a feeling natural to the young breast. Should there however unfortunately be a boy or a girl in our public schools disposed to pine at the success of another, when that success was felt

to be deserved, then that boy or girl would be a proper subject for moral discipline. This very distribution of medals forcing them to see another thus rewarded, would be itself a moral discipline of the best kind, preparing them for the same kind of discipline in after life. The defect, in such a case, would not be in the system, but in that boy's or that girl's head or heart.

With this remark, the Committee quit the subject, and ask the Board, in accordance with these principles, to adopt the following resolutions and order.

Resolved, That after the 1st day of January, 1839, there shall be an arithmetical scale of rank kept by the masters of the respective schools, of the class containing the candidates for the Franklin and City Medals, in conformity to the principles of the foregoing Report.

Resolved, That no examination for these medals of the scholars by the Committee, be hereafter made, but that the medals be awarded by the scholars themselves, according to the arithmetical result of this scale.

Ordered, That these Resolutions, together with the Report, be transmitted to the respective masters and that they be directed to communicate the same to the pupils of their several schools.

All which is submitted for the Committee,

T. KEMPER DAVIS.

The foregoing report was accepted by unanimous vote.

Attest, S. F. McCLEARY, *Secretary*.

CITY OF BOSTON.

City Document.—No. 31.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.



AN ORDINANCE

In addition to "an Ordinance establishing the office of Superintendent of Streets and prescribing the duties thereof; to prevent unlawful and injurious practices in the streets of the City; and in relation to sidewalks."

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows :—

SECT. 1. No person shall drive, wheel, or
2 draw, any coach, cart, or other carriage of bur-

City Document.—No. 32.

CITY OF BOSTON.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, CORRECTION,
AND REFORMATION.



In Common Council, December 27, 1838.

Mr. Grant submitted the following Report, which was read and accepted, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

ANNUAL REPORT

To the Common Council, of the Committee on the Houses of Industry, Correction, and Reformation.

In discharge of the duty assigned them, your Committee have several times during the year visited the Institutions at South Boston, and given such attention to the whole subject as its importance claims.

The Committee have pleasure in stating that the health, cleanliness, discipline and general character of the Institutions, are found satisfactory, and such as lead to the conclusion that they are well managed.

Your Committee present to the Council, the statistics of the number in each Institution, as ascertained at their last visit and examination on the 21st instant, with a few remarks.

The House of Industry has 593 subjects, viz. 226 men, 155 women, 138 boys and 76 girls, which includes 35 insane and 24 idiots. The number of children is larger than usual, while the proportion of adults is smaller.

About sixty, mostly children, have been afflicted with that difficult disease to manage, so common in all similar institutions, the Ophthalmia.

The City Council having authorized the removal of such patients, a building was obtained some months since as a temporary Infirmary, and all thus afflicted were removed, and others have since been placed there. Several have been discharged as entirely cured, others are much relieved, and nearly one half might be returned to the establishment at once, did

not the prevalence of the measles there, render it inexpedient at present. A confident hope is entertained that this disease will in a short time be eradicated. Effective measures have been taken to improve the ventilation of the rooms in the Boylston Asylum, which contains the children of the establishment. This place is peculiarly interesting and useful,—the children are well provided for, and properly instructed, and at suitable ages bound out.

The Directors state, that from a failure of the crops the last summer, and the unusually large number of paupers on support, they may have to apply for an additional appropriation before the close of the financial year.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This Institution retains its high reputation of past years, and is fully answering the design of its establishment. The interesting report which this Council received a few months since, (made by the Inspectors of Prisons,) presents a just and very favorable view of all its parts, and is worthy the attention of those who wish to know more of its true character.

There is a School for the junior prisoners, kept by the Clerk, two hours each day. A Sunday School has existed for nearly a year, of which the Superintendent of the Institution remarks, “that he thinks it has had a very good effect, and that several when discharged, have had places obtained for them, and are now doing well.”

When the resident Chaplain shall have been ap-

pointed, agreeable to a recent vote of the City Government, it would seem as though all had been done for these unfortunate persons that duty calls for. That it will make a greater change in the habits and feelings of the place than any thing else, and if a proper person be obtained, (by his influence) prevent many from returning again to become its inmates, cannot be doubted.

The Superintendent represents that an enlargement of the Male Department is already wanted, as there are only 180 cells for the confinement of over 200 prisoners, without including the lunatics who are not kept in the main prison.

It is also stated, that the Male Workshop, for the use of the tailors, shoemakers, and foundry, is wholly inadequate for the institution. A new one can be erected at but small expense, as the labor can be mainly done by the prisoners.

It is worthy of remark, in reference to this institution, that the earnings of the establishment will, in ordinary times, quite, or nearly, meet its expenses. The number of inmates is 365, viz: 225 males, 140 females;—211 are foreigners, 176 common drunkards and vagabonds. The present number of insane and idiots in the Houses of Industry and Correction is 32. By the liberality of the City Government, a building for their better accommodation is being built, and will be finished early the next season. It is thought that this much needed Asylum for the most unfortunate of all human beings, will give great satisfaction, and complete all the buildings required by the City for the relief of those who are unable to do for themselves.

In considering the large number of persons who become inmates of the Houses of Correction and Industry, with the great amount of time and money required for their support, the mind cannot but be impressed with the facts that both Superintendents are of opinion, that *more* than three-fourths of it originates in habits of intemperance.

These important and useful Institutions ever have received, and doubtless ever will, the care and attention of the City Government. They are of great importance to the peace and comfort of the whole community, yet who cannot but hope for a state of society when their necessity will be greatly diminished. In all these Institutions religious services are had on the Sabbath.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

This Institution having regard to the reformation of "Juvenile Delinquents," is one of paramount importance, and claims the particular attention of the City Government. Unlike any other Institution established by the City, it aims at saving the young from becoming actual criminals, or paupers, by training them up to habits of industry and piety. Liberal provision has been made for its accommodation by erecting a spacious building with gardens, work shops and every convenience that can be desired.

The number of inmates has greatly diminished by indenting an unusual number for the past year, while on the other hand but little has been done to supply their places by sending those boys there who are the

proper subjects of the Institution, who are idlers, vagrants and often criminals about our wharves and streets, and unless early rescued will become inmates of our prisons. The building was erected at an expense of over \$40,000—the City Council appropriate \$10,000 annually, and it becomes a serious question whether, in view of its number, it is doing all the good that so large a sum claims from it. The chief employments are manufacturing brass nails, and domestic occupations. About 500,000 nails are manufactured every week. Twenty boys are thus employed, and earn for the Institution 75 cents per week each, or in all about \$800 per annum. In summer from 12 to 20 boys are employed in gardening. The girls are always occupied in sewing, cooking and house work. The largest number that have been in the Institution the past year, at any one time has been 97 boys and 26 girls, - - - 123

The least number at any one time (our present number) is 69 boys and 19 girls, - - - 88

Making a reduction in number of - - - 35

During the past year there have been apprenticed 32 boys and 10 girls, making - - - 42

Of age and discharged, 20 boys and 7 girls, 27

Escaped, - - - - - 1

Died, 1 boy and 1 girl, - - - - 2

The whole number departed, - - - 72

On the first day of January, 1838, there were in the House, 85 boys and 26 girls, - - - 111

There have been since admitted, 30 boys and	
13 girls,	43
Returned to the House, 6 boys,	6
The whole number the past year,	160
From which number, viz.	160
Subtract the number departed, viz.	72
And it leaves	88
The number now in the House, viz. 69 boys	
and 19 girls. Total,	88

The children are not very forward in their studies. The average extent of their knowledge does not much exceed that of the higher classes in our primary schools, nor can it be expected of many boys who are sent there, who had become truants in the City, and thus neglected the opportunity of gaining knowledge as well as violated the laws. During the year Mr. F. C. Whiston having resigned as Superintendent of this Institution, the Rev. G. F. Haskins has entered on the duties of the place, with a deep interest in its prosperity, and much promise of success in its object.

MOSES GRANT,

*Chairman of the Committee on the Houses of
Industry, Correction and Reformation.*

December 27, 1838.

City Document.—No. 33.

CITY OF BOSTON.

WATER.



In Common Council, December 27, 1838.

The following Report was read and concurred, and together with the accompanying "Revised Estimates" of the Commissioners, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

City Council, December 20, 1838.

The Committee on the Introduction of Water, who were "instructed to inquire into the expediency of offering to pay a Bonus to any incorporation or association who will, at their own expense, introduce into the City a full supply of pure soft water," have attended to the duty, and ask leave to make the following

R E P O R T :

On a former occasion this Committee expressed the opinion "that it is expedient for the City to begin and complete the necessary works for the introduction of a supply of pure water." In this opinion, it is believed that both branches of the City Council concurred at the time, though in consequence of disagreement on other points presented in the resolutions of the Committee, it does not appear on the records of the acts of the Council. The Committee still adhere to this opinion, for the following reasons. There are advantages which can be obtained by the City in the construction of such works which cannot be made up to individuals, or to a private corporation, without the payment of what might reasonably be considered an exorbitant bonus. For instance, the City can ordinarily obtain the use of money at a much lower rate of interest than individuals, and supposing the works, to require a million of dollars, the City might have the use of one or two hundred thousand dollars more, at the same cost as individuals could obtain the million. Then the public uses to which the water may be applied, such as cleansing

the streets, extinguishing fires, supply to public buildings, &c. are of high importance to the City in its corporate capacity, but of none at all to individuals, who might embark in the enterprize as a matter of speculation, or of reasonable investment of property. All these purposes must be paid for by the City, to any association of individuals, by a proportionate bonus, and the Committee are of opinion that the City Council will hardly be induced to offer such a one as might be considered equivalent to the cost that must unavoidably be incurred for these purposes. As long, therefore, as there is any reason to hope that the City will undertake the work, the Committee are of opinion that it is inexpedient to offer any bonus to a private corporation. If, however, it should hereafter appear that the City could not be induced to begin this noble work, it would then, as the Committee believe, be desirable that it should be done by others rather than not at all. At the present time, the Committee are clearly of opinion that the offer of a bonus is inexpedient.

In connection with this report, the Committee have the pleasure of communicating to the Council the revised estimates of the majority of the Board of Commissioners, according to the instructions given them by the order of the City Council, passed in April last. It will be perceived that they adhere to their former opinion, in the preference they give to Spot and Mystic Ponds, and that no very great change is made in the estimate of the cost.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

In the Board of Aldermen, December 24, 1838.

Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, December 27, 1838.

Read and concurred.

PH. MARETT, *President.*

REPORT

*Presented to the City Council of the City of Boston,
through the Standing Committee on Water.*

The Commissioners appointed to examine the sources from which a supply of pure water can be obtained and the best means of introducing and distributing the same to the inhabitants of the City, respectfully

REPORT:

That in compliance with the order of the City Council of April last, we have carefully revised our report of November 22, 1837, and now submit the result of that revision to the City Government, with a statement of such facts connected with several of the subjects therein contained as further observations have brought before us. As we were all of opinion that it will be expedient to obtain the supply of water required for the City either from Spot and Mystic Ponds, or from Long Pond, we have not thought it necessary to extend our new examinations, to any of the other sources mentioned in our former report. In the re-examination of these two sources it seemed highly important to us to determine with more certainty, than could be derived from the limited period of our former observations, the quantity of water

which may be derived from them. For this purpose, we have continued our observations upon Spot Pond, with the apparatus described in our former report, to the 27th of November, 1838, and have made such observations upon Long Pond as the interruptions from drawing the water for the mills would permit.

We found that the quantity of water which ran from Spot Pond from the first of April, 1837, to the first of April, 1838, was 103,217,563 cubic feet, and the pond was on the last day, $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the point at which it stood on the first day of observation. Computing from the area of the pond the quantity of water which would be required to restore it to its first level, we find it to be, 35,937,480 cubic feet, which leaves for the yield of the pond, 1,444,121 gallons a day, for the year. The year comprised in the above period was one of greater drought, according to the observations of Dr. Hale, in Boston, than any, except the year which immediately preceded it, during the twenty years through which his observations have been made. By the same course of observations, we found the discharge from the pond from November 27, 1837, to November 27, 1838, comprising more than four months of the first named period, to be 43,199,392 cubic feet, and the surface of the pond on the last day was 44 inches above the level at which it stood on the first day of the period. The yield of the pond computed from these measures was 1,700,295 gallons a day for the year. The rain which fell during this year was, in Boston, according to the account of Dr. Hale, very near the average quantity of the preceding twenty years, and as it succeeded a year of extreme drought,

a majority of the Commissioners confidently infer that Spot Pond may be relied upon for an average supply, of 1,700,000 gallons a day, This is 400,000 gallons a day less than the average yield assigned from the limited observations given in our former report, and consequently 800,000 gallons a day will be required from Mystic Pond to make the 2,500,000 gallons a day, should that quantity of water be required as the average supply for ten years, and our estimate of the cost of pumping is increased to meet this demand.

We have not thought it necessary to guage the flow of water from Mystic Pond. We have however examined it during the season, and have no doubt that the supply will be ample for a population vastly greater than that of Boston, and much greater than that which can be derived from Long Pond. We have likewise procured an analysis of this water, made by Mr. Hays, which shows it to contain in 100,000 parts, of solid matter when dry, 4 parts, when burned, 1.51 parts. The particulars of this analysis are herewith transmitted, marked A.

According to our observations and the computation made upon them, the flow from Long Pond, from July 27, 1837, to July 27, 1838, was $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, after making the proper allowance for the change in the level at the end of the period. This is two feet a second more than the quantity estimated in our former report, and exceeds by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet a second, the quantity which our structure will, according to the mode of calculation given in our former report, carry to the reservoir as proposed to be constructed on Cory's Hill. The yield of the

same pond from the 23d of November, 1837, to November 23d, 1838, was $21\frac{7}{8}$ cubic feet a second, being 10 feet a second more than our proposed structure will, according to calculation, carry to Cory's Hill. We have no doubt, therefore, of the full sufficiency of this pond as a source of supply.

The revised estimates of the cost of works necessary to procure from either of these sources a supply of 2,500,000 gallons of water a day, are herewith enclosed, marked B. and C. On comparing these estimates with those made for the same works in our last report, it will be seen that the cost as now given for works from Spot and Mystic Ponds, is less in the amount of \$10,200, than the former estimate. The changes in this estimate have been mostly produced by assigning, after more full enquiries, see letters marked D. a less cost to the iron pipe, than was given in our last report, and by an additional allowance for pumping from Mystic Pond the whole amount as it now stands is \$839,806.

In the estimate of the cost of works from Long Pond, it will likewise be seen, that the present estimate is less than that given in our last report, in the sum of \$57,810. This reduction is produced, principally by the less cost assigned to the iron pipe, and by diminishing the estimate of the cost of the brick structure from Long Pond to Cory's Hill, which on further examination we think warrantable. The present estimate is \$1,060,484.

We give the estimates of the cost of water-rights and damages of every kind as they were assumed in our last report, no information having been obtained by us, by which we think ourselves authorized to

change the sums there given. The accuracy of these we consider as extremely uncertain.

In revising the comparison as given in our former report, of these two sources of supply, and the plans of works connected with them for the purpose of determining which in our opinion ought to be adopted by the City Government, it will be seen that the present estimates of the plan connected with the supply from Long Pond exceed in the sum of \$220,678 the estimated cost of supply from Spot and Mystic Ponds, the supply brought into the City by either plan being equal. If the supply be taken from Long Pond, however, it will have the important advantage of furnishing a large surplus at the reservoir on Cory's Hill, which may be brought to the City hereafter, whenever it shall be required by an increased population. In our last report we endeavored to determine whether, on the supposition that at the end of ten years, a demand should be made upon that surplus water for an additional supply to the City of 1,119,000 gallons a day, an equal quantity could not be brought from Mystic Pond, for a less sum than that surplus would then have cost. Following, under our new estimate, the course pursued in that report, we have the present excess in the cost of Long Pond works, \$220,678, add interest for ten years at 5 per cent. and it becomes \$359,460. To bring the supply to Boston will require a new main from Cory's Hill, estimated to cost, with ten per cent. for contingencies added, \$185,329, making in all the sum of \$544,789.

To extend the works connected with Spot and Mystic Ponds, to meet the same increase in demand,

will require a new main from Walnut Tree Hill, costing \$319,561, probably an additional steam engine and pump at Mystic Pond, which with engine house will cost \$45,000 and a yearly expense of coals, wear and tear and attendance, of \$5,285, equal to a capital at 5 per cent. of \$105,700, making the whole outlay with contingencies of 10 per cent. added, \$517,287, and making a difference of \$27,502 in favor of Spot and Mystic Ponds. Under this comparison, then, when the works shall be increased to yield a supply of 4,233,000 gallons of water a day, provided that quantity be required at the end of the second ten years, the difference in cost, whichever plan be adopted will not be so great as to deserve much influence in determining a choice.

At the expiration of the second ten years, however, according to the estimate heretofore given of the demand, the works from Long Pond will produce a surplus of water at the reservoirs on Beacon Hill and Fort Hill, applicable to the supply of any further demand, of 3,414,448 gallons a day. If we extend the valuation so far as to provide for pumping an equal additional quantity from Mystic Pond, making the whole supply 7,652,448 a day, sufficient for the use of 270,000 persons, allowing 28½ gallons to each, it will require a further annual expenditure of \$10,000; equal to a capital of \$200,000, and also provision for more extended works, making \$250,000. Deducting from this sum the balance above mentioned of \$27,000 in favor of the Spot and Mystic Pond works, with compound interest for a further period of ten years, we shall have a balance of cost in favor of the Long Pond works of about \$210,000.

On the supposition therefore that the quantity of water assumed in the foregoing calculations will be required at the times supposed, we find that the ultimate cost of supplying the whole quantity of 7,652,000 gallons a day, from Spot and Mystic Ponds, including the capital necessary to provide for defraying permanently the charge of pumping, will be greater by about \$210,000 than the cost of works for bringing the same quantity from Long Pond. But, there is another circumstance, which we think ought to be stated, to enable the City Government to form their judgment upon the whole merits of the comparison. The first question presented to consideration in our former report, was the quantity of water which will be required for a full supply of the inhabitants of the city. After stating the quantity used in the cities of London and Philadelphia respectively, and forming an estimate of the prospective increase of Boston, we concluded that our works ought to be capable of supplying $28\frac{1}{2}$ gallons a day to each inhabitant. This is the largest quantity so far as our knowledge extends, furnished to any city, which is subject, during any considerable portion of the year, to the influence of a cold climate, or where the habits of life are of British origin. Of the supply to London, a committee of the House of Commons, say they, "have no hesitation in stating their opinion, that the present supply of water to London is very superior to that enjoyed by any other city of Europe."—Parl. Rep., 1821, p. 6. In taking this great quantity, therefore, as the standard for the supply of this City, it should, in our opinion, be borne in mind, that it may be found greatly to exceed, not only the quantity which will be required, but the quantity which will be used.

Still we would not for one moment recommend any source of supply, which should not be capable of yielding this full quantity, not only to the present inhabitants but to a population increased greatly beyond our present limits. If, however, of two places proposed for supply, either being capable of yielding this quantity, and at the same cost, one of them, from the character of the works required can be executed upon a more limited scale, than that required for the full quantity specified as the standard in our estimates, and afterward extended without any greater outlay than would be necessary to carry out the full plan at once, while the other plan must from the kind of works on which it depends, be constructed at first to its full extent; then in our opinion, the former plan is to be preferred to the latter, in a greater or less probability of the more limited supply being sufficient for some time at least for all useful purposes.

Guided by these opinions, let us examine the question of preference of the two plans of works before us. And first as regards the probability of the quantity of water assigned as the standard, namely $28\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to each inhabitant, being required. We have already stated the quantity supplied to the cities of London and Philadelphia; let us examine a few other cities. The City of Edinburgh receives from all its works, the most important of which were constructed since 1826—4.97 cubic feet a second, which, the population being 162,000, gives 20 wine gallons to an inhabitant. Concerning the sufficiency of this quantity, Mr. Wright says, in a paper published by order of the British House of Commons, "In Edinburgh, the most magnificent works in Great Britain

have been completed. The water is excellent, and the quantity to each inhabitant is nineteen gallons a day, and not less than 230,000 gallons a day are daily permitted to run to waste. In real utility they rival the boasted aqueducts of ancient Rome, and are the admiration of all scientific strangers." In Glasgow the supply, according to the accounts of Mr. Robeson, was in 1820, 8,000 tons a day. The population of 1821, was 146,000. Taking it in 1820, at 140,000 the quantity to each inhabitant would be seventeen gallons a day. The supply to Grenock, according to Mr. Loudon, is 15 gallons a day to an inhabitant, Manchester, as given in the Report of Loammi Baldwin, Esq., $11\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, Liverpool, $8\frac{3}{4}$ gallons. The mean of all the above is $14\frac{1}{2}$ gallons a day to an inhabitant. Now it should be remembered that in all the cities here mentioned, the inhabitants have been for many years dependent upon the public works, while in Boston some years would probably elapse before all the inhabitants would entirely abandon their present means of supply, however imperfect, for any other which may be constructed, and for the use of which, the payment of a small rent will be required. Is it not therefore highly probable, that a supply, of 16 gallons a day to each inhabitant, more than equal to the average of the four largest quantities delivered in the above named cities, will be sufficient for the inhabitants of Boston for the next ten years? Should this be true, then adopting the plan of supply as proposed from Spot and Mystic Ponds, the works of Mystic Pond will not be required until the end of that period.

With the probability thus stated, that the supply from Spot Pond alone will be sufficient for ten years,

let us inquire what saving of money would accrue from adopting the plan depending upon that, with the provision of adding Mystic Pond at the end of that period, rather than taking the supply from Long Pond. On examining the estimate B. it will be seen that of the whole cost of supply from Spot and Mystic Ponds, \$839,896, Spot Pond and the works connected with it, will cost 636,898; works connected with Mystic Pond, \$202,998. Now the cost of the complete works from Long Pond being \$1,060-484, exceeds in the sum of \$423,586, the cost of the supply which can be obtained from Spot Pond, disconnected with Mystic Pond. If to this sum we add the interest for ten years, at 5 per cent. the amount becomes 688,936. Let us deduct from this the sum that will then be required to bring in the additional supply from Mystic Pond, making the whole supply equal to that for which works are proposed in connexion with Long Pond. This sum is, according to estimate B., \$202,998, which, taken from the before named excess in the cost of works from Long Pond over those from Spot Pond, namely \$689,936, leaves \$487,028 in favor of Spot and Mystic Ponds at the end of ten years, and after the whole works shall have been completed, rendering the supply delivered in the City equal to that proposed to be now brought, should the plan of works depending upon Long Pond be adopted. Should this be sufficient for the ten years, the above balance in favor of the Spot and Mystic Pond works with the interest accruing thereon, will be much more than equivalent to the cost of pumping for supplying any subsequent demand which may be expected to accrue.

Now whether the demand for water will be limited

to the amount specified in the preceding statement or not, it appears to us that the great probability that the cost of works from Mystic Pond will be saved, for some years at least, furnish a strong reason for adopting the plan depending upon Spot and Mystic Ponds.

For the other points of comparison of the two plans proposed, contained in our former report, namely, sufficiency—purity of water—and certainty with which the supply may be relied upon at all times; the first is disposed of in the preceding comparison of cost. On the second point concerning the purity of the water, we consider the sources in both plans so nearly equal that they may be taken as equivalents. In our former report, we stated that we were not free from doubt as to the effect of the cement upon water brought through a tunnel in which American hydraulic lime is used. The additional information which we have since obtained on this point, is not so full and conclusive as would be desirable before undertaking a work of such magnitude, depending upon the use of this material, yet it is such as to remove in a great measure, the doubts which we then expressed, and to authorize the belief, that with the choice of the best American cement, such as may be procured at the cost specified in our estimate, and with great care in avoiding the use of any of inferior quality, no injurious effects will be produced upon the quality or taste of the water.

The last point of comparison, namely, the certainty with which the water may be relied upon at all times, we consider as of the utmost importance. A failure may result from an unforeseen deficiency in the source or sources, or from an imperfection or insuffi-

ciency in the works provided for conveying the water. Those, as proposed from Spot Pond, will consist of an iron pipe, and from Mystic Pond of an iron pipe connected with a steam engine. We believe if any thing may be relied upon for conveying water from one point to another, it is an iron pipe. Experience for more than half a century in Europe, and for many years in this country, attests its excellence. We may therefore consider this as perfectly safe. When the works from Mystic Pond shall be completed they will be liable to interruption on any failure of the steam engine; but as the water of Spot Pond need never be drawn down so low as not to be sufficient for a supply for many months, and may be commanded at any time, a temporary failure of the works at Mystic Pond would not affect the constancy of the supply to the City. The structure, as proposed on the plan of works from Long Pond, consists of a quantity of iron pipe, equal in length to about thirty six hundredths of the whole quantity given in the plan of works from Spot and Mystic Ponds, and in addition, of something more than fifteen miles of brick tunnel. We have reason to believe, that an aqueduct constructed of brick, carefully laid in the best American cement, of the form and dimensions described in our estimate, may be confided in, for strength and permanency. It seems proper, however, to remark, that the government of the City of New York, under the advice of experienced engineers, have deemed it expedient, in the construction of a work, for a like purpose, to adopt a more massive and expensive structure. An aqueduct as costly in its construction as this, would be excluded from all comparison, in point of economy, with the iron pipe

from Spot Pond and Mystic Pond, which we propose as the alternative. But considering the moderate dimensions of the aqueduct required for furnishing an abundant supply of water for this City, the nature of the ground over which the route from Long Pond would pass, the line of it being chiefly beneath the natural surface of the earth, we have ventured to propose the form of structure described in our estimate, as possessing some advantages over any others, and in our opinion, of adequate strength. Yet we cannot claim for it that degree of certainty founded on long continued experience which may be claimed for the iron pipe. While therefore we deem the proposed form of aqueduct so far entitled to confidence as to be deserving of preference in comparison with a much more costly one, we feel bound to yield the preference to it in favor of a work of even less cost, which has so strong claims to confidence as the iron pipe.

For these two reasons, therefore, a considerable saving of expenditure, at least for a number of years, if not permanently, and the placing of the work on the ground of the greatest attainable certainty, the majority of the Commissioners feel bound to adhere to the opinion expressed in their former Report, in favor of adopting the system of works, relying upon Spot and Mystic Ponds as the sources of supply. In expressing this opinion, they are not insensible to the great excellence of the supply which is proposed as the alternative. Long Pond as we have already stated, is capable of affording an ample and permanent supply of pure water. It is of sufficient elevation to admit of its water being brought to the neighborhood

of the City by a simple aqueduct to a reservoir of such height that it may be distributed therefrom to every part of the City. This may be done without the attention required by works for pumping. By the aqueduct proposed to be constructed, a copious stream of pure water would be at once brought to the vicinity of the City, sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants for a long period to come. It would be a work which when completed, the inhabitants might well regard with pride and satisfaction, and such as the Commissioners would not hesitate to recommend were they not firmly of opinion that all its material advantages may be obtained by works somewhat less imposing, yet less expensive, and in some degree more entitled to confidence in their permanency.

The plan of distributing the water in the City, contained in our former report, appears to us on re-examination very efficient, and ample for a population increased considerably beyond that now contained in the City. We have made no change in the proposed works comprised in this plan, but have reduced the estimate of the cost of iron pipe, to conform with the price given in a preceding part of this report and for reasons there specified. An estimate conforming to this correction is herewith transmitted, marked E.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL TREADWELL,	} <i>Water</i> <i>Commissioners.</i>
NATHAN HALE,	

JAMES F. BALDWIN, ESQ., one of the Commissioners, dissents from this report.

Boston, December 15, 1838.

The crenate of lime is a salt formed by the union of crenic acid with lime. The crenic acid contains one of the constituents of animal substances, and is supposed to result from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances under water. It was discovered by Barzelius in the water of Porta. The effects of crenic acid, or its salts, on animal constitution are unknown. A substance quite similar in some of its characters is found in almost all pond and river water. The small proportion of foreign matter in this specimen, and the nearly colorless and sparkling appearance of the water, highly recommend it for all purposes. Should observations determine that the color of this water remains throughout the year unaltered, it will be unnecessary to purify it by filtration, before it is distributed for useful purposes.

With much respect, yours truly,

AUG. A. HAYES.

Roxbury Laboratory, Nov. 5, 1838.

ESTIMATE MARKED B.

Cost of Supply from Spot Pond united with Mystic Pond.

Canal through the ridge of land on the south shore of Spot Pond, 1,629 feet in length,	\$7,832 00
Guard gates and strainer at outlet of Spot Pond, - - - - -	1,200 00
Main pipe 22 inches in diameter from Spot Pond to reservoir on Walnut Tree Hill, distance, 15,928 feet—Length of pipe, including laps for the joints, 16,865 feet, weight, 216 lbs. per foot at 3 cents a pound, \$6 48, - - - - -	109,285 00
Lead for pipe, 1,874 joints, 72 lbs. at 6½ cents a pound, \$4 68 cents a joint, -	8,770 00
Laying pipe, 1,874 joints, including filling in lead, \$2 a joint, - - - - -	3,748 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$130,835 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$130,835 00
Four stop cocks, \$225 each, -	\$900
Four drain cocks, \$50 each, -	200
Air cocks, - - - -	120
	1,220 00
Trenching, at 20 cents a yard, and rock cutting, at \$1 50 cents a yard, for laying above pipe over upland, - -	\$5,944 40
Back filling, - - - -	2,237 21
	8,182 00
Structure for laying above pipe where the line passes over marsh. To consist of a bed of gravel 4 feet thick, 2 feet below the surface of marsh, and to rise 2 feet above it, on which the pipe is to be laid. The whole to be covered 4 feet thick with marsh mud and sods. In all cases where the marsh is 8 feet deep, and over, to hard bottom, the pipe is to be laid upon piles driven in pairs, one pair to each length, 8½ feet of pipe. These to be capped with stone 3 feet deep.	
Cost of this structure between Spot Pond and Walnut tree Hill, - - - -	\$745 00
One culvert, - - - -	330 00
One culvert, - - - -	150 00
One culvert, - - - -	200 00
	1,425 00
Stone bridge to carry the pipe across the river at Medford,	7,026 00
Crossing rail road, - - -	100 00
Crossing canal, - - - -	100 00
	7,226 00
Reservoir on Walnut Tree Hill in two basins, each 280 feet by 140 feet, 15 feet deep, which when filled 10 feet, will contain 702,200 cubic feet of water.	
Embankments and excavations 22,100 yards, at 20 cents a yard, - - - -	\$4,420 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$148,888 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$148,888 00
Extra excavation for puddling 3,624 yds. at 20 cents, -	724 00	
Puddling of clay, 3,624 yards at 50 cents, - - - -	1,812 00	
Slope walls, 1,500 feet long, 21 feet high, 1 foot thick, 1,377 perch at \$2 a perch, - -	2,754 00	
Back drain and walk, - -	50 00	
Discharging pipe 200 feet long, 6 inches diameter, with two stop cocks, - - - -	472 00	
Four branch pipes, 40 feet long each, 22 inches diameter with stop cocks for drawing water to and from each basin of res- ervoir, \$613 each, - - -	2,452 00	
		<u>12,684 00</u>
Main pipe from reservoirs on Walnut Tree Hill to reservoir on Beacon Hill, distance 37,023 feet. Length of pipe, including laps for joints, 39,201 feet, weight 216 lb. per foot, at 3 cents a pound, \$6 48, -		\$254,022 00
Lead for 4,356 joints, 72 lb. each, at 6½ cents a pound, - - - -		20,386 00
Laying pipe, 4,356 joints including filling in lead, at \$2 a joint, - - - -		8,712 00
Ten stop cocks at \$225 each, \$2,250 00		
Ten drain cocks at \$50 each, -	500 00	
Air cocks, - - - -	300 00	
		<u>3,050 00</u>
Trenching and rock cutting for laying above pipe over upland between Walnut Tree Hill and Charles River at Cambridge Bridge, - - - -	3,623 00	
Back filling on same distance, -	1,902 00	
Structure over mark north of Charles River, - - - -	1,283 00	
Two culverts, \$200 each, -	400 00	
		<u>7,208 00</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$454,950 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$454,950 00
Stone bridge to carry pipe across Charles River, west of bridge at Old Cambridge,	17,865 00
Trenching from Charles River to Milldam, - - - - -	\$513 00
Back filling, - - - - -	327 00
Structure over marsh between Charles River and Milldam,	6,947 00
One culvert, - - - - -	500 00
Two culverts, \$200 each, -	400 00
One culvert, - - - - -	350 00
	9,037 00
Trenching and back filling over the Milldam to Beacon Hill, 14,715 feet in length, at 32 cents a foot, - - - -	4,708 00
Extra cost of structure to cross the sluice ways on Milldam and building culvert on Brighton road, - - - - -	12,439 00
	17,147 00
Land for reservoir on Walnut Tree Hill, and for engine house at Medford, together with land over which the pipe shall pass added to our assumed value of Spot Pond, -	80,000 00
Whole cost from Spot Pond to Beacon Hill,	578,999 00
Add contingencies, 10 per cent. - - -	57,899 00
	\$636,898 00

Cost of Works connected with Mystic Pond.

Dam and gates at outlet of Pond, - - -	\$1,676 00
Main pipe 15 inches diameter from Mystic Pond to reservoir on Walnut Tree Hill.	
Distance, 8,172 feet—length of pipe, including laps at joints, 8,653 feet—weight 123 lb. per foot, at 3 cents a pound, \$3 69 a foot, - - - - -	31,929 00
Lead for 962 joints, 37½ lbs. to a joint, at 6½ cents a pound, - - - - -	2,345 00

Amount carried forward, \$35,950 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$35,950 00
Laying pipe, 962 joints, at \$1 83 cents a joint, including filling in lead, - -		1,763 00
Two stop cocks, \$140 each, -	280 00	
Two drain cocks, \$50 each, -	100 00	
Air cocks, - - - -	60 00	
		440 00
Branch pipe and stop cock at reservoir, -		300 00
Trenching and back filling over upland, 7,169 feet in length, at 32 cents a foot, -		2,294 00
Structure for carrying pipe over marsh, -		926 00
Bridge across Alewife brook, - -		5,009 00
Two culverts, \$200 each, - -		400 00
Steam Engine, (76 horse power) cylinder 48 inches diameter, stroke, 9½ feet, with two pumps, 18 inches diameter, 8 feet stroke, capable of delivering 2,500,000 gallons of water a day to the reservoir on Walnut tree Hill, - - - -		35,000 00
Building for steam engine and pumps, including coal house and shop and tools for small repairs, - - - -		10,000 00
Yearly expenses for pumping 800,000 gallons of water a day, upon an average, for ten years. Superintendent per year, - - - -	\$800 00	
Three men for 102 days work, at \$1 50 each, - - -	459 00	
Coal, 176 chaldrons at \$10, -	1,760 00	
[We take 84 lbs. of coal to raise 60,000,000 lbs. of water, 1 foot high. Then to raise 800,000 gallons, or 6,400,000 lbs. 150 feet, equal to 960,000,000 lbs. 1 foot requires $\frac{960,000,000}{60,000,000}$ = 16. 16 bushels of 84 lbs. per day. Making 5,840 bushels of 84 lbs. a year. This gives 6,314 bushels of 77,7 lb. or 176 chaldrons.]		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		
	3,019 00	\$92,082 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$3,019 00	\$92,082 00
Wear and tear beyond that which will be made good by the engineer constantly employed and paid as above, together with oil and small expenses and insurance, - -	1,600 00	
	<u>\$4,619 00</u>	
This sum, \$4,619, is equal to a capital of \$92,330 at 5 per cent. interest, - -		92,380 00
Whole cost of works and pumping, - -		<u>\$184,462 00</u>
From Mystic Pond, - - - -		184,462 00
Add contingencies, 10 per cent, - -		18,446 00
		<u>\$202,908 00</u>
Cost of works with Spot Pond, 636,898 00		
Cost of works with Mystic Pond, 202,908 00		
	<u></u>	<u>839,806 00</u>

ESTIMATE MARKED C.

Cost of supply from Long Pond.

Canal to unite the Pond with brick tunnel, length, 2,000 feet. Excavation, 18,518 cubic yards at 20 cents, - - -	\$3,703 00
Guard gates and strainer, - - -	1,200 00
Earth work, to prepare for brick structure, exclusive of mud cutting for base of embankments, all the embankments and excavations for pipes.	

Amount carried forward,\$4,903 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$4,903 00
Earth cutting at 10 cts. a yard, 1,493 yards		
	\$149,30	
" " 15 " 38,552,	5,782,80	
" " 16 " 91,258,	14,601,28	
" " 17 " 129,420,	22,001,40	
" " 18 " 420,740,	75,733,20	
" " 19 " 15,291,	2,905,29	
" " 20 " 15,336,	3,073,20	
Rock cutting 125 " 12,199,	15,248,75	
		139,495 00
Mud cutting for base of embankments, the embankments and excavations for pipes.		
Mud cutting at 15 cts. a yard, 56,013, yds.		
	\$8,401,95	
" " 16 " 2,275,	364,00	
Earth cutting at 17 cts. a yd. 33,007 yds.		
	\$5,611,19	
" " 20 " 32,349,	6,469,80	
		20,846 00
Back filling over brick work in		
earth cutting, - -	\$18,615 50	
Back filling in rock cutting, -	400 00	
" over iron pipe, -	258 60	
		19,274 00
<i>Cost of Brick Structure.</i>		
Form cylindrical, thickness 8 inches, interior diameter 4.60 feet, circumference on the inside 14.44 feet, mean circumference 16.54 feet, requiring 27,250 bricks to each 100 feet in length, open area of cross section 16½ feet.		
Bricks delivered at Worcester rail road per 1000, - - -	\$7 50	
Carrying on rail road and carting to line of work, per 1000, -	2	
Cement formed of one part hydraulic lime, and one and a half parts of sand—Cost of lime in Boston \$2 45 cts. a cask. Transporting to line of work 30		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$7 52	\$184,518 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$7 52	\$184,518 00
cts—1 8-10 casks per 1000		
bricks. - - - - -	4 95	
Sand, 1-2 a load for 1000		
bricks - - - - -	50	
Water, - - - - -	10	
Laying bricks, including centerings, making mortar, and tending, - - - - -	3 75	
Puddling about brick work per 100 bricks, - - - - -	22	
Cost per 1000 bricks laid,	\$19 02	
27,250 bricks to each 100 feet in length of tunnel gives \$518,29 1-2 cts. per 100 feet or \$5,182 95 per foot.		
Whole length 80,800 feet at \$5,182 95,		418,782 00
Branches and gates for discharging into two basins of Reservoir on Corey's hill,		1,436 00
Iron pipe to cross Charles River and valley in Brighton; 30 inches diameter, 2,692 feet, including slopes and laps, at \$9,69 per foot, - - - - -	\$26,086 00	
Lead for 299 joints 127 lbs. each at 6 1-2 cts. - - - - -	2,468 00	
Laying and leading 299 joints at \$2 - - - - -	598 00	
		29,152 00
Bridge of stone to carry the pipe over Charles River, - - - - -	11,108 00	
Other bridges and culverts - - - - -	11,611 00	
		22,719 00
Eight openings for letting off water at \$718 each, - - - - -	\$5,744 00	
Fifteen ventilating pipes at \$20 each, - - - - -	300 00	
Pipes for drawing off water from pipes over valleys, - - - - -	100 00	
Two stop cocks on same - - - - -	600 00	
		6,744 00
Water rights, land, and land damages		110,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$773,351 00

Amounts brought forward,

\$773,351 00

Reservoirs on Corey's Hill in
two basins each 50 feet wide,
864 feet long, 10 feet depth of
water,

Excavation 41,388 yds. at 20
cts. - - - - - \$8,277 60

Puddling 4,780 yds. at 50 cts. 2,390 00

Slope walls for sides 3,068
perch at \$2, - - - - 6,136 00

Berm and back drain 8,640
yds. at 20 cts. - - - - 1,728 00

Discharging pipe 200 feet (6
inch) and two cocks, - - - 472 80

Land for reservoirs together
with land over which pipe shall
pass, - - - - - 3,949 60

 22,954 00

Two branch pipes 40 ft. long,
each, 22 inches diameter, with
stop cocks for drawing water from
reservoirs to main, - - - - 1,226 00

Main pipe 21 1-4 inch diame-
ter, from Corey's hill over the
Milldam and across the Common,
and up Tremont and Beacon
streets to reservoir on Beacon
Hill, distance 19,607 feet, length
of pipe including laps 20,760
feet at $\$6,25\frac{89}{100}$ a foot, - - - 129,934 00

Lead for 2,307 joints 67 lbs.
each at 6 1-2 cts. - - - - 10,047 00

Laying 2307 joints including
filling lead at \$2, - - - - 4,614 00

 145,821 00

Trenching and back filling 16,
922 feet on upland at 32 cts. a
foot, - - - - - 5,415 00

Structure for carrying pipe
over marsh, - - - - - 3,012 00

One culvert, - - - - - 250 00

Amounts carried forward,

 \$8,677 00

 942,126 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$8,677 00	942,126 00
Extra cost in crossing sluices		
on mill dam, - - - -	11,739 00	
Five stop cocks, \$225 each,	1,125 00	
Five drain cocks, 50 "	250 00	
Air cocks, - - - -	160 00	
		21,951 00
Whole amount, - - -	\$964,077 00	964,077 00
Add contingencies 10 per ct.	69,407 00	
		\$1,060,484

MARKED D.

Letters received by the Commissioners, in reply to inquiries relative to the cost of Iron Pipe.

Philadelphia, May 2, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,

I have duly received your letter of the 24th ult., and in answer state, that I should be willing to make the pipes designated and deliver them on a wharf in your City, at the price of eight 20-100 dollars per foot for the 30 inch pipe; six dollars per foot for the 22 inch pipe; two 60-100 dollars for the 12 inch pipe; one dollar 10-100 per foot for the six inch, and 55 cts. and 45 cts. respectively per foot for the 4 inch and 3 inch pipes. These prices will rate at about two 80-100 cents per lb. for the iron. I have carried the price out in feet, this being the usual course of estimating the cost of pipes.

Should you make an order from me, I do not doubt, from the length of time the business has been conducted by me, that I could furnish your order satisfactorily.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AND. M. JONES.

Messrs. TREADWELL, }
BALDWIN, and } *Water Commissioners.*
HALE, }

Philadelphia, May 2, 1838.

Messrs. D. TREADWELL,
JAMES F. BALDWIN, and } *Water Commissioners,*
NATHAN HALE, } *Boston.*

GENTLEMEN,

Your esteemed favor of the 24th ult., was received on the 30th of the same.

The pipes required for your city, would be delivered at Boston, at about \$60 a \$62 per ton of 2240 lbs., say at the following prices per running foot, of the same quality of iron as that used by the Cities of Philadelphia and New York, and to be tested with a column of water 500 feet high.

30 inches, 1 inch thick,		at \$8 50 per foot, running.	
22	" 1 "	" 6 10	" "
12	" $\frac{7}{8}$ "	" 2 75	" "
6	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	" 1 20	" "
4	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 0 55	" "
3	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 0 45	" "

We imported a large quantity of pipes laid down in the City of Havana. At the prices they cost, the pipes could be delivered from England at less than \$60. As iron is now higher there, and as we have not imported any since those which we imported for the New Orleans Gas Bank, we cannot say at what they could be imported now. Although the pipes made in Jersey are very good, we are inclined to think that those made in Great Britain are better. We should be happy, however, to offer our services to procure them either in this country or England. If in the former, free of commission; if in the latter, charging the usual commission and buying them on the best possible terms.

Respectfully yours,

A. & G. RALSTON & CO.

Baltimore, April 30, 1838.

Messrs. DANIEL TREADWELL,
 JAMES F. BALDWIN, and }
 NATHAN HALE.

GENTLEMEN,

I received your favor of the 24th inst., and contents noted. I take great pleasure in saying that I will engage to furnish the City of Boston with cast iron water pipe, of the sizes and thickness you specify in your letter, at sixty-five dollars per ton of 2240 lbs., deliverable in Boston, and make them of the best metal, such as I am now making for the Baltimore Water Company. My iron is of a strong quality, and capable of sustaining the pressure you require, and as to the general character of my pipe, and the quality of the metal, I shall be pleased to refer you to George Darracott, Esq. and Messrs. Curtis & Leavens, of your city. The usual way of charging for pipe, has been by the foot, the prices being regulated so as to leave 3 cents per lb., but as the pipes you will want are thicker than usual, I will furnish them at prices as above mentioned.

Yours respectfully, (for JOHN BARKER,)

JOHN BARKER & SONS.

ESTIMATE MARKED E.*Cost of distribution in the City.*

Stone Reservoir on Beacon Hill.

100 feet × 100 in clear and 10 feet deep. Excavation 7,260 cubic yds. at 10 cts. over value of earth, - - - -	\$726 00
Wall for foundation of outside wall 13 feet deep $\frac{8+5}{2}=7$ feet thick, making 38,948 cubic feet at 20 cts. - - - -	7,789 00

Amount carried forward, \$8,515 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$8,515 00	
Foundation walls for bottom of Reservoir, 19 walls 2 feet thick, 100 feet long, 30,400 cubic feet at 20 cts.	- -	6,080 00
Bridging or bottom stone 10,000 cubic feet at 30 cts.	- -	3,000 00
Outside main walls hewed bed and build $4 \times 10 \times 424 = 16,960$ cubic feet at 50 cts.		8,480 00
Brick bottom 2 courses 90,000		
“ sides \ 67,000		
	157,000	
at \$20 per m laid,	- -	3,140 00
Roof of wood, slated	- -	3,124 00
Land for Reservoir, -	- -	39,200 00
		\$71,539 00

Reservoir on Fort Hill.

65 feet in diameter inside—15 feet deep, to contain 50,000 cubic feet.		
One concentric division or pier wall.		
Excavation 3,540 yards at 20 cents above the value of the earth,	- - - -	708 00
Bricks 245,500, at \$20, laid in cement,	- - - -	4,910 00
Plastering bottom and sides,		500 00
Covering with earth 5 feet deep, 712 yards, at 15 cents,	-	106 00
		6,224 00

Iron Pipes.

20 inch main, from Beacon Hill to Fort Hill, 2,541 feet, including laps of joints, at \$5 60 per foot,	- - - -	14,229 00
Lead for 282 joints, at 60 lb.		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$14,229 00	77,663 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$14,229 00	77,765 00
each, 16,920 lb. at 6½ cents a pound,	1,099 00	
Laying pipe at \$2 per joint, including filling in lead	564 00	
Digging trench and refilling and paving at 30 cents a lineal foot,	720 00	
3 stop cocks, at \$200 each, and lead and setting, at \$39,	639 00	
		17,251 00
Whole length of streets,	253,473 feet	
Less not built upon,	30,000 "	
	<u>223,473 feet</u>	
12 inch main, 944 feet, at \$2 98 per foot,	\$2,813 00	
2,520 lb. of lead, at 6½ cents a pound,	164 00	
Laying 105 joints, at \$1 80,	189 00	
		3,166 00
10 inch main, 11,954 feet, at \$2 30,	27,494 00	
21,264 lb. of lead, at 6½ cents,	1,382 00	
Laying 1,329 joints, at \$1 60,	2,126 00	
		31,002 00
8 inch main 4,876 feet at \$1 48	7,216 00	
7,046 lb. of lead, at 6½ cents,	458 00	
Laying 542 joints, at \$1 50,	813 00	
		8,487 00
6 inch main, 22,754 feet at \$1 17,	26,622 00	
25,290 lb. of lead, at 6½ cents,	1,644 00	
Laying 2,529 joints, at \$1 50,	3,793 00	
		32,059 00
4 inch service pipe, 82,056 feet, at 70 cents,	57,439 00	
73,080 lb. of lead, at 6½ cents,	4,750 00	
Laying 9,135 joints, at \$1 25,	11,419 00	
		73,608 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$243,336 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$243,336 00
3 inch service pipe, 214,712 feet		
at 52 cents, - - -	111,650 00	
119,370 lb. of lead, at 6½ cents,	7,759 00	
Laying 23,874 joints, at \$1 25,	29,842 00	
		149,251 00
Digging trench and covering		
38,650 feet of 12, 10, 8 and 6		
inch pipes, at 30 cents, a foot,	11,595 00	
Digging trench and covering		
285.765 feet of 4 and 3 inch		
service pipe, less 41,059 feet		
laid by the side of main,		
244,715 feet, at 25 cents,	61,178 00	
		72,773 00
<i>Stop Cocks.</i>		
2 of 12 inch \$88 each	\$176 00	
Lead and setting,	16 00	
5 feet of 4 inch pipe,	4 00	
		196 00
27 of 10 inch, - - -	2,190 00	
12 of 8 inch, - - -	812 00	
54 of 6 inch, - - -	2,964 00	
194 of 4 inch, - - -	7,961 00	
448 of 3 inch, - - -	15,460 00	
		29,583 00
<i>Fire Plugs.</i>		
One to 500 feet of street, 447		
at \$19 each, \$1 each for		
setting, \$20, - - -	8,940 00	
		8,940 00
Additional pipe for the supply of the south		
part of the City and South Boston.		
12 inch main, 551 feet, at \$2 98	1,642 00	
1,769 lb. of lead, at 6½ cents,	115 00	
Laying 61 joints, at \$1 80,	110 00	
		1,867 00
8 inch main, 8,179 feet at \$1 48	12,105 00	
17,271 lb of lead, at 6½ cents,	1,122 00	
Laying 909 joints, at \$1 50,	1,363 00	
		14,590 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$520,340 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$520,340 00
Digging 8,325 feet with refilling and paving, 30 cents a foot,	2,497 00	2,497 00
Whole cost of distribution, exclusive of South Boston,	- - - -	\$522,837 00

Conveying water to, and distributing it at South Boston.

Main pipe from Washington street through Northampton street and over South Boston turnpike to Broadway in South Boston.		
8 inch main pipe, 12,456 feet,		
at \$1 48, - - - -	18,435	
26,296 lbs. lead, at 6½ cts. -	1,709	
Laying 1,384 joints, at \$1 50,	2,076	
Trenching and refilling 11,880 feet, at 20 cts. - - - -	2,376	
		24,596 00
4 inch service pipe, 8,226 feet,		
at 70 cts. - - - -	5,758	
9,140 lb. of lead, at 6½ cts. -	594	
Laying 914 joints, at \$1 25 -	1,142	
Trenching and refilling, at 25 cts. a foot, - - - -	1,980	
		9,474 00
3 inch service pipe, 8,226 feet,		
at 52 cts. - - - -	4,277	
6,398 lb. of lead, at 6½ cts. -	416	
Laying 914 joints, at \$1 25 -	1,142	
Trenching and refilling, at 25 cts. a foot, - - - -	1,980	
		7,815 00
Stop cocks, - - - -	1,000	1,000 00
		565,722 00
Contingencies 10 per cent. -		56,572 00
Whole cost of distribution, in- cluding South Boston, -		\$622,294 00

City Document.—No. 34.

CITY OF BOSTON.

**PERSONS,
COPARTNERSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS,**

TAXED

Twenty Five Dollars and upwards.



CITY OF BOSTON.

LIST OF
PERSONS, COPARTNERSHIPS,
AND
CORPORATIONS,
WHO WERE
Taxed Twenty Five Dollars and Upwards,
IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,
IN THE YEAR 1837,

Specifying the amount of the Tax on Real and Personal Estate, severally,
conformably to an Order of the City Council.



BOSTON:
JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER,
No. 18 State Street.

1838.

TAXES

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,

AMOUNTING TO

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
5	Abbot George W.	\$2,500	\$25		
9	Abbot Samuel & Co.			\$8,000	\$80
11	Abbot William B.	2,500	25		
12	Abbot Timothy	4,800	48		
2	Adams & Hammond	3,000	30	5,000	50
3	Adams John R.	2,500	25		
3	Adams Asa P.	3,200	32		
3	Adams John	2,800	28	500	5
3	Adams Philip	10,200	102	200	2
3	Adams Joseph	2,900	29		
4	Adams John Q.	16,000	160		
5	Adams Isaac	2,500	25	1,500	15
5	Adams Simon P.	5,400	54		
6	Adams Lucy	8,700	87		
6	Adams Joseph H.	6,500	65	1,500	15
6	Adams Joseph T.	3,400	34		
6	Adams Charles F.	5,000	50		
6	Adams Paul	4,500	45	1,500	15
7	Adams William	4,500	45		
7	Adams John R.	7,400	74		
7	Adams Benjamin	53,700	537	5,000	50
7	Adams Francis C.	1,200	12	2,500	25
8	Adams Abel	6,500	65		
9	Adams Zabdiel B.	10,900	109	1,500	15
9	Adams, Homer & Co.			15,000	150
10	Adams Laban	18,000	180	500	5
11	Adams & Wood	2,500	25		
11	Adams Nehemiah	2,200	22	500	5

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
12	Adams Seth	\$4,500	\$45		
4	Adan John R.			\$12,500	\$125
4	Adan John R. guardian,	3,000	30	1,500	15
11	Albree John			12,500	125
4	Aldrich Aaron	4,400	44	1,000	10
5	Alexander Emery	3,200	32	1,500	15
6	Alexander Francis	3,000	30	500	5
12	Alger Cyrus	22,100	221		
4	Allen Ezra	3,200	32	4,000	40
4	Allen & Co.	25,700	257	5,000	50
7	Allen & Mann			3,000	30
9	Allen Hannah	1,700	17	5,000	50
9	Allen James, heirs	12,500	125		
9	Allen Samuel R.	1,500	15	1,000	10
9	Allen Joseph, heirs	4,000	40		
11	Allen Amos	3,000	30		
11	Allen Thaddeus	3,000	30	200	2
12	Allen Jabez	2,600	26	200	2
5	Alley Nathaniel, heirs	11,900	119		
5	Alline Henry	1,400	14	1,500	15
9	Almy, Blake & Co.	14,000	140	15,000	150
12	Amee Josiah L. C.	7,300	73	1,000	10
4	American Insurance Co.	17,500	175		
7	American Stationers' Co.			8,000	80
3	Ames Israel	27,900	279	500	5
9	Ames Nathaniel F.	2,800	28		
7	Ammidon Philip	13,000	130	10,000	100
6	Amory William			10,000	100
6	Amory Charles	5,500	55	10,000	100
7	Amory Thomas C. jr.	42,000	420	2,500	25
8	Amory Hannah	10,500	105	30,000	300
8	Amory Francis	60,300	603		
2	Andrews Henry	6,000	60	500	5
2	Andrews James & Son			10,000	100
3	Andrews Joseph E.	4,000	40		
4	Andrews James	9,400	94		
6	Andrews Joseph	2,200	22	500	5
6	Andrews Henry			5,000	50
6	Andrews & Elliot, trustees	15,000	150	42,500	425
7	Andrews Henry, trustee	5,500	55		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Andrews Ebenezer T.	\$84,200	\$342	\$30,000	\$300
8	Andrews John B. heirs	4,800	48		
9	Andrews Alfred A.	1,800	18	2,500	25
9	Andrews & Co.			15,000	150
12	Andrews Samuel, heirs	2,500	25		
3	Applin Benjamin	3,100	31		
5	Appleton Manufacturing Co.	5,000	50		
6	Appleton Nathan	23,000	230	60,000	600
6	Appleton Samuel	73,600	736	50,000	500
6	Appleton William	53,700	537	60,000	600
6	Appleton Sarah F.	3,000	30		
7	Appleton Thomas	3,000	30	1,000	10
8	Appleton Benjamin B.	15,100	151	3,000	30
8	Appleton Martha, heirs	3,600	36		
8	Appleton Robert & Co.			7,500	75
6	Apthrop Charles W.	3,000	30		
11	Apthrop John T.	29,900	299		
12	Archbald George	4,500	45	1,500	15
6	Armstrong Samuel T.	50,200	502	3,000	30
9	Arnold Charles & Co.			3,500	35
10	Arnold James	2,500	25	1,000	10
6	Ashton Francis P.	1,200	12	1,500	15
7	Ashton Elisha V. & Co.			3,500	35
7	Ashton Elisha V.	8,900	89		
7	Ashton John & Co.	7,500	75	4,000	40
7	Ashton & Dyer	10,000	100		
8	Ashton John, heirs	5,300	53		
8	Ashton John	5,300	53		
1	Aspinwall Samuel	4,900	49	3,000	30
1	Atkins Silas, heirs	2,300	23		
3	Atkins Thomas G.	15,700	157	3,000	30
4	Atkins Isaac	4,000	40		
4	Atkins & Stedman			3,500	35
8	Atkins Benjamin	10,800	108		
8	Atkins Isaiah	3,000	30		
7	Atkinson Amos	6,500	65		
9	Atkinson & Rollins			12,500	125
9	Atlantic Bank	17,000	170		
8	Atlas Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	22,000	220		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
3	Austin Joseph	\$3,500	\$35	\$6,000	\$60
4	Austin James T. & others	3,000	30		
7	Austin Loring H.	7,800	78		
7	Austin Jane	16,800	168		
7	Austin Hannah T.	4,300	43		
7	Austin Ichobad M.	2,500	25	500	5
9	Austin Samuel, jr.	7,000	70	25,000	250
10	Austin James T.	19,500	195	20,000	200
11	Austin Thomas	7,800	78	500	5
2	Ayre Joseph C.	5,300	53	400	4
2	Ayers Josiah	2,300	23	400	4
8	Ayers Charles W.	6,000	60	300	3
6	Aylwin William C.	5,000	50	2,000	20
2	Babcock Nancy	6,000	60	5,000	50
4	Babcock & Coolidge			7,500	75
7	Babcock Archbald D.			3,000	30
8	Babcock Samuel H.	27,000	270	15,000	150
4	Bacon John	12,200	122	1,500	15
7	Bacon Daniel C.	10,500	105	15,000	150
7	Bacon Francis			5,000	50
7	Bacon Joseph V.			4,000	40
8	Bacon & Motley			5,000	50
11	Bacon Elizabeth	2,800	28		
12	Bacon Jacob	12,700	127		
1	Badger Robert S.	3,500	35		
1	Badger Robert S. and David N.	4,000	40	1,200	12
7	Badger Willard	6,500	65		
9	Badger Daniel B.	2,200	22	2,000	20
11	Badlam Stephen	5,900	59	1,500	15
5	Bailey Isaiah	2,000	20	200	2
8	Bailey Thomas D.	3,500	35		
10	Bailey Adams	4,300	43	2,500	25
6	Baker Theodore	2,500	25	2,000	20
7	Baker Abel	2,800	28	300	3
7	Baker Francis	2,300	23	1,500	15
8	Baker Eliphalet	3,000	30		
8	Baker Eliphalet & Co.			10,000	100
8	Baker Joseph	19,400	194		
9	Baker Joseph & Son			25,000	250

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Baker John	\$2,800	\$28		
10	Baker Christiana	12,200	122	\$2,500	25
10	Baker Letitia	4,800	48		
11	Balch Joseph	5,500	55		
3	Baldwin Abel	3,300	33	200	2
4	Baldwin Thomas, heirs	5,100	51		
7	Baldwin James F.	2,800	28	6,000	60
10	Baldwin Aaron	8,000	80	3,000	30
10	Baldwin Aaron, trustee	4,500	45	8,000	80
7	Ball Samuel S.	4,700	47		
8	Ball, Chamberlain & Co.			4,000	40
9	Ball Daniel G.	3,600	36	500	5
2	Ballard Daniel	10,500	105	200	2
8	Ballard & Prince			15,000	150
8	Ballard John	23,200	232	20,000	200
11	Ballard Joseph	21,500	215		
12	Ballard Joseph A.	3,600	36	200	2
9	Ballister Joseph & Co.			7,500	75
4	Bancroft Jacob	12,000	120	2,000	20
9	Bancroft Aaron	14,700	147	15,000	150
12	Bancroft William, heirs	7,400	74		
9	Banes Isaac O.			2,500	25
4	Bangs & Allcott			7,500	75
6	Bangs George P.	4,000	40		
6	Bangs Benjamin	13,500	135	35,000	350
9	Bangs Geo. & W. & Co.			17,500	175
10	Bannister John F.	3,000	30	1,000	10
8	Barker Sewall	2,900	29	1,000	10
2	Barnard, Adams & Co.			20,000	200
4	Barnard & Trull	10,800	108	1,500	15
4	Barnard James	2,700	27	500	5
5	Barnard Tristram	10,800	108	4,005	40
10	Barnard Charles	9,000	90		
2	Barnes Martin	4,600	46	800	8
2	Barnes & Beals	3,000	30		
3	Barnes Thomas	2,500	25	1,500	15
4	Barnes David W. and Seth H.			4,000	40
7	Barnes Thomas	6,000	60	1,500	15
9	Barrett Charles, heirs	4,000	40		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
10	Barrett Nathaniel A.	\$4,500	\$45	\$300	\$3
10	Barry Thomas	4,200	42	2,500	25
12	Barry James, heirs	3,500	35		
1	Bartlett James	28,100	281	1,000	10
2	Bartlett Daniel, jr.	3,200	32		
4	Bartlett & Farrington			10,000	100
6	Bartlett Sidney			5,000	50
7	Bartlett Thomas	19,500	195	12,500	125
7	Bartlett Enoch	3,700	37		
7	Bartlett & McGaw assignees	6,500	65		
9	Bartlett Daniel			5,000	50
5	Barton Point Corporation	3,800	38		
7	Bascom Henry L.	11,000	110	500	5
1	Bass Henry, trustee	3,000	30		
4	Bass George	5,200	52	1,000	10
12	Bass Henry	2,200	22	300	25
12	Bass Henry, heirs	2,500	25		
1	Bassett Joseph	4,300	43	1,000	10
7	Bassett Francis			2,500	25
12	Batchelder Francis	1,400	14	2,500	25
1	Bates Martin	3,800	38	3,000	30
2	Bates & Co.			15,000	150
3	Bates Daniel & Co.			2,500	25
4	Bates Ezekiel	3,100	31	400	4
6	Bates Levi	1,800	18	200	2
6	Bates John D.	8,000	80	20,000	200
7	Bates Daniel	3,000	30		
7	Bates, Chase & Loring	2,500	25		
8	Bates George	9,000	90	1,500	15
8	Bates Samuel	2,500	25	1,000	10
8	Bates & Bailey	2,500	25	300	3
11	Bates John A.	2,800	28		
12	Bates Thomas L.	4,500	45	200	2
10	Batterman George, heirs	5,000	50		
3	Battles Jason D.	1,400	14	1,000	10
3	Batty Gideon, heirs	4,000	40		
4	Baury Mary	9,000	90		
4	Baxter & Caldwell			2,500	25
5	Baxter Joseph G.	1,900	19	2,000	20

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Baxter Elizabeth	\$26,500	\$265		
9	Baxter Enos R.	2,300	24	\$300	\$3
11	Baxter Sarah	4,400	44	4,000	40
11	Baxter Sarah	4,000	40		
11	Baxter Daniel, heirs	33,100	331		
5	Bayley Thomas J.	5,000	50	300	3
8	Bayley Richard W.	4,000	40		
8	Bayley & Hatch	9,000	90	1,000	10
9	Bayley, Poor & Richardson			12,500	125
6	Baylies Edmund	7,500	75	10,000	100
4	Beal Lydia	2,700	27	1,000	10
4	Beal Samuel & Sons			8,000	80
5	Beal David	6,900	69	500	5
6	Beal Madison	4,200	42	300	3
7	Beal Samuel	4,000	40		
4	Beals Samuel	7,300	73	300	3
7	Beals William	3,500	35		
8	Beals & Green			4,000	40
11	Bean Aaron, heirs	3,900	39		
3	Bebee James M.			2,000	20
12	Beck Frederick, heirs	4,700	47		
3	Beecher Laban S.	3,600	36	500	5
7	Belknap Andrew E.			6,000	60
7	Belknap John	11,000	110	12,500	125
1	Bell Edward	2,100	21	300	3
3	Bell William D.	1,900	19	500	5
11	Bell William	2,100	21	400	4
12	Bell Isaac	1,500	15	1,000	10
3	Bellows John	21,000	210		
7	Bemis Samuel A.	2,500	25	1,000	10
4	Bender Jacob	5,400	54	800	8
6	Benjamin Ashur	5,300	53	300	3
4	Bennett Joshua	18,200	182		
4	Benson John & Son			2,500	25
10	Benson Joshua	12,100	121	100	1
8	Bent Ann	5,500	55		
10	Bethune George	16,000	160	9,000	90
3	Betteley Andrew	2,400	24	200	2
5	Bigelow John	3,800	38		
6	Bigelow Timothy, heirs	6,500	65		
7	Bigelow Alpheus	16,300	163		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Bigelow Joseph J.	\$2,500	\$25	\$100	\$1
8	Bigelow & Pratt	6,500	65		
7	Bigelow Jacob	6,500	65	7,500	75
9	Billings & Marsh			3,500	35
8	Bingaman Adam L.	5,000	50		
7	Bingham John			3,500	35
5	Binney John	10,000	100	5,000	50
6	Binney Amos	21,100	211	10,000	100
6	Binney Amos, admin'r			25,000	250
7	Binney Amos, heirs	26,100	261		
4	Bird Jesse & Harrison			3,000	30
11	Bird Abraham, heirs	9,300	93		
11	Bird Robert L.	4,600	46	700	7
12	Bird John H. heirs	3,900	39		
1	Bishop Nathaniel H.	11,800	118		
9	Blackburn & Co.			15,000	150
4	Blake Sarah	51,300	513	40,000	400
5	Blake Ellis G.	3,000	30		
8	Blake Joshua	8,500	85	22,500	225
8	Blake Joshua, executor			15,000	150
8	Blake George	28,100	281	3,500	35
9	Blake & Parkman			2,500	25
10	Blake James	6,000	60	5,000	50
12	Blake James & Co.	3,500	35	7,000	70
12	Blake Thomas	3,800	38		
12	Blake Samuel	4,200	42	5,000	50
2	Blanchard Andrew	2,800	28	2,500	25
7	Blanchard Edward	56,200	562	20,000	200
7	Blanchard Edward and others	7,500	75		
8	Blanchard Charles	3,800	38		
8	Blanchard Jedediah	2,500	25	2,500	25
9	Blanchard & Blodgett			5,000	50
12	Blanchard Richard	2,800	28		
12	Blanchard John W.	2,500	25	500	5
6	Blanchard Abigail	2,500	25		
6	Blaney Ambrose	2,400	24	500	5
8	Blaney Henry	8,500	85	200	2
10	Blaney James M.	4,500	45	500	5
11	Blaney Benjamin	1,700	17	1,000	10
8	Blashfield & Dewitt			5,000	50

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
10	Blaisland Thomas, heirs	\$8,900	\$89		
8	Bliss Betsey	10,400	104	\$5,000	\$50
10	Bliss Levi	4,200	42	7,000	70
9	Blodgett & Tirrell			4,000	40
5	Boardman Benjamin G.	4,100	41	200	2
12	Bodge Henry	2,200	22	200	2
8	Boies Jeremiah S.	15,700	157	10,000	100
11	Boies Artemas	2,200	22	500	5
3	Boles John	6,200	62	200	2
4	Boles, Boyd & Heath	3,200	32		
6	Bolles Matthew, jr.	13,500	135	300	3
8	Bond George	11,000	110		
5	Boott Cotton Mills	7,500	75		
7	Boott Mary	20,000	200	35,000	350
7	Boott John W.	400	4	10,000	100
7	Boott James			9,000	90
7	Boott William			9,000	90
7	Boardman Wm. H. heirs	13,400	134		
7	Boardman Thankful, heirs	2,500	25		
7	Boardman William	105,400	1054	2,500	25
9	Boardman William H.	2,100	21	35,000	350
10	Borland John	8,500	85	80,000	800
10	Borland Sarah W.	24,000	240	12,500	125
10	Borrowscale Joseph	2,000	20	500	5
11	Bosson John, heirs	4,000	40		
3	Boston & Concord Boating Co.	6,400	64		
4	Boston Steam Co.	5,200	52		
4	Boston Bank	30,000	300		
4	Boston Marine Ins. Co.	25,000	250		
5	Boston & Lowell Rail Road Co.	10,000	100		
6	Boston Water Power Co.	21,300	213	3,000	30
6	Boston & Roxbury Mill Corporation	2,500	25		
6	Boston Hemp Manufac- turing Co.	5,000	50	5,000	50
8	Boston Gas Co.	35,500	355	35,000	350
8	Boston Type Foundry			25,000	250

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Boston Manufacturing Co.	\$13,500	\$135		
9	Boston Iron Co.			\$20,000	\$200
9	Boston and Sandwich Glass Co.	6,000	60	12,500	125
11	Boston & Worcester Rail Road Co.	95,500	955		
12	Boston Land Co.	18,100	181		
12	Boston India Rubber Co.	3,500	35		
12	Boston Chemical Laboratory Co.	2,500	25		
12	Boston Wharf Co.	20,000	200		
7	Bourne Ezra A.			8,000	80
7	Bowditch Nathaniel I.			8,000	80
8	Bowditch Nathaniel	6,500	65	12,500	125
10	Bowditch & Cummings			4,500	45
10	Bowditch Ingersoll I.	3,000	30	5,000	50
7	Bowdoin James, heirs	45,000	450		
11	Bowen James, heirs	12,400	124	10,000	100
5	Bowers Charles	5,800	58	2,000	20
5	Bowers Charles E.	3,800	38	1,000	10
8	Bowker, Towne & Co.			5,000	50
4	Bowman Abner H.	12,100	121	5,000	50
6	Bowman Francis	3,600	36		
9	Boyd James	24,700	247	5,000	50
7	Boyden Dwight	11,000	110	20,000	200
8	Boyden Wm. C. & others	4,100	41		
7	Boyle John, heirs	8,500	85		
4	Boylston Ward N. heirs	14,700	147		
11	Boylston F. & M. Insurance Co.	16,400	164		
3	Boynton Perkins	2,500	25	500	5
4	Boynton & Swasey			2,500	25
7	Brackett Samuel E. & James J.			3,000	30
11	Brackett Lemuel	6,300	63		
7	Bradbury Charles	3,000	30	17,500	175
4	Bradford John R.	4,500	45	200	2
8	Bradford Le Barron			3,000	30
9	Bradford Wm. B. & Co.			4,000	40
4	Bradlee Joseph P. & Sons	700	7	7,500	75

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
4	Bradlee David, heirs	\$16,500	\$165		
8	Bradlee Joseph P.	25,300	253	\$7,500	\$75
8	Bradlee Thomas D.	17,000	170	75,000	750
8	Bradlee Samuel	16,700	167	5,000	50
9	Bradlee Josiah	25,000	250	12,500	125
9	Bradlee Josiah & Co.			37,500	375
9	Bradlee David W. heirs	8,700	87		
9	Bradlee Thomas D. & John W.	4,500	45		
10	Bradlee John W.	5,300	53	20,000	200
11	Bradlee John R.			2,500	25
12	Bradlee Nathaniel, heirs	2,500	25		
4	Bradshaw Ruth	1,500	15	1,000	10
4	Bramhall & Howe			3,000	30
8	Bramhall William	3,300	33		
1	Bray John, heirs	8,100	81		
4	Breed John	10,000	100	25,000	250
4	Breed Ebenezer	4,000	40	25,000	250
9	Brewer Nathaniel, heirs	4,200	42		
10	Brewer Gardner	12,500	125	5,000	50
11	Brewer Thomas	46,700	467	4,000	40
8	Brewers, Stevens & Cush- ing			6,000	60
4	Brewster Osmyn	4,000	40		
5	Bridge Joseph	4,500	45	2,500	25
8	Bridge James	2,500	25	2,500	25
4	Briggs Robert & Enos jr.			3,000	30
6	Briggs Billings	4,500	45	300	3
10	Briggs Jeremiah	2,500	25	10,000	100
4	Brigham Benajah	12,600	126	1,000	10
4	Brigham Tilly	3,000	30	1,500	15
4	Brigham Aaron & Son			2,500	25
6	Brigham William A.	1,500	15	1,000	10
7	Brigham Peter	4,400	44		
8	Brigham John & Wm. P.			2,500	25
8	Brigham Levi	5,500	55		
9	Brigham Elisha	4,800	48		
10	Brigham Nahum	3,700	37	1,000	10
5	Bright John, heirs	3,500	35		
4	Brimmer Martin, heirs	121,500	1215		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
4	Brimmer Andrew, heirs	\$9,000	\$90		
6	Brimmer Mary Ann			\$3,000	\$30
6	Brimmer Elizá C.			3,000	30
6	Brimmer Mary Ann & Eliza C.	12,000	120		
6	Brimmer George W.			6,000	60
6	Brimmer Martin			12,500	125
10	Brinley George	22,500	225		
10	Brodhead Daniel D.	6,500	65	7,500	75
2	Brooks Peter C. jr.			11,000	110
4	Brooks Luke & Co.	7,500	75	6,000	60
4	Brooks Charles & Co.			5,000	50
6	Brooks Edward	5,000	50	12,000	120
8	Brooks William G.	2,500	25		
9	Brooks Peter C.	261,300	2613	175,000	1750
12	Brooks Noah	7,400	74	500	5
12	Brooks Noah, treasurer	7,900	79	6,300	63
1	Brown & Emerson	6,000	60	400	4
2	Brown John & Co.			65,000	650
3	Brown & Jackson			3,000	30
4	Brown & Heustis			2,500	25
4	Brown Samuel	5,200	52	300	3
5	Brown Francis	2,000	20	500	5
5	Brown Timothy	9,800	98		
5	Brown Eliab	2,000	20	500	5
6	Brown Valentine O. B.	3,700	37		
6	Brown Charles	3,000	30	500	5
6	Brown John B.	2,800	28	500	5
6	Brown John, heirs	3,200	32		
7	Brown John B.	4,700	47	2,000	20
7	Brown John	9,000	90		
8	Brown Charles	1,500	15	2,500	25
11	Brown William	3,200	32	600	6
12	Brown William, heirs	3,500	35		
12	Brown Jonathan	3,100	31		
12	Brown Joseph E. & Nathan	4,400	44	400	4
12	Brown Frederick	9,500	95	400	4
3	Browne John V. & Co.			3,500	35
4	Brownell Gilbert	3,000	30	2,500	25
2	Bruce & Richards			2,500	25

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Bruce Calvin	\$2,200	\$22	\$3,000	\$30
10	Bruce Thomas	8,000	80		
2	Bryant, Sturgis & Co.			137,500	1375
6	Bryant John	16,400	164		
6	Bryant John, jr.	6,500	65		
7	Bryant Seth	7,500	75		
10	Bryant Nathaniel	5,900	59	1,000	10
12	Bryant Gridley	2,500	25	1,000	10
2	Buckley John, heirs	4,000	40		
2	Budd Nathan	2,900	29	600	6
12	Bugbee Edward	2,500	25	200	2
3	Bullard & Ballard			2,500	25
5	Bullard Charles	2,500	25	1,500	15
9	Bullard Mary Ann	2,500	25		
11	Bullard Calvin & Francis			3,000	30
11	Bullard Charlotte G.	4,800	48	5,000	50
11	Bullard Caroline	3,200	32		
11	Bullard Jabez	3,000	30	300	3
12	Bullard Otis & Co.			2,500	25
7	Bullman Lucy, heirs	3,700	37		
1	Bullock Rufus	3,600	36		
7	Bumstead John	41,800	418		
7	Bumstead Josiah	15,000	150		
7	Bumstead Josiah & Son	7,000	70		
8	Bumstead Joseph	2,500	25	1,000	10
10	Bumstead Sarah	4,200	42		
9	Burchstead, Leavitt & Co.	2,000	20	1,000	10
9	Burchstead James, heirs	3,000	30		
3	Burditt Mary, heirs	2,500	25		
4	Burditt James W.	9,000	90	4,000	40
7	Burditt Samuel			2,500	25
9	Burditt & Lewis			5,000	50
6	Burgess Benjamin	6,000	60		
7	Burgess Abigail B.	33,700	337		
9	Burgess William G.	10,500	105	900	9
9	Burgess Benjamin & Son			12,500	125
8	Burnham, Stanfield & Chapin			3,000	30
5	Burr Theophilus	2,300	23	200	2
7	Burr Martin	6,500	65	200	2

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
5	Burroughs John	\$5,500	\$55		
11	Burroughs George	4,700	47	\$10,000	\$100
5	Bush Jotham	2,900	29	6,000	60
8	Bussey Benjamin	82,100	821		
5	Butler James			2,500	25
4	Buttrick & Patch	1,800	18	2,500	25
7	Cabot Samuel	13,500	135		
9	Cabot Richard C.			2,500	25
9	Cain Elizabeth	2,500	25	300	3
12	Cains Thomas	3,000	30	2,000	20
12	Call Abraham	2,000	20	800	8
4	Callender William P.	3,500	35	2,500	25
8	Callender Richard B.	5,000	50	3,000	30
8	Callender Mary, heirs	11,000	110		
9	Callender William			4,000	40
9	Callender George			4,000	40
3	Campbell John M.	4,000	40	2,500	25
8	Candler John, jr.	3,300	33		
3	Capen Thomas, heirs	2,500	25		
7	Capen Phineas	2,300	23	200	2
8	Capen & Lyon	3,000	30	500	5
9	Capen William	3,000	30	1,500	15
11	Carleton William	3,800	38	2,500	25
2	Carlton John K.	1,500	15	500	5
7	Carlton William L.	8,400	84		
7	Carlton Hannah	4,800	48	2,500	25
7	Carlton Hannah, guardian			5,000	50
10	Carlton Isaac	3,200	32		
2	Carnes Henry	2,000	20	1,500	15
2	Carnes William R.	2,500	25	1,500	15
2	Carruth Nathan	2,500	25		
4	Carruth Francis S. and Nathan			7,500	75
9	Carruth Francis S.	2,500	25		
6	Carter John H.	2,000	20	500	5
9	Carter, Coolidge & Co.			15,000	150
10	Carter Thomas & others	10,500	105		
10	Carter James	9,000	90	7,500	75
11	Carter Thomas	5,500	55	1,000	10
7	Cartwright Charles W.	6,600	66	6,000	60

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
5	Carver Eliza	\$2,700	\$27		
4	Cary Isaac H & Co.	21,600	216		
4	Cary, Boynton & Woodford			\$7,500	75
7	Cary Thomas G.	7,500	75		
7	Cary & Spring			2,500	25
5	Caswell Richard	6,600	66		
6	Chase Caleb	9,000	90		
9	Chace & Grew			17,500	175
1	Chadbourn Humphrey	4,000	40		
9	Chadbourn Seth	4,800	48	300	3
7	Chadwick Ebenezer	8,000	80	12,500	125
8	Chaffin Darwin			2,500	25
1	Chamberlain Edward	2,000	20	500	5
3	Chamberlain Andrew L.	7,100	71	1,000	10
11	Chamberlain Rich'd, heirs	3,000	30		
4	Chamberlin Ezra			2,500	25
4	Chamberlin Edward	3,500	35	2,500	25
10	Chamberlin David	7,500	75	600	6
5	Chandler Isaac	2,300	23	8,000	80
7	Chandler & Greenleaf			3,000	30
7	Chandler Adoniram	5,000	50		
8	Chandler John			5,000	50
9	Chandler, Howard & Co.			30,000	300
10	Chanly Michael	3,500	35	300	3
6	Channing William E.	8,000	80	17,500	175
7	Channing Walter	7,500	75	3,500	35
4	Chapin M. J. & C. H. G.	3,000	30	700	7
5	Chapman Jonathan, heirs	6,000	60		
6	Chapman Jonathan			2,500	25
6	Chapman Jonathan, trustee			10,000	100
8	Chapman Henry	4,000	40		
8	Chapman Henry, guardian			12,000	120
9	Chapman Henry & Co.			12,500	125
3	Chapouil Anthony	4,500	45		
5	Chales River Wharf Co.	5,100	51		
6	Chase Theodore			15,000	150
7	Cheever James	6,200	62	5,000	50
12	Cheever Joshua	2,000	20	1,500	15
7	Cheney Samuel	4,000	40	300	3

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
3	Chessman Samuel	\$4,300	\$43	\$800	\$8
11	Chickering Jonas & Co.	7,000	70	10,000	100
8	Child Abigail	19,000	190	5,500	55
8	Child David	15,000	150	2,500	25
11	Child Richards	10,700	107	27,500	275
12	Child Daniel F.	2,500	25		
12	Child Joshua	8,000	80	500	5
7	Chorley John	5,000	50	200	2
12	Churchill Peleg	1,800	18	1,000	10
8	City Bank	30,000	300		
7	Clapp William W.	8,500	85	1,500	15
8	Clapp Elisha, heirs	9,800	98	4,000	40
8	Clapp Isaac P.			3,500	35
11	Clapp Mary F.	3,600	36		
12	Clapp Samuel, jr.	2,000	20	500	5
12	Clapp William & Richard	2,700	27		
1	Clark Benjamin	2,200	22	300	3
2	Clark Benjamin C. & Co.			25,000	250
3	Clark James	5,700	57	500	5
3	Clark Bradley M.	5,200	52		
4	Clark Elijah & Co.			2,500	25
4	Clark John, jr.			2,500	25
4	Clark Simpson	7,500	75		
6	Clark Joseph W.	2,200	22	2,500	25
6	Clark John	11,500	115	1,000	10
6	Clark Benjamin C.	15,000	150	18,000	180
7	Clark Benjamin	5,000	50		
8	Clark Calvin W.	4,000	40		
8	Clark, White & Kimball			4,000	40
9	Clark Charles S.			4,000	40
10	Clark Edward D.	8,000	80		
9	Clarke Edward	9,000	90		
8	Cleveland Aaron P.	4,000	40	5,000	50
8	Cleveland Aaron P. guardian			4,000	40
9	Cleveland Stephen H.	7,500	75		
6	Clouston Robert H.	3,800	38	200	2
11	Clough Willard	4,000	40	100	1
4	Cobb Benjamin, heirs	6,500	65		
9	Cobb & Winslow			6,000	60
9	Cobb Henry & Co.			2,500	25

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Cobb Nathaniel R. heirs	\$10,000	\$100		
9	Cobb Matthew	2,300	23	\$3,000	\$30
10	Cobb Sarah, heirs	13,000	130		
12	Cobb Samuel, heirs	35,500	355		
3	Coburn Thomas, heirs	2,500	25		
9	Coburn Caleb	1,500	15	1,500	15
6	Cochran Mary	5,500	55		
8	Cochran Samuel Q.			2,500	25
3	Codman Catherine, heirs	15,000	150		
4	Codman Francis & others	24,500	245		
4	Codman John	31,000	310		
6	Codman Abigail	3,000	30		
6	Codman Charles R.	69,700	697	15,000	150
6	Codman Charles R. trustee			5,000	50
6	Codman Francis	4,800	48	1,000	10
7	Codman Stephen	4,000	40		
8	Codman Henry, trustee	7,500	75		
8	Codman Edward & Co.			4,000	40
10	Codman Henry	133,100	1331	9,000	90
10	Codman Henry, trustee	5,800	58	7,000	70
8	Coffin Margaret	31,000	310		
8	Coffin Peter	2,300	23	500	5
10	Coffin George W.	12,000	120	2,500	25
10	Coffin William	4,000	40	1,000	10
12	Coffin Presbury	2,900	29	200	2
12	Coffin Aaron	1,900	19	200	2
8	Colburn Joshua M.	2,300	23	200	2
4	Cofran James	1,700	17	1,500	15
7	Colby Gardner	4,000	40		
8	Colby Gardner & Josiah			7,500	75
7	Cole Thomas	6,500	65		
12	Cole Charles, jr.	29,400	294	2,000	20
8	Collamore John, jr. & Co.			6,000	60
4	Collins Ann, heirs	2,800	28		
9	Collins Ebenezer & Co.			6,000	60
1	Comey Benjamin	9,000	90	200	2
2	Commercial Wharf Co.	250,000	2500		
1	Conant Levi	2,300	23	400	4
1	Conant Albert F. heirs	3,000	30		
4	Conant, Thayer & Co.			5,000	50

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Conant Josiah F.	\$2,000	\$20	\$2,000	\$20
6	Conkey John A.			2,500	25
10	Constant Victor	4,000	40	500	5
3	Cook William	5,000	50	200	2
8	Cook John C. & Charles	3,500	35		
9	Cook Zebedee, jr.	5,000	50	2,500	25
8	Cooke Josiah P.	7,000	70	10,000	100
6	Cooley Aaron	2,100	21	1,000	10
4	Coolidge Joseph	76,500	765	5,000	50
5	Coolidge Jonas	4,200	42	3,000	30
7	Coolidge Cornelius	67,000	670	1,000	10
7	Coolidge John T.	6,000	60	5,000	50
8	Coolidge & Haskell			5,000	50
9	Coolidge Joseph, jr.	5,500	55		
2	Coombs Reuben	2,800	28	300	3
5	Copeland Seth	2,500	25	200	2
9	Copeland & Lovering			4,000	40
12	Copeland Elisha	2,500	25	300	3
7	Copenhagen Arnold	4,500	45		
6	Cordis Thomas	21,300	213	35,000	350
8	Cordis Eliza, heirs	9,000	90		
11	Corey Elijah	9,700	97		
12	Cornell Walter	13,500	135		
6	Cotting Amos	7,500	75	5,000	50
6	Cotting Charles C.	1,400	14	2,000	20
8	Cotton John	5,500	55	500	5
9	Cotton, Hill & Co.	2,800	28	10,000	100
10	Cotton Joseph	16,800	168		
11	Cotton Mary & Anna W.	3,500	35	1,000	10
8	Cottons & Barnard			4,000	40
8	Courtis, Pickering & Co.			6,000	60
4	Coverly Edward	6,500	65		
4	Coverly Wells & Edward			3,000	30
7	Coverly Samuel	5,800	58		
12	Cowdin Zebiah	5,000	50		
8	Cragin, Cleveland & Co.			10,000	100
5	Crane Larra	6,000	60	5,000	50
10	Crane Joshua	10,500	105	4,000	40
10	Creese William	7,000	70	300	3
10	Crehore Thomas	16,000	160	7,500	75

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
4	Cremer Benjamin	\$4,800	\$48		
3	Crisp Anthony	2,700	27	\$300	\$3
5	Crocker Uriel	2,600	26		
10	Crocker Samuel E.	12,000	120	2,500	25
4	Crocker & Brewster			12,000	120
7	Crockett George W.	10,500	105		
9	Crockett & Shapleigh			12,500	125
4	Crosby Alonzo	3,000	30	1,000	10
8	Crosby Kendall	3,600	36	700	7
9	Crosby Ziba, heirs	5,500	55		
6	Crowninshield John	2,800	28	500	5
7	Crowninshield Francis B.			5,000	50
7	Crowninshield Benj. W.	55,900	559	75,500	750
9	Cruft Edward	15,000	150	17,500	175
9	Cruft Edward, trustee			11,000	110
3	Cummings Daniel	3,400	34	300	3
4	Cummings Daniel	1,800	18	2,000	20
5	Cummings Charles W.	2,300	23	1,000	10
9	Cummings George & Co.			5,000	50
11	Cunningham Charles	3,000	30	3,500	35
5	Cunningham Nathaniel F.	4,200	42		
6	Cunningham Charles	4,000	40		
6	Cunningham James	6,500	65	5,000	50
7	Cunningham Abigail	5,000	50	7,500	75
7	Cunningham Andrew	8,500	85		
8	Cunningham Joseph L. trustee	7,500	75		
9	Cunningham Nathaniel F. & Co.	4,500	45	10,000	100
9	Cunningham Andrew & Charles			15,000	150
10	Cunningham Joseph L.	14,500	145	3,000	30
4	Curtis & Leavens			3,000	30
4	Curtis Samuel	16,000	160	2,500	25
6	Curtis Caleb			4,000	40
7	Curtis Francis			6,500	65
7	Curtis Thomas B.	7,500	75	7,500	75
7	Curtis Charles P.	8,000	80	4,000	40
8	Curtis Elijah S.	2,300	23	2,000	20
8	Curtis Thomas	8,200	82	3,000	30

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
8	Curtis Philip, heirs	\$3,000	\$30		
9	Curtis & Merriam			\$6,000	\$60
10	Curtis John	12,200	122	2,000	20
11	Curtis James F.	2,800	28	1,000	10
12	Curtis Henry	3,900	39	2,500	25
12	Curtis Nathaniel	5,900	59		
12	Curtis Henry B. heirs	5,500	55		
6	Cushing John	3,300	33	200	2
7	Cushing Lemuel	11,400	114	400	4
7	Cushing Thomas P.	6,500	65		
8	Cushing John P.	16,500	165		
8	Cushing Thomas P. & Co.			10,000	100
8	Cushing, White & Co.			10,000	100
9	Cushing Charles	1,600	16	2,500	25
9	Cushing & Ames			5,000	50
7	Cutler Pliny	71,000	710	20,000	200
7	Cutler Pliny, guardian			25,000	250
9	Cutler, Penniman & Co.			5,000	50
11	Cutler Nahum	2,600	26	300	3
4	Cutter & Perkins	9,000	90	6,000	60
8	Cutter Henry	2,500	25	1,200	12
11	Cutter William G.	2,500	25		
9	Daggett Herman			2,500	25
12	Dall William, heirs	13,600	136		
2	Dalton Peter R.			12,500	125
6	Dalton James	3,000	30	2,000	20
4	Dam Leader	11,300	113	500	5
5	Dame Abraham A.	2,500	25		
8	Dana, Fenno & Henshaw				
		72,000	720	35,000	350
9	Dana Ann T.			12,500	125
9	Dana George	1,700	17	2,500	25
9	Dana, Evans & Co.			10,000	100
9	Dana, Greely & Co.			5,000	50
10	Danforth Eliza S.	10,500	105	5,000	50
6	Daniels William B.	3,900	39	200	2
6	Daniels Nathaniel	3,600	36	300	3
7	Daniell Otis	4,000	40		
7	Daniell Josiah & Chester			3,000	30

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Daniell Josiah	\$4,000	\$40		
4	Darling & Pollard			\$2,500	\$25
5	Darling Samuel	3,000	30	1,500	15
5	Darling Thomas	10,300	103		
7	Darracott George	5,000	50	1,000	10
7	Dashwood Samuel, heirs	5,500	55		
6	Davenport Isaac, heirs	23,900	289		
9	Davenport John	3,100	31	200	2
2	Davidson, Hamilton & Co.			4,000	40
8	Davidson Andrew C. & others	3,000	30		
3	Davis Ebenezer	7,400	74		
4	Davis William, jr.			20,000	200
4	Davis Isaac	24,200	242	5,000	50
5	Davis Thomas			2,500	25
6	Davis Jonathan	4,000	40	200	2
7	Davis James	36,300	363		
7	Davis, Palmer & Co.	13,500	135	15,000	150
7	Davis William, heirs	8,500	85		
7	Davis Daniel, heirs	4,000	40		
8	Davis & Brown	6,000	60		
8	Davis, Bates & Turner			7,500	75
8	Davis Joshua	8,000	80	10,000	100
8	Davis Rebecca	6,600	66	4,000	40
8	Davis Nathaniel M.	9,500	95		
8	Davis Thomas	5,000	50	5,000	50
8	Davis William, jr. heirs	8,100	81		
8	Davis John	11,500	115	7,500	75
8	Davis John W. heirs	6,000	60		
10	Davis Joshua	2,500	25	500	5
11	Davis Samuel	3,500	35	10,000	100
12	Davis Joshua, trustee	8,700	87		
12	Davis & Dorr	4,100	41		
4	Dawes Henry			5,000	50
8	Dawes Margaret, heirs	10,500	105		
4	Dean Henry	3,500	35		
4	Dean Paul	3,500	35	300	3
8	Dearborn Benjamin	19,000	190	1,000	10
6	Deblois George L.	3,000	30		
8	Deblois Elizabeth	16,500	165		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
6	Degrad P. P. F.	\$1,500	\$15	\$5,000	\$50
6	Dehon Eliza	4,500	45		
4	Delano & Whitney	500	5	17,500	175
5	Delano William H.	4,000	40		
5	Dennie Thomas	31,300	313		
9	Dennie Thomas & Son			12,000	120
5	Dennis Lewis	6,300	63	500	5
8	Denny & Co.			15,000	150
9	Denny Daniel	9,000	90		
12	Denny Daniel	10,200	102		
5	Denton James	3,200	32	200	2
5	Denton William			2,500	25
5	Denton Jonathan	3,100	31	500	5
6	Derby Richard C.	15,000	150	25,000	250
10	Derby Ellen	3,000	30		
11	Derby E. Hasket	5,000	50	5,000	50
7	Devens Samuel & others	10,000	100		
9	Devens Richard & others executors			6,000	60
9	Devens Richard			3,000	30
8	Dewerson Richard	2,500	25	100	1
1	Dewhurst William	2,600	26	200	2
2	Dexter & Smith	10,600	106	5,000	50
4	Dexter Jonathan M.	6,800	68	600	6
7	Dexter Theodore	3,900	39	1,000	10
7	Dexter Linus W.	2,500	25	300	3
7	Dexter Catherine			20,000	200
8	Dexter John H.			5,000	50
8	Dexter Aaron, heirs	16,400	164		
8	Dexter Franklin	21,500	215	6,000	60
9	Dexter Thomas A.	5,200	52	1,000	10
11	Dexter George M.	500	5	5,000	50
2	Dickenson Daniel	9,100	91	1,000	10
4	Dickenson Dexter & John	12,000	120	2,500	25
8	Dickson James A.	20,900	209	5,000	50
1	Dilloway William	6,400	64		
7	Dix & Hartwell			2,500	25
11	Dix Dorothy, heirs	7,000	70		
6	Dixon Thomas	7,000	70	10,000	100
7	Dixwell John J.			2,500	25

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Dixwell John, heirs	\$4,300	\$43		
5	Doak John	3,500	35	\$1,500	\$15
7	Doane George B.	4,200	42	1,000	10
7	Doane Samuel B.	24,400	244	3,000	30
1	Dodd Benjamin	8,200	82		
2	Dodd & Snow			2,500	25
5	Dodd Benjamin	2,300	23	500	5
9	Dodd John A.			5,000	50
9	Dodd Timothy			5,000	50
10	Dodd John	3,300	33	1,000	10
12	Dodge Ephraim	2,300	23	200	2
7	Doggett John & Co.	16,500	165	17,500	175
11	Doggett John	6,000	60		
11	Doggett Noah	8,200	82	1,500	15
10	Dolbeare Edmund P.	3,500	35		
3	Dole Edward	5,000	50	1,500	15
4	Dole Daniel & Co.			3,000	30
7	Donnison William, heirs	22,800	228		
6	Dorr Samuel A.	12,000	120	10,000	100
7	Dorr Samuel	20,800	208	35,000	350
8	Dorr Elizabeth			5,500	55
9	Dorr Joseph H.	2,700	27	2,000	20
10	Dorr John	19,600	196	20,000	200
10	Dorr John & others, trustees			5,500	55
10	Dorr John & others, trustees			5,000	50
5	Dow Phineas	1,500	15	1,000	10
7	Dow Samuel, jr.	7,900	79		
8	Dow Jonathan	1,900	19	1,000	10
6	Downing Oliver	2,300	23	200	2
9	Downer, Austin & Co.			9,000	90
10	Drake Andrew	21,900	219	12,000	120
9	Draper Daniel	2,800	28	12,500	125
2	Drury Leonard H.	2,100	21	800	8
2	Drury & Macomber			3,000	30
5	Dugan James			5,000	50
1	Dunbar Peter	4,900	49	1,000	10
6	Dunbar Melzar	9,700	97	300	3
12	Dunham Josiah	32,600	326	300	3

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
12	Dunham Josiah, jr.	\$2,600	\$26	\$400	\$4
4	Dunklee John & Joseph			10,000	100
10	Dunlap David	6,000	60		
10	Dunn James C.	9,600	96	10,000	100
3	Dupee Isaac	5,700	57	200	2
9	Dupee Horace	4,300	43	1,000	10
11	Dupee Lewis	4,000	40	300	3
10	Dutton Warren	8,500	85	4,000	40
7	Dwight Edmund	12,500	125	62,500	625
4	Dyer Ezra & Co.			3,500	35
5	Dyer Ezra	19,700	197		
7	Dyer John D.	13,500	135	500	5
8	Dyer Ebenezer E.	4,400	44	1,500	15
8	Dyer & Blake			4,000	40
9	Eager William	8,000	80	500	5
4	Eagle Furniture Co.			5,000	50
3	Eames Samuel, heirs	3,500	35		
1	Earl William	3,100	31		
2	Earl William	4,200	42	700	7
5	Earle John, jr.	4,200	42	1,500	15
2	East Boston Ferry Co.	13,800	138		
4	East Boston Sugar Re- finery	50,700	507		
4	East Boston Wharf Co.	22,500	225		
4	East Boston Co.	200,000	2000		
4	East Boston Timber Co.	7,900	79		
3	Eastern Stage Co.			3,000	30
4	Eastern Rail Road Co.	3,700	37		
1	Eaton Ebenezer	5,000	50		
1	Eaton Ezra	4,000	40	2,500	25
3	Eaton William & Co.			2,500	25
3	Eaton William	2,500	25		
4	Eaton Asa	3,500	35		
9	Eaton William G.			5,000	50
9	Eaton William J.	1,500	15	10,000	100
10	Eaton Timothy	6,100	61	500	5
12	Eaton William W.	3,000	30		
6	Eckley David	12,500	125	40,000	400
6	Eckley Thomas J.	15,800	158	500	5
5	Eddy Caleb	11,200	112	4,000	40

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
2	Edgerly & Vinal			\$3,000	\$30
7	Edmands Thomas	\$4,000	\$40	500	5
4	Edwards, Stoddard & Co.			25,000	250
6	Edwards Henry	9,500	95		
7	Eldredge Edward	5,000	50	5,000	50
8	Eldridge & Nickerson			10,000	100
9	Eldridge Smith	2,500	25	2,500	25
7	Eliot Samuel A.	24,500	245	50,000	500
11	Eliot Ephraim L.	1,800	18	1,000	10
8	Ellery John S.			27,500	275
3	Ellis Rowland	2,800	28		
4	Ellis George W.	3,200	32	1,000	10
4	Ellis & Mayo			5,000	50
5	Ellis Luther	6,000	60	10,000	100
8	Ellis David	51,500	515	30,000	300
11	Ellis Jabez	3,600	36		
11	Ellis Jabez & Sons			7,500	75
11	Ellis Rufus	2,200	22	300	3
8	Ellison James	2,600	26	2,500	25
4	Emerson & Lamb	2,900	29	3,000	30
7	Emerson George B.			5,000	50
4	Emmons & Weld			6,000	60
9	Emmons Samuel & Sons			3,000	30
11	Emmons Samuel, heirs	6,300	63		
12	Emmons Thomas, heirs	3,200	32	500	5
8	Emrick Joseph			3,000	30
10	Erving Mary	7,000	70		
12	Erving Edward S.	2,200	22	500	5
11	Etheridge John, heirs	2,700	27		
3	Eustis Margaret	3,000	30		
4	Eustis William, heirs	5,800	58		
4	Eustis George	2,500	25		
8	Eustis Abraham, heirs	2,700	27		
9	Eustis William T. & Co.			10,000	100
11	Eustis Jacob, heirs	2,500	25		
1	Everett & Wilbur, trustees	1,400	14	4,500	45
4	Everett & Ware			10,000	100
11	Everett Otis			20,000	200
11	Everett Aaron			7,500	75
8	Ewer Charles	12,500	125	500	5

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Fairbanks, Loring & Co.			\$15,000	\$150
9	Fairbanks Drury & Co.			5,000	50
10	Fairbanks Stephen	\$5,000	\$50		
9	Fales Elisha F.			3,000	30
10	Fales Samuel	37,300	373	20,000	200
3	Farley Joseph	5,000	50		
6	Farley Robert	2,700	27	6,000	60
4	Farmer Margaret	2,500	25		
8	Farnam Henry	25,000	250	500	5
8	Farnam Rufus	2,900	29		
3	Farnsworth Amos	2,800	28		
8	Farnsworth & Phipps	45,000	450		
8	Farnsworth, Baxter & Co.			7,500	75
5	Farrington Sarah & L.	2,500	25	300	3
9	Faulkner & Reed			8,000	80
3	Faxon Nathaniel & Co.			5,000	50
3	Faxon Nath'l, guardian			8,000	80
4	Faxon William	10,400	104	6,000	60
5	Faxon Isaiah			2,500	25
9	Faxon Nathaniel	15,000	150	10,000	100
6	Fay Richard S.	3,000	30	2,000	20
7	Fay Luke	2,500	25	9,000	90
11	Fay Windsor	18,900	189	12,500	125
11	Fay & Tirrell	3,400	34		
11	Fay Joel			2,500	25
4	Fearing Albert & Co.			6,000	60
6	Fearing Andrew C.	6,500	65		
10	Fearing Albert	3,500	35		
10	Federhen John	4,000	40		
11	Felt Jonathan W.	3,500	35		
11	Felt Joseph B.	2,500	25	300	3
12	Felton Luther			7,500	75
6	Fenno John W.	3,000	30		
12	Fenno James W.	6,600	66	300	3
4	Fessenden John P.	2,400	24	700	7
7	Fessenden John M.	600	6	2,500	25
4	Fettyplace William	2,300	23	300	3
9	Field & Converse			3,000	30
12	Field Pearson H.	1,500	15	900	9
12	Field Joseph, heirs	4,200	42		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
12	Field Joseph, executor			\$9,000	\$90
4	Fifty Associates	\$242,500	\$2425		
9	Fireman Insurance Co.	17,000	170		
4	Fisher Jabez & Nathaniel & Co.	2,300	23	22,500	225
5	Fisher Jabez	2,500	25		
6	Fisher Nathaniel	2,600	26		
7	Fisher Francis	8,000	80		
11	Fisher Freeman			7,500	75
9	Fisk & Rice			7,500	75
12	Fisk William	6,200	62	1,000	10
4	Fiske & Bridge			25,000	250
6	Fiske Augustus H.	3,000	30	1,000	10
7	Fiske Benjamin	26,200	262		
4	Fitch Jeremiah	21,000	210		
9	Fitch Jeremiah & Co.			10,000	100
7	Flagg Josiah F.	10,300	103	1,000	10
7	Flagg Sumner	4,500	45	5,000	50
7	Flagg John G.	1,700	17	3,000	30
7	Flagg Jane	3,500	35		
5	Fleet Thomas, heirs	3,900	39		
9	Fleet John, heirs	9,500	95		
4	Fletcher Richard			20,000	200
9	Fletcher Oliver			4,000	40
6	Flood Edward	3,000	30	1,000	10
7	Fogg Jeremiah	1,500	15	3,000	30
4	Follett Dexter	2,200	22	1,500	15
4	Forbes William	4,000	40	7,500	75
5	Forbes Luke			4,500	45
7	Forbes Robert B.	6,500	65	10,000	100
3	Forbush Jonathan & Co.			10,000	100
7	Forbush Jonathan	9,000	90		
6	Forristall Ezra	4,700	47	1,000	10
4	Forister Jacob, jr.			3,500	35
8	Fosdick & Frothingham			3,000	30
9	Foss & Gilmore			4,000	40
3	Foster Archbald	4,300	43	500	5
6	Foster Mary	6,000	60		
7	Foster Isaac	1,300	13	1,500	15
7	Foster Phineas, heirs	4,500	45		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
8	Foster Sarah, heirs	\$4,000	\$40		
8	Foster Charles C.	4,000	40		
8	Foster James H.	31,900	319		
8	Foster James H. & Son			\$5,000	\$50
8	Foster John H. & Co.			5,000	50
9	Foster William	6,700	67	500	5
11	Foster John H.	5,300	53	1,500	15
5	Fowle James	4,000	40	500	5
8	Fowle & Allen			7,500	75
8	Fowle & Brewer			6,000	60
10	Fowle Parker & William	4,300	43		
11	Foxcroft Betsey	5,300	53		
3	Francis Ebenezer	4,000	40		
7	Francis Nathaniel	4,000	40		
7	Francis Ebenezer	111,000	1110	100,000	1000
9	Francis & Lovell	2,000	20	500	5
11	Francis David	2,500	25	500	5
2	Franksen John H.	4,800	48	500	5
6	Freeman James			4,000	40
7	Freeman James & others	4,500	45		
7	Freeman William	4,200	42		
8	Freeman Benjamin			2,500	25
8	Freeman Peter W.			3,000	30
8	Freeman John			4,000	40
9	Freeman & Fisk			2,500	25
9	Freeman, Cobb & Co.			2,500	25
4	French Benjamin & Co.			10,000	100
4	French William	3,500	35	200	2
5	French Benjamin	5,000	50		
9	French Moses, jr.	9,000	90	2,500	25
10	French John M.			3,000	30
10	French Arthur	3,000	30	32,000	320
10	French & Weld	7,000	70		
10	French Charles, heirs	6,900	69		
12	French John			5,000	50
12	French Thomas N.			5,000	50
12	French Jonathan	22,000	220		
12	French Jonathan, jr.			4,000	40
4	Frost William R.	5,000	50	200	2
6	Frost William	6,300	63	2,500	25

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Frost Walter	\$19,100	\$191	\$1,000	\$10
3	Frothingham Eben'r, heirs	5,000	50		
6	Frothingham Samuel	8,500	85	7,500	75
7	Frothingham Thos., heirs	4,500	45		
8	Frothingham & Blanchard			6,000	60
8	Frothingham & Lawrence			3,000	30
4	Fudger Amelia D.	2,500	25		
4	Fullam David	9,400	94	3,000	30
2	Fuller Benjamin, heirs	2,500	25		
3	Fuller Robert	2,500	25	2,000	20
4	Fuller Abraham W.	2,200	22	15,000	150
7	Fuller Stephen P.	5,100	51	1,500	15
8	Fuller Henry H.	9,300	93	1,000	10
12	Fulton Iron Foundry			4,000	40
4	Furber Thomas	8,100	81	500	5
8	Furbush Milo			2,500	25
5	Furness William	1,700	17	1,000	10
9	Furness William, heirs	2,700	27		
9	Gaffield Thomas	5,100	51	10,000	100
7	Gage & Streeter	3,000	30	1,500	15
4	Garaux Francis	4,000	40		
7	Gardner William H.	10,300	103	7,500	75
4	Gardner Joshua	9,200	92		
6	Gardner John			5,000	50
7	Gardner John L.	18,000	180		
8	Gardner Samuel P.	14,000	140	17,500	175
9	Gardner Henry	45,700	457	10,000	100
9	Gardner John L. & Co.			15,000	150
9	Gardner John D. & Co.			5,000	50
12	Garland James	9,500	95	200	2
5	Gass Joseph	6,000	60	400	4
8	Gassett Henry	9,500	95	25,000	250
9	Gassett Henry & Co.			25,000	250
2	Gates James W. & Co.	400	4	2,500	25
6	Gault George	3,700	37		
3	Gay & Veazie	3,300	33	1,500	15
9	Gay & Bird			4,500	45
12	Gaylord Charles	3,300	33	500	5
4	George Nath'l M. & Co.			2,500	25
9	Geyer John W.			5,000	50

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
8	Gibbens Daniel L.	\$5,500	\$55		
4	Gibbs William	12,500	125		
6	Gibbs Sarah	22,000	220	\$17,500	\$175
8	Gibbs Nathan B.	4,500	45		
6	Gibson Kimball	3,500	35		
6	Gibson John G.			5,000	50
12	Gibson Susanna, heirs	8,200	82		
4	Gilbert Samuel & Sons			4,000	40
11	Gilbert Timothy	6,800	68		
11	Gilbert Benjamin I.	2,500	25	6,000	60
11	Gilbert T. & Co.	5,500	55	3,500	35
11	Gill Perez	4,000	40	3,000	30
4	Gilman John T. heirs	6,000	60		
7	Gilmore Addison	5,000	50		
4	Girard James W.	10,300	103		
3	Glazier Jotham	5,800	58	300	3
4	Globe Bank	17,500	175		
3	Glover Lewis	3,000	30		
4	Glover Mary A. heirs	3,000	30		
12	Glover John B.			5,000	50
12	Glover Stephen	500	5	40,000	400
12	Glover Stephen, executor			6,000	60
2	Goddard Nathaniel, jr.			2,500	25
2	Goddard Benjamin			2,500	25
6	Goddard George A.			3,500	35
8	Goddard Nathaniel	71,300	713	20,000	200
9	Goddard William & Son			30,000	300
10	Goddard James & others	2,500	25		
10	Goddard James	1,100	11	2,000	20
10	Goddard William	12,700	127	300	3
12	Goddard Jonathan	9,000	90	7,500	75
12	Goddard Benjamin	6,000	60		
4	Goff Samuel, heirs	7,000	70		
7	Gooding Henry	4,500	45	2,500	25
4	Goodnow John			6,000	60
5	Goodnow Lyman	3,200	32	2,500	25
11	Goodnow Peter	2,500	25	3,000	30
5	Goodrich Isaac W.	6,000	60	1,000	10
1	Goodwin Ozias, trustee			4,500	45
2	Goodwin Thomas J.	3,200	32		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
6	Goodwin Ozias,	\$2,100	\$21	\$25,000	\$250
6	Goodwin Eliza	9,500	95	3,000	30
9	Gordon George W.	14,000	140		
9	Gordon & Stoddard			7,500	75
7	Gorham Mary	4,000	40		
10	Gorham Benjamin	9,000	90	10,000	100
9	Gossler & Knorre			5,000	50
1	Gould Frederick	11,500	115		
2	Gould William	3,700	37	200	2
2	Gould & Proctor			3,000	30
3	Gould Thomas	7,000	70	200	2
4	Gould, Kendall & Lincoln			4,000	40
7	Gould Samuel	3,400	34		
7	Gould Augustus A.	4,200	42	300	3
8	Gould Benjamin A.	6,000	60	10,000	100
2	Gragg Jacob	3,400	34		
2	Gragg & Buttrick			2,500	25
10	Gragg Oliver	12,000	120	7,500	75
7	Grand Lodge of Mass.	17,000	170		
4	Grant Moses	29,400	294		
4	Grant & Daniell	3,200	32	6,000	60
4	Grant Charles & Co.			2,500	25
6	Grant Anna P.	13,200	132	5,000	50
7	Grant Benjamin B.	10,000	100		
9	Grant, Seaver & Co.			5,000	50
7	Graves William	4,000	40	5,000	50
1	Gray Henry D.			3,500	35
4	Gray Frederick T.	17,100	171	12,500	125
6	Gray Samuel C.	11,500	115	20,000	200
6	Gray William	5,500	55	1,000	10
7	Gray John H.	20,400	204		
7	Gray Harrison	12,200	122		
8	Gray John	37,100	371	2,500	25
8	Gray Horace	41,500	415		
8	Gray George H. & Co.			4,000	40
8	Gray John C.	10,000	100	40,000	400
8	Gray Thomas	6,500	65		
9	Gray Horace & Co.			25,000	250
10	Gray William			3,500	35
8	Greele Samuel			3,000	30

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
2	Green Matthew W.	\$2,200	\$22	\$500	\$5
6	Green Nathaniel	3,000	30	1,000	10
10	Green Ann	2,800	28	15,000	150
12	Green John, jr.	3,400	34	200	2
6	Greene John S. C.	8,500	85	75,000	750
7	Greene Benjamin D.	13,000	130	65,000	650
7	Greene Gardiner, heirs	17,100	171		
7	Greene Elizabeth	16,000	160	10,000	100
8	Greene Mary & Hannah	2,500	25	10,000	100
8	Greene Benjamin H.	1,800	18	1,500	15
8	Greene Benjamin, heirs	5,500	55		
11	Greene Mary & L. F.	8,500	85		
3	Greenleaf Daniel	6,000	60		
5	Greenleaf Gardner	5,300	53	2,500	25
8	Greenleaf Samuel	6,000	60	18,000	180
8	Greenleaf Oliver C.			5,000	50
3	Greenough Wm. heirs	4,100	41		
4	Greenough William			6,000	60
4	Greenough Wm. assignee of J. Bradford	8,000	80	4,000	40
7	Greenough David, heirs	22,000	220		
7	Greencugh David S. heirs	35,000	305		
8	Greenough David S.			2,500	25
8	Greenough Walter			6,000	60
9	Greenough Alfred	2,000	20	1,000	10
4	Greenwood William P.	7,200	72		
5	Gridley William, heirs	5,000	50		
10	Gridley William	10,200	102	5,000	50
3	Griggs & Chickering			4,000	40
12	Griggs John	8,700	87		
4	Grosvenor Lemuel P.	19,600	196	1,000	10
9	Grover & Badger	3,800	38	1,000	10
7	Guild Benjamin	14,000	140		
11	Guild & Cowdin			4,000	40
7	Gulliver & Briggs			5,000	50
5	Gunn Cephas M.	2,500	25	700	7
1	Gurney Nathan	6,500	65	5,000	50
6	Hales William	8,500	85	1,000	10
3	Hall Jacob	23,400	234	4,000	40
3	Hall Timothy	3,300	33	2,500	25

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
3	Hall Stephen	\$2,700	\$27		
4	Hall Benjamin, heirs	2,800	28		
4	Hall Nathaniel, heirs	12,000	120		
4	Hall Jonathan P. jr.			\$3,000	\$30
5	Hall Adin	12,800	128	1,000	10
7	Hall Henry	5,000	50	10,000	100
7	Hall Joseph	5,000	50	5,000	50
7	Hall Jonathan P.	4,000	40	500	5
8	Hall John W.	3,500	35		
9	Hall Andrew T. & Co.	1,500	15	10,000	100
9	Hall Richard	2,800	28	2,000	20
9	Hall Joshua H.			10,000	100
10	Hall Isaac			4,000	40
12	Hall James	7,800	78	1,500	15
4	Hallett George	25,500	255		
9	Hallett & Blake			3,000	30
5	Hamilton Manufacturing Co.	5,000	50		
5	Hammatt Charles	2,300	23	300	3
7	Hammatt John B.	6,100	61	200	2
4	Hammond Benjamin F.			2,500	25
4	Hammond Horatio			2,500	25
5	Hammond John R.	2,500	25		
5	Hammond Nathaniel	25,800	258		
7	Hammond Samuel	90,200	902	15,000	150
9	Hammond Daniel	14,500	145	20,000	200
7	Hammond Susanna	9,500	95		
4	Hancock, Holden & Adams			7,000	70
7	Hancock John	500	5	32,500	325
11	Hancock John	3,300	33	300	36
12	Hancock Henry K.	5,000	50	1,000	10
8	Hanners Benjamin	4,000	40	400	4
7	Harding Chester	15,000	150		
12	Harding Wilder	3,700	37	200	2
1	Harlow Charles	6,800	68	1,500	15
9	Harlow Asaph, heirs	3,200	32		
1	Harmon John	3,600	36	1,500	15
1	Harrington Bowen	6,000	60	2,000	20
11	Harrington Noah	4,600	46		
12	Harrington Ephraim	13,700	137		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
1	Harris Isaac	\$19,700	\$197	\$500	\$5
2	Harris George	6,700	67	1,500	15
3	Harris Henry & others	6,000	60		
3	Harris Jonathan, heirs	5,000	50		
5	Harris Samuel	4,600	46		
8	Harris James			7,500	75
9	Harris Leach, heirs	4,600	46		
9	Harris Richard D.	3,000	30	1,000	10
10	Harris Benjamin C.	3,900	39		
12	Harris Joseph, jr.	8,400	84	300	3
12	Harris Elijah	3,600	36		
10	Harrison Elizabeth, heirs	14,700	147		
2	Hartt Joseph	2,800	23	2,000	20
2	Hartt Joseph, executor			40,000	400
4	Hartt John, heirs	21,700	217		
5	Hartshorn Eliphalet P.	2,500	25		
8	Hartshorn John	15,400	154	500	5
6	Harvey Peter			2,500	25
7	Harwood Daniel			5,000	50
1	Haskell Calvin	5,500	55		
3	Haskell & Savage	2,800	28		
5	Haskell Elias			3,000	30
7	Haskell Elisha	5,500	55		
7	Haskins Eliza	26,500	265		
10	Haskins Ralph & R. D.				
	Harris	5,000	50		
10	Haskins Ralph—	3,700	37		
12	Haskins John, heirs	19,700	197		
12	Haskins Thomas	4,600	46	1,000	10
12	Haskins Thomas & Ralph	4,000	40		
5	Hastings Edmund T.			5,000	50
6	Hastings Joseph S.	4,500	45	500	5
8	Hastings Daniel	2,000	20	1,000	10
10	Hastings Benjamin, heirs	3,800	38		
10	Hastings Mary Ann	4,800	48		
10	Hastings Henry	3,000	30		
11	Hastings William	6,000	60		
10	Hatch Jabez, heirs	4,300	43		
12	Hatch Henry	4,200	42	400	4
4	Hathaway Elisha	12,500	125		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Hathaway John & Co.			\$3,500	\$35
2	Hatstat William M.	\$2,500	\$25	500	5
7	Haughton James & Co.			10,000	100
5	Haven Calvin	3,500	35	4,000	40
6	Haven Franklin	5,000	50	5,000	50
6	Haviland Thomas	3,200	32	500	5
12	Haviland Hannah	3,700	37		
4	Hawes William			2,500	25
5	Hawes Joseph	5,400	54		
7	Hawes Prince	10,000	100		
2	Hawes, Gray & Co.			30,000	300
12	Hawes Prince	3,400	34		
7	Hawkes Ezra	2,400	24	200	2
9	Hay & Atkins	100	1	12,500	125
11	Hay Joseph	8,300	83		
10	Hayden John C.	2,500	25	1,500	15
11	Hayden William, jr.	31,800	318	400	4
11	Hayden Wm. jr. guardian	10,200	102		
11	Hayden J. C. & H. J. Sargent	2,700	27		
5	Haynes Tristram	12,000	120		
11	Haynes Edward, jr.	2,200	22	1,500	15
6	Hayward Sarah	34,000	340		
7	Hayward George	7,500	75	7,500	75
7	Hayward Joseph H.	20,800	208	500	5
10	Hayward Charles	6,000	60	600	6
10	Hayward Harriett S.	6,000	60		
12	Hayward Ebenezer	3,900	39		
11	Hazen Charles			3,000	30
10	Head Joseph, heirs	26,500	265		
10	Head Joseph	8,000	80	5,000	50
7	Healey Mark	6,500	65	17,500	175
6	Heard John	55,500	555	15,000	150
7	Heard John T.	4,300	43	7,500	75
4	Heath Jonathan	6,000	60	2,500	25
12	Heath Charles	16,500	165		
12	Heath Charles & Frederick A.			7,500	75
4	Hedge Barnabas	33,400	334		
5	Henchman Daniel	2,500	25	1,200	12

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Henderson Charles	\$2,500	\$25	\$800	\$8
12	Hendley James	13,900	139	500	5
5	Henshaw David	4,200	42	12,500	125
6	Henshaw Samuel	4,000	40		
7	Henshaw John	6,000	60	25,000	250
7	Henshaw Charles	3,000	30	10,000	100
12	Henshaw David & John	4,100	41		
9	Hersey Cornelius			2,500	25
7	Hewes Shubael, heirs	8,000	80		
7	Hewes Samuel	6,000	60		
7	Hewett Simon C.	2,500	25	300	3
4	Hewins & Fisher			12,500	125
7	Hicks William H.	2,500	25		
8	Hicks Joseph & Wm. H.			5,000	50
7	Higgins John S.	3,000	30	200	2
6	Higginson James P.	5,000	50	2,000	20
7	Higginson Francis J.	9,000	90	1,000	10
8	Higginson Henry	6,500	65	2,500	25
9	Hildreth Augustus, heirs	5,200	52	3,000	30
12	Hildreth Clifton B.	2,900	29	300	3
1	Hiler Jacob, heirs	2,800	28		
1	Hill Nathaniel	7,000	70	200	2
1	Hill David W.	3,800	38		
3	Hill & Chamberlain	2,000	20	1,000	10
5	Hill James, jr.	3,300	33	500	5
5	Hill Jeremiah	5,500	55		
6	Hill Elizabeth —	8,800	88		
7	Hill Samuel, heirs	18,000	180		
8	Hill Susanna	10,500	105		
8	Hill Archibald	3,000	30	4,000	40
9	Hill David	9,500	95	25,000	250
9	Hill Thomas	2,500	25	500	5
9	Hill, Chamberlin & Co.			15,000	150
10	Hill George & Co.			6,000	60
12	Hill Samuel	6,000	60		
8	Hilliard, Gray & Co.			20,000	200
11	Hills Joseph	2,000	20	500	5
12	Hills George	28,900	289	200	2
9	Hinckley, David, heirs	34,100	341		
3	Hinkley Abigail, heirs	4,000	40		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal	Am't.
12	Hinkly Holmes	\$8,000	\$30		
3	Hitchborn Samuel, heirs	4,300	43		
4	Hitchcock & Nash			\$7,500	\$75
6	Hobart Nathaniel	3,500	35	5,000	50
7	Hobart James T.			2,500	25
9	Hobart & Cummings			2,500	25
9	Hobart & Wilkins			2,500	25
1	Hobbs Nathan	2,200	22	300	3
10	Hobbs Prentiss	12,200	122	5,000	50
5	Hoffman	4,200	42		
4	Holbrook & Tappan			5,000	50
5	Holbrook Daniel	5,200	52	200	2
8	Holbrook, Bowman & Co.			12,500	125
9	Holbrook, Dillon & Co.	5,300	53	1,500	15
9	Holbrook, Green & Co.	14,000	140	5,000	50
11	Holbrook, Kittredge & Wyman	6,000	60		
5	Holden Thomas	4,600	46	300	3
7	Holden George			5,000	50
7	Holker Nancy D.	15,000	150		
4	Holland John, heirs	12,000	120		
11	Holland Thomas	11,500	115	2,500	25
11	Holland Thomas H.	2,200	22	1,500	15
1	Hollis Thomas	2,300	23	3,000	30
9	Holmbert John	2,600	26	400	4
4	Holmes Augustus S.	3,000	30	3,000	30
4	Holmes Abiel	10,200	102		
5	Holmes Charles	17,000	170		
3	Holton Leonard	2,200	22	500	5
7	Homans John			2,500	25
3	Homer William F.			3,000	30
4	Homer, Gray & Co.			5,000	50
6	Homer Benjamin P.	95,700	957	40,000	400
7	Homer Sarah, executrix			5,000	50
8	Homer & Palmer and Jos. T. Adams			3,500	35
8	Homer George J.	7,900	79		
10	Homer David, heirs	4,500	45		
10	Homer David			2,500	25
3	Homes, Homer & Co.	2,000	20	25,000	250

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
8	Hood Charles	\$7,800	\$78	\$1,000	\$10
12	Hoogs William H.	2,700	27	200	2
4	Hook Elias & George G.	2,500	25	600	6
2	Hooper Henry N. & Co.			7,500	75
6	Hooper Robert, jr.	6,000	60	12,500	125
7	Hooper John	5,500	55		
9	Hooper Robert C.			15,000	150
3	Hooton John	8,100	81		
7	Hopkins Sarah	4,000	40		
6	Hoppin John	1,500	15	1,500	15
12	Horr Luther	3,500	35	200	2
9	Hosmer & Tappan			2,500	25
12	How Hall J.	27,500	275	7,500	75
12	How James, heirs	5,900	59		
2	Howard Eleazer, heirs	6,000	60		
3	Howard John	4,700	47	2,500	25
6	Howard Elizabeth	3,800	38	1,500	15
6	Howard Elizabeth H. S. H. Sage	8,500	85		
7	Howard Abraham	13,700	137		
7	Howard John C.	15,500	155		
7	Howard Jonathan	4,000	40	3,000	30
9	Howard & Merry	8,500	85	5,000	50
12	Howard Thomas M.	9,500	95	200	2
5	Howe John & Thomas & Hiram Bosworth			10,000	100
6	Howe George —	56,200	562	15,000	150
6	Howe Joseph N. jr.	6,700	67	3,000	30
3	Howe Jabez C. & Co.			35,000	350
10	Howe John & Thomas			10,000	100
11	Howe Elizabeth	2,600	26		
12	Howe Joseph N.	4,600	46		
2	Howes & Co.			2,500	25
4	Howes Frederick	7,500	75		
12	Howes Elisha	3,300	33	7,500	75
4	Hubbard Charles	3,400	34		
6	Hubbard Henry	6,500	65	6,000	60
6	Hubbard Wm. jr. executor			9,000	90
6	Hubbard John, heirs	84,800	848		
6	Hubbard William J.			2,500	25

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Hubbard Samuel			\$30,000	\$300
7	Hubbard Samuel, guardian of T. Hancock	\$39,500	\$395	17,500	175
7	Hubbard Samuel, trustee for his children			75,000	750
7	Hubbard Samuel, W. P. Greene, & B. D. Greene trustees to pay certain annuities			50,000	500
7	Hubbard Samuel, W. P. Greene, & B. D. Greene trustees			345,000	3450
7	Hubbard Samuel, J. Bor- land, W. P. Greene & Jno. Pickering, trustees under the will of James Lloyd			250,000	2500
11	Hubbard Lucretia			7,500	75
2	Huckins, Crocker & Co.			2,500	25
3	Hudson John	2,200	22	300	3
4	Hudson Benjamin	3,800	38	100	1
4	Hudson Sumner	3,800	38	10,000	100
7	Hughes Frederick	1,800	18	1,700	17
8	Hughes Sarah	3,500	35		
9	Hughes Thomas, heirs	17,700	177		
9	Hughes George	2,500	25	1,500	15
4	Humphrey & Dudley			2,500	25
7	Humphrey William	3,000	30	5,000	50
7	Humphrey Benjamin	24,300	243	20,000	200
2	Hunnewell Joseph	600	6	2,000	20
7	Hunt Jane	7,000	70		
7	Hunt Samuel	4,300	43	500	5
10	Hunt Matthew M.	18,400	184	2,500	25
8	Hunting Bela	9,000	90		
12	Hunting Thomas	6,000	60	200	2
9	Huntington Ralph	12,000	120	1,000	10
4	Hurd, Hutchins & Skinner			12,500	125
2	Hurlburt Elisha	4,900	49	100	1
7	Hutchins Ezra C.	5,000	50		
9	Hutchinson Andrew B.	2,200	22	1,000	10

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
12	Hyde Leonard	\$2,600	\$26		
	9 Iasigi & Goddard			\$5,000	\$50
	4 Inches Henderson, jr.			2,500	25
	9 Inches Henderson	59,000	590	2,500	25
	9 Inches Henderson, adm'r			20,000	200
10	Inches Elizabeth & Susan	26,600	266	20,000	200
10	Inches Elizabeth	9,500	95		
	4 Ingalls William	15,300	153		
	2 Ingersol James	8,000	80	2,500	25
	5 Jackson Isaac	2,500	25		
	5 Jackson Ward	21,800	218	1,500	15
	6 Jackson Anna	11,500	115	2,500	25
	7 Jackson Patrick T.	101,300	1013		
	7 Jackson Emeline	4,300	43		
	8 Jackson Charles	22,000	220	20,000	200
	8 Jackson James	10,500	105	20,000	200
	9 Jackson Eben	10,500	105	500	5
	9 Jackson & Brewer			4,000	40
11	Jackson Francis	3,000	30	3,000	30
12	Jackson Stephen W. & Edmund			5,000	50
12	Jackson Stephen W.	3,500	35		
12	Jackson George	3,300	33	1,500	15
	7 Jacobs Benjamin, jr.			6,000	60
	7 Jacobs Loring	5,200	52		
12	Jacobs Asa & Hiram	1,800	18	1,500	15
	9 James John W.	2,800	28	500	5
10	Jarves Deming	8,300	83	12,500	125
	6 Jarvis Benjamin, heirs	3,200	32		
	8 Jeffries John	3,600	36	500	5
	5 Jellison Zacheriah	2,500	25	500	5
	3 Jenkins Horatio	2,500	25		
	7 Jenkins Joseph	14,200	142	1,500	15
	4 Jenks William	2,500	25	300	3
	9 Jenness & Gage			15,000	150
	3 Jennings Josiah A.	3,400	34	100	1
	5 Jennison William	2,000	20	3,500	35
	8 Jewett Emerson	2,500	25		
	9 Jewett Nathaniel & Co.	3,000	30	6,000	60
	4 Johnson Daniel	6,200	62		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal	Am't.
4	Johnson Daniel & Charles heirs	\$14,500	\$145		
6	Johnson William	2,500	25		
6	Johnson Abijah S.	8,900	89	\$200	\$2
7	Johnson William	6,800	68		
8	Johnson Samuel	5,500	55		
9	Johnson, Sewall & Co.			15,000	150
11	Johnson Edward	3,000	30	7,500	75
4	Johonnot Oliver	3,400	34		
11	Johonnot George S. & J. W. Treadwell, trustees	5,800	58		
4	Jones John B.	5,500	55		
4	Jones Charles H. heirs	3,200	32		
4	Jones Ephraim	4,000	40	4,000	40
7	Jones, Lows & Ball			35,000	350
7	Jones John C. heirs	41,400	414		
7	Jones Elizabeth, executrix			60,000	600
9	Jones Josiah M.	5,000	50	5,000	50
9	Jones Eben & Co.			5,000	50
11	Jones Charles & D. Simpson	5,600	56		
12	Jones Peter C.	1,500	15	2,000	20
2	Josselyn Lewis	2,800	28	800	8
5	Josselyn John H. & M. Wood	4,500	45		
6	Joy Joseph G.	9,300	93	10,000	100
6	Joy Elizabeth	8,300	83		
6	Joy Nabby	5,500	55	17,500	175
6	Joy Benjamin, heirs	44,000	440		
6	Joy Abigail	14,000	140	12,500	125
5	Judkins Benjamin	1,800	18	1,000	10
9	Kahler Jeremiah			4,000	40
8	Kane David H.	3,100	31	500	5
8	Kast Thomas, heirs	12,000	120		
7	Keep Nathan C.	6,000	60	1,000	10
4	Keith Elizabeth S.	6,000	60		
8	Kelly William R.			3,000	30
10	Kelt James	3,800	38	1,000	10
3	Kendall Sewall	4,900	49	600	6
4	Kendall Ezekiel & Sam'l			8,000	80

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
5	Kendall Hugh R.	\$13,200	\$132		
5	Kendall Thomas	7,500	75		
9	Kendall Jacob, heirs	4,500	45		
9	Kendall Theophilus P.	4,600	46	\$400	\$4
9	Kendall Abel, jr. & George A.			3,000	30
4	Kendrick & Lamb			4,000	40
4	Kendrick Rufus, adm'r			6,000	60
7	Kendrick Rufus	3,800	38		
4	Kennedy John	7,000	70	300	3
9	Kennedy Thomas	2,500	25		
2	Kennedy John	5,600	56	500	5
4	Kent William V. & Co.			5,000	50
5	Kent William V.	3,700	37		
2	Kettell John	4,200	42	5,000	50
9	Keyes & Kimball			5,000	50
4	Kidder Jerome G.			5,000	50
5	Kidder Joseph	3,500	35	4,000	40
7	Kilham Jonathan	2,500	25	2,000	20
7	Kilham, Mears & Co.			5,000	50
3	Kimball Benjamin	4,800	48		
3	Kimball Joshua B. & Co.			2,500	25
4	Kimball David & Co.			3,000	30
5	Kimball John S.			2,500	25
8	Kimball & Farnum			3,000	30
8	Kimball, Jewett & Co.			10,000	100
3	King Benjamin	4,500	45	1,000	10
5	King Gedney	4,000	40		
6	King Samuel	2,500	25		
9	King Gedney & Son	3,500	35	2,500	25
2	Kingsbury Jesse	18,300	183	500	5
5	Kingsbury Jesse & T. Haynes	3,000	30		
8	Kingsbury Thomas N.	2,300	23	2,000	20
12	Kingsbury Asa	5,000	50		
5	Kingsley Elias	5,500	55		
7	Kinsman Henry W.	6,500	65		
8	Kirkland John T.			10,000	100
4	Kittredge & Blakes			12,500	125
4	Kittredge Jeremiah	6,000	60	2,500	25

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
2	Knapp Jesse	\$2,200	\$22	\$400	\$4
11	Knapp Josiah	30,600	306	300	3
4	Kneeland Samuel	1,900	19	2,500	25
5	Knight Manasseh			4,000	40
6	Knight George	7,700	77	2,500	25
8	Knight Edward	5,200	52	1,000	10
9	Knight Nath'l & George			7,500	75
8	Knott James, jr.	5,500	55		
4	Knowles Seth, heirs,	18,000	180		
7	Knowlton Calvin	33,800	338	500	5
5	Kuhn John	5,200	52	1,500	15
6	Kuhn George H.	8,000	80	12,500	125
7	Kuhn George H. exe'or			5,000	50
10	Kupfer Charles F.	5,300	53	2,000	20
12	Lace & Hosiery Co.	1,000	10	2,000	20
12	Ladd Bela O.	3,700	37	200	2
7	Lamb Rosanna			2,500	25
7	Lamb Reuben A.	5,000	50		
8	Lamb Thomas	7,300	73	10,000	100
8	Lamb Thomas, executor			4,000	40
8	Lamb Elizabeth, heirs	28,400	284		
11	Lamb Abigail	4,000	40		
5	Lambert Susanna	12,600	126		
9	Lambert & Slade	14,000	140	15,000	150
4	Lamson Benjamin	20,000	200	3,000	30
6	Lamson John	17,000	170		
4	Lane Samuel	3,300	33	400	4
4	Lane & Reed			17,500	175
5	Lane George	6,800	68		
5	Lane William H.	13,000	130	400	4
8	Lane, Lamson & Co.			15,000	150
11	Lane Daniel	3,800	38		
9	Lang John	2,500	25	500	5
9	Lang William B.			3,500	35
9	Langdon John W. & Co.			2,500	25
7	Langton Samuel	5,800	58	1,500	15
7	Larkin Ebenezer, heirs	3,000	30		
7	Larkin Mary			4,000	40
7	Lawrence William	32,500	325		
7	Lawrence Abbot	37,800	378		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Lawrence Manufacturing Co.	\$15,500	\$155		
9	Lawrence William	1,000	10	\$2,000	\$20
9	Lawrence A. & A. & Co.	65,000	650	100,000	1000
9	Lawrence Wm. & Sam'l & Stone			20,000	200
10	Lawrence Amos	17,500	175		
4	Leach, Paige & Gilmore			4,000	40
5	Leach Mary	2,500	25		
7	Leach & Lovejoy			6,000	60
5	Lear Peter	2,800	28	500	5
10	Leatherbee James W.	2,600	26	200	2
4	Leavitt & Bates			2,500	25
5	Lee Washington	2,800	28		
7	Lee Thomas	13,000	130	40,000	400
7	Lee Jeremiah	4,500	45	4,000	40
8	Lee Joseph, heirs	7,000	70		
8	Lee Henry	13,500	135	10,000	100
8	Lee Sarah & R.	2,900	29		
12	Lee Nancy	2,700	27		
3	Leeds Henry	1,800	18	2,000	20
3	Leeds & Cheever	5,700	57		
4	Leeds James, jr. & Co.	1,500	15	10,000	100
12	Leeds Benjamin	3,000	30	2,000	20
12	Leeds Samuel	3,600	36		
3	Leighton & Robbins			5,000	50
5	Leighton Charles	16,200	162		
6	Leitner Catherine	3,400	34		
12	Leland Caleb W.	5,300	53	200	2
7	Leonard Isaac			5,000	50
8	Lepean John	3,200	32	300	3
1	Lewis John	7,500	75		
2	Lewis Samuel S. & others	14,600	146		
2	Lewis Samuel S.	25,200	252	2,500	25
2	Lewis Wharf Corp'n	120,700	1207		
4	Lewis George W.			6,000	60
4	Lewis & Co.			2,500	25
11	Lewis Winslow	2,200	22	500	5
11	Lewis Winslow, jr.	3,000	30	500	5
1	Libby Jacob G. L.	3,000	30	800	8

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
8	Libby Joseph			\$3,000	\$30
9	Liberty Square Warehouse Co.	\$72,000	\$720		
4	Lienow Henry	10,400	104	12,500	125
4	Lilley John	8,000	80	1,000	10
1	Lincoln Noah	17,200	172		
1	Lincoln Levi R.	2,200	22	300	3
2	Lincoln Noah & Son			3,000	30
5	Lincoln Heman			10,000	100
5	Lincoln Bradford	1,500	15	1,000	10
6	Lincoln Joseph	8,000	80	500	5
7	Lincoln Minor S.	4,500	45		
8	Lincoln Minor S. & Co.			15,000	150
8	Lincoln Jairus B.	5,000	50	5,000	50
9	Lincoln Jairus	4,100	41		
9	Lincoln Henry & Wm.			3,500	35
3	Little Charles C.	3,400	34		
5	Little Ebenezer H.	2,500	25	2,500	25
8	Little Charles C.	29,700	297		
7	Littlehale Sargent	5,500	55		
4	Livermore & Kendall			2,500	25
6	Livermore Thomas			6,000	60
7	Livermore Horatio G.	8,200	82	500	5
7	Lloyd Anna			15,000	150
6	Lobdell Thomas J.			2,500	25
9	Lock Charles H.	2,500	25		
3	Locke Stephen	3,400	34		
11	Lodge Giles	52,600	526	2,500	25
2	Lombard & Whitmore			7,500	75
2	Lombard Ammi C. & Co.			12,500	125
4	Lombard Ammi C.	16,100	161		
7	Lombard Nathaniel K.	6,300	63	1,500	15
7	Lombard Ephraim	3,800	38		
7	Lombard Israel	3,500	35		
3	Longley Edmund, heirs	2,500	25		
9	Longley James			15,000	150
5	Lord Joseph H.	2,200	22	500	5
6	Lord Thomas	4,000	40		
7	Lord Melvin	6,900	69	20,000	200
9	Lord Thomas & Co.			12,500	125

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
4	Loring John G. & Co.	\$6,500	\$65	\$2,500	\$25
4	Loring & Kupfer			5,000	50
4	Loring Benj. & Co.	12,500	125	10,000	100
5	Loring Perez	2,600	26	400	4
6	Loring Job, jr.	3,500	35	200	2
6	Loring & Andrews, trustees	13,000	130		
6	Loring John W.	2,800	28		
6	Loring Jonathan, heirs	7,200	72		
6	Loring Charles G.			5,000	50
7	Loring John F.	2,500	25	10,000	100
7	Loring James	2,500	25	5,000	50
7	Loring Caleb	14,800	148	15,000	150
7	Loring Joseph, heirs	6,000	60		
7	Loring Francis C.			2,500	25
8	Loring William J.	19,000	190	9,000	90
8	Loring Henry	7,600	76	300	3
9	Loring Elijah	19,000	190	17,500	175
10	Loring Josiah	3,500	35	4,000	40
10	Loring Henry	5,300	53		
12	Loring Relief	6,300	63		
5	Lothrop Stillman	7,500	75		
8	Loud Samuel P. guardian	8,500	85		
1	Lovejoy William R.	1,800	18	1,000	10
4	Lovejoy Loyal	4,000	40	400	4
12	Lovejoy Reuben	1,500	15	1,500	15
11	Lovering William, heirs	24,000	240		
12	Lovering Joseph	18,900	189	27,500	275
12	Lovering Joseph, guard'n			11,000	110
1	Low George	5,200	52	800	8
4	Low John G.			5,000	50
4	Low John G. guardian			10,000	100
5	Low John	2,500	25		
6	Low & Kingsley	2,500	25	1,500	15
6	Low Abraham T.	5,000	50		
7	Low Francis	4,500	45		
7	Low John J.	4,500	45		
10	Low David, heirs	3,000	30		
4	Lowe & Reed			10,000	100

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
5	Lowell Manufacturing Co.	\$5,000	\$50		
6	Lowell John & John A.				
	Lowell, trustees	\$12,000	120		
6	Lowell John, jr. heirs	22,900	229		
6	Lowell Francis C.	13,600	136	\$15,000	\$150
7	Lowell Charles R.	27,600	276	5,000	50
7	Lowell Charles	5,500	55		
8	Lowell John A.	9,500	95	12,500	125
10	Lowell John	7,000	70		
3	Lucre Susanna	3,100	31		
4	Luke James	2,500	25		
4	Lyman Theodore	27,000	270		
6	Lyman Charles	7,000	70	5,000	50
7	Lyman Theodore, jr.	11,000	110	18,000	180
7	Lyman George W.	51,500	515	30,000	300
2	Lyon Susan G.	3,000	30		
8	Lyon Elizabeth	2,500	25		
9	Macgregor, Tucker & Lawrence			7,500	75
1	Mackay William, heirs	2,600	26		
7	Mackay Robert C.	4,500	45	12,500	125
7	Mackay Ruth			2,500	25
7	Mackay Joseph	1,400	14	4,000	40
7	Mackay John	3,000	30		
9	Mackintire, Lyford & Co.			6,000	60
1	Mackintosh Peter, jr.	4,800	48	500	5
8	Macomber Ichabod	19,400	194		
9	Macomber, Sawin & Hunting	6,000	60	15,000	150
2	Mahan John A.	2,000	20	1,000	10
10	Mahoney Cornelius	3,000	30		
1	Mair Thomas	4,800	48	200	2
4	Malleable Iron Co.	25,000	250	5,000	50
5	Mallon Aaron P.	4,700	47	300	3
4	Manley & Bramhall	4,500	45	1,500	15
4	Manning & Glover	3,100	31	4,000	40
9	Manning Francis C. & J.			4,000	40
7	Mansfield John T.			25,000	250
9	Mansfield Isaac, in trust	5,000	50		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Mansfield & Bigelow			\$3,000	\$30
9	Manson & Allen			4,000	40
4	Mansur Samuel & Gilman			3,500	35
4	Marble Hosea	\$6,700	\$67	200	2
1	Marden David	3,100	31	200	2
11	Marett Philip			4,000	40
7	Marlboro' Chapel Corporation	15,000	150		
4	Marsh, James & Ebenezer W.			6,000	60
7	Marsh, Capen & Lyon			6,000	60
12	Marsh Ephraim	19,900	199	500	5
8	Marshall William	11,500	115	2,500	25
8	Marshall Rachel, heirs	4,500	45		
8	Marshall Josiah	21,700	217	4,000	40
10	Martin Richard	5,900	59	1,500	15
4	Massachusetts Bank	38,500	385		
4	Massachusetts General Hospital	7,500	75		
8	Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	23,800	238		
6	Mason William P.	44,500	445	10,000	100
6	Mason Wm. P. in trust	11,300	113	5,000	50
6	Mason Jonathan	18,600	186	5,000	50
10	Mason Jeremiah	14,000	140	9,000	90
4	Matchett William P.	3,300	33		
2	Matthews & Wood			2,500	25
1	Maxwell James, heirs	5,000	50		
2	Maxwell Edward	11,300	113	200	2
1	May Henry K.	3,000	30	1,000	10
8	May Ebenezer	2,500	25	1,500	15
9	May Samuel	31,500	315		
9	May Samuel & Co.			17,500	175
11	May Perrin	24,800	248	45,000	450
11	May Joseph	6,000	60	5,000	50
12	May George	7,200	72	2,500	25
4	Maynard & Noyes			2,500	25
9	Maynard Lambert	3,000	30	500	5
11	Maynard Jesse	2,000	20	500	5
5	McAllister James	3,000	30	4,000	40

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
12	McCarthy Edmund	\$2,700	\$27	\$200	\$2
10	McClinch Elizabeth, heirs	3,000	30		
2	McDonald Henry	2,300	23	500	5
4	McGaw John A. & Co.			8,000	80
10	McGaw John A. & others	15,000	150		
2	McGregor James & Co.			7,500	75
2	McIntire Daniel	2,500	25		
8	McIntire Charles	32,000	320	1,000	10
7	McLellan Isaac & C. P. Curtis, trustees			3,000	30
8	McLellan Isaac	21,000	210	7,500	75
9	McLellan William	2,500	25		
9	McLellan Ewd. & Isaac, jr.			2,500	25
9	McNeil John			2,500	25
7	Means James	7,500	75	10,000	100
9	Means & Clark	1,800	18	10,000	100
7	Mears Elijah	2,500	25		
12	Mein Andrew	2,400	24	200	2
6	Meir H—— H. jr.			2,500	25
1	Melcher Levi	4,000	40	3,500	35
12	Meldrum & Co.	4,000	40	4,000	40
3	Mellen & Hopkins			6,000	60
4	Mellen Michael & Co.			7,000	70
5	Mellen John			4,000	40
5	Mellen Michael	2,800	28		
6	Mellen Moses	2,500	25		
10	Mellidge James			4,500	45
7	Melvill Priscilla			2,500	25
4	Melville David	3,400	34		
2	Mercantile Wharf Cor.	108,500	1085		
4	Merchants' Bank	50,000	500		
8	Merchants' Ins. Co.	49,000	490		
4	Meriam Silas P. & Wm.			5,000	50
5	Meriam Jonas, jr.	4,200	42		
8	Meriam Levi, heirs	5,000	50		
9	Meriam, Brigham & Co.			10,000	100
10	Meriam William, heirs	3,500	35		
4	Meriam & Perry			5,000	50
11	Meriam Galen	12,800	128		
6	Merrill James C.	4,000	40	2,000	20

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
6	Merrill & Foster, exe'rs			\$15,000	\$150
9	Merrimack Manufactur- ing Co.	\$19,000	\$190		
10	Merry Robert D. C.	11,500	115		
5	Messer Stillman	3,000	30	300	3
8	Messer William W.			2,500	25
10	Messinger Daniel	5,000	50	1,000	10
5	Metcalf Caleb	4,300	43	1,000	10
6	Millard Samuel	2,200	22	300	3
2	Miller Moses	3,300	33	800	8
7	Miller Edward	6,000	60	40,000	400
7	Miller Samuel R. heirs	51,800	518		
8	Miller Hannah	8,000	80	12,500	125
1	Mills Lewis	3,000	30	300	3
9	Mills James K. & Co.	7,000	70	20,000	200
2	Milton Ephraim	2,800	28	1,000	10
4	Milton Wm. H. & Co.	3,000	30	5,000	50
6	Milton William H.	3,500	35		
9	Minns Thomas, heirs	14,000	140		
6	Minot & Rogers, trustees	23,800	238		
6	Minot William	34,000	340	3,000	30
6	Minot Wm. guardian			3,000	30
6	Minot William, trustee			4,000	40
6	Minot & Dana, executors			15,000	150
7	Minot Wm. trustee un- der the will of Chas. Ritchie	23,700	237		
10	Minot Jonathan	4,300	43	1,000	10
3	Mitchell & Bryant			10,000	100
4	Mitchell Sylvanus & Co.			2,500	25
5	Mitchell Elizabeth	2,500	25		
1	Montague William H.	4,400	44		
8	Montague William H. & George L.			2,500	25
5	Moody George			2,500	25
8	Moody William H.			2,500	25
5	Moore Charles	12,000	120	500	5
8	Morey George			5,000	50
8	Morey George, adm'r			35,000	350
6	Morrill Mary			4,000	40

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal	Am't.
12	Morrill James			\$5,000	\$50
4	Morris & Ladd			2,500	25
4	Morse Robert M. & Co.			3,000	30
7	Morse Elijah, heirs	\$12,500	\$125		
8	Morse Ozias, heirs	4,500	45		
8	Morse Hazen	4,700	47		
9	Morse Samuel F. & Co.			7,500	75
10	Morton Andrew	2,000	20	1,000	10
11	Morton Otis	2,500	25	300	3
12	Morton Ebenezer	3,400	34	200	2
12	Morton Joseph	16,900	169		
7	Moseley David C.	30,800	308	3,000	30
3	Mosman Rufus	4,000	40	1,500	15
6	Motley Thomas, jr.	5,000	50		
9	Motley Thomas & Ewd.	3,000	30		
11	Motley Edward			15,000	150
11	Motley William W.	3,700	37	500	5
2	Moulton Thomas	2,200	22	300	3
12	Mount Washington Asso- ciation	15,000	150		
1	Munroe Abel B.	4,900	49	800	8
2	Munroe Otis	1,500	15	1,000	10
3	Munroe Washington	3,000	30	6,000	60
7	Munroe Edmund	10,900	109	40,000	400
8	Munroe James & Co.			4,000	40
8	Munroe & Francis	1,700	17	7,000	70
12	Munroe & Jarvis	4,000	40		
2	Munson Israel			62,500	625
4	Murdock George & Co.			4,000	40
8	Murdock George	5,500	55		
9	Murdock Wm. C. & Co.			3,000	30
1	Nash Joshua, heirs	4,900	49		
2	Nason Joel	3,200	32	500	5
6	Nazro Charles G.	4,500	45		
3	Neat Nathan	4,500	45	300	3
1	Newcomb Norton	2,300	23	800	8
11	Newcomb Bryant	13,900	139		
3	Newell Joseph R. & Co.			2,500	25
9	Newell Joseph R.	7,100	71		
10	Newell Richard A.	3,500	35	600	6

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
4	New England Marine Insurance Co.	\$50,000	\$500		
8	New England Glass Co.			\$12,500	\$125
8	New England Bank	35,000	350		
9	Newhall John M.	4,500	45		
9	Newhall Cheever & Co.			10,000	100
4	Nichols Luther W.	3,100	31	300	3
4	Nichols Lawrence	11,000	110	2,500	25
6	Nichols Timothy S.	2,500	25		
7	Nichols Eben'r B. heirs	3,700	37		
7	Nichols Thaddeus	9,000	90		
8	Nichols & Leeds			7,500	75
8	Nichols Charles C.	9,000	90		
8	Nichols Martha S.	11,000	110		
9	Nichols & Whitney			20,000	200
10	Nichols Benjamin R.	9,000	90	7,500	75
11	Nichols Eleazer	6,200	62	300	3
11	Nichols William	5,300	53	12,500	125
9	Nickerson Ebenezer	1,800	18	1,000	10
7	Nicholson Samuel	2,000	20	500	5
10	Niebuhr Henry	2,100	21	500	5
7	Niles William J.	20,800	208	5,000	50
9	Niles Thomas	5,000	50		
4	Norcross Otis & Co.			7,000	70
9	Norcross & Wood			3,000	30
8	Norris & Kimball			8,000	80
9	Norton Andrews	4,000	40		
1	Nottage Samuel C.	2,500	25		
1	Nottage Nathaniel	2,800	28	200	2
8	Nourse Charles & Co.			2,500	25
3	Noyes Joseph	14,000	140	300	3
8	Oakes James			3,000	30
7	Odin George	48,400	484		
7	Odiorne George	10,200	102	300	3
11	Odiorne James C.			2,500	25
1	Oliver Henry J.	19,600	196	500	5
3	Oliver Francis J. & others	3,000	30		
6	Oliver Francis J.	23,300	233	5,000	50

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7 Oliver Henry J. & S. P.					
	Fuller	\$4,600	\$46		
10	Oliver Ebenezer, heirs	25,000	250		
4	Oriental Bank	15,000	150		
9	Orrock & Simmons			\$2,500	\$25
3	Osborn David	2,500	25		
6	Osborn George B.	3,500	35	5,000	50
10	Osborn Catherine M.	28,000	280		
4	Osgood Isaac P.	2,500	25	5,000	50
4	Osgood Isaac			3,000	30
7	Osgood David			2,500	25
8	Osgood John H. & Josiah			3,000	30
9	Osgood Lemuel H.	2,500	25	300	3
3	Otheman Bartholomew	3,500	35		
3	Otheman Edward	3,000	30		
4	Otis Harrison G. & S.				
	Fales	3,400	34		
5	Otis George W.	4,200	42	300	3
6	Otis Harrison G.	149,900	1499	15,000	150
6	Otis Cushing	3,000	30		
6	Otis William F.	11,800	118	2,000	20
6	Otis Mary	8,500	85	1,000	10
9	Otis Thomas	11,000	110		
9	Otis Harrison G. jr. heirs	4,700	47		
11	Otis James	10,900	109		
4 & 12	Owners Unknown	19,300	193		
7	Oxnard Henry	11,000	110	25,000	250
2	Packard Sylvanus	5,500	55		
9	Packard Isaac	11,100	111		
3	Page Abigail G.	2,500	25		
3	Page Mary	2,500	25		
6	Page Calvin	16,500	165	700	7
7	Page Kilby	4,500	45	4,000	40
7	Page James	8,300	83	5,000	50
11	Page Edward	5,800	58	1,500	15
8	Paige James W.	12,500	125	5,000	50
8	Paige James W. & A.				
	Cotting, trustees	9,100	91	500	5
9	Paige James W. & Co.			20,000	206
4	Paine Elias B.	2,700	27		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
6	Paine Sarah S.	\$2,500	\$25		
8	Paine Charles C.	2,500	25	\$500	\$5
9	Paine, Wheelock & Co.			5,000	50
11	Paine Robert T.			2,500	25
3	Palmer Ezra	8,500	85	8,000	80
3	Palmer Simeon & Ezra	8,000	80		
4	Palmer Julius A.	2,500	25		
7	Palmer Simeon	8,400	84	10,000	100
8	Palmer Joseph	2,500	25		
3	Parker Jonathan	5,900	59	2,500	25
4	Parker Nathan, heirs	3,700	37		
4	Parker Theodore D. & others	7,500	75		
4	Parker & Swift			12,500	125
5	Parker William	3,000	30	600	6
6	Parker Samuel D.	22,600	226	4,000	40
6	Parker John R.	2,500	25	500	5
6	Parker Daniel P.	37,500	375	20,000	200
6	Parker Peter	13,000	130	15,000	150
7	Parker Ebenezer	14,800	148		
7	Parker Benjamin	4,000	40		
7	Parker Isaac	5,700	57		
9	Parker, Blanchard & Wilder			12,500	125
10	Parker John, jr.	10,000	100	20,000	200
10	Parker Samuel H.	3,000	30	2,500	25
10	Parker Ann	4,700	47	1,000	10
10	Parker Eber	3,300	33	300	3
10	Parker John	167,000	1670	165,000	1650
11	Parker Luther, heirs	3,000	30		
11	Parker Matthew S.	2,600	26	500	5
11	Parker Charles H.	2,500	25	300	3
12	Parker Isaac	4,700	47	3,000	30
12	Parker Elizabeth, heirs	3,000	30		
4	Parkman John	27,600	276		
4	Parkman Francis	27,500	275	50,000	500
4	Parkman Sarah, heirs	8,900	89		
6	Parkman Mary B.	11,100	111		
7	Parkman Daniel	4,000	40	10,000	100
7	Parkman George	39,700	397	35,000	350

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
6	Parks Luther	\$6,000	\$60		
7	Parks Elisha	37,500	375		
9	Parks, Wright & Co.			\$20,000	\$200
9	Parks, Welch & Co.			15,000	150
7	Parmelee & Smith			2,500	25
3	Parmenter William	3,000	30		
5	Parris Alexander	3,300	33	600	6
2	Parsons William	6,500	65	500	5
2	Parsons William, exe'or			65,000	650
6	Parsons Theophilus	3,000	30	1,000	10
7	Parsons Thomas W.	4,000	40	2,500	25
8	Parsons Charles C.	4,000	40	5,000	50
8	Parsons Thomas	5,000	50	20,000	200
9	Parsons Samuel & Co.			5,000	50
10	Parsons William, heirs	15,000	150		
10	Partridge George	1,500	15	2,500	25
3	Patten Thomas & Son	1,000	10	2,500	25
7	Patten James	7,500	75		
11	Patten Jonathan	4,000	40	1,200	12
5	Patterson Enoch	3,000	30	22,500	225
1	Payne Samuel	4,000	40	500	5
7	Payne William E.	28,200	282		
6	Payson Ruth	4,000	40		
9	Payson John L.	11,000	110		
11	Payson Samuel	3,900	39	1,000	10
7	Peabody Augustus	4,300	43	500	5
2	Pearson John H. & Co.			12,500	125
7	Pearson John H.	9,000	90		
4	Peck Thomas R. & Co.			3,500	35
9	Peck Abel G. & Co.			5,000	50
4	Peirce Abijah H.			10,000	100
4	Peirce Silas & Co.			7,500	75
4	Peirce John	5,400	54	300	3
9	Peirce Charles	3,000	30	300	3
4	Pelby William	16,100	161	2,500	25
8	Pendleton William S.	22,300	223		
5	Penniman Atherton	4,000	40		
7	Penniman Elisha, heirs,	23,800	238		
9	Penniman Edward L.	5,700	57		
4	Perkins Alfred	1,300	13	1,300	13

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
5	Perkins Daniel	\$4,200	\$42	\$7,500	\$75
6	Perkins William P.			5,000	50
6	Perkins William P. & S. Hubbard, trustees			6,000	60
6	Perkins Eliza H.			9,000	90
6	Perkins Anna D.	57,300	573		
6	Perkins Thomas H. jr.	16,000	160	25,000	250
7	Perkins Samuel	5,500	55	1,000	10
7	Perkins Thomas H.	40,000	400		
7	Perkins Thomas H. exe'or			230,000	2300
8	Perkins & Marvin			7,000	70
8	Perkins Samuel G.	4,500	45		
9	Perkins Sarah	9,000	90	35,000	350
9	Perkins Mary, heirs	3,200	32		
9	Perkins & Co.			200,000	2000
9	Perkins James, heirs	3,300	33		
11	Perkins Samuel S.	3,400	34	200	2
11	Perkins Benjamin	2,500	25		
12	Perkins Hannah			5,000	50
6	Perrin Augustus	1,500	15	2,500	25
9	Perrin & Ellis			10,000	100
11	Perrin Payson	1,800	18	4,000	40
3	Perry Enoch W.	3,500	35	1,000	10
7	Perry Lyman	3,000	30	200	2
10	Perry Nathaniel	11,000	110	2,000	20
12	Perry John	4,200	42		
10	Peters Edward D.			15,000	150
8	Pettes Henry			4,000	40
9	Phelan John	3,000	30	300	3
7	Phelps Abel	11,500	115	1,500	15
9	Phelps Abner	5,300	53	2,500	25
4	Phillips Edwin	3,100	31	400	4
4	Phillips Jonathan	81,200	812	130,000	1300
5	Phillips Turner, heirs	8,000	80		
6	Phillips Thomas W.	3,500	35	1,000	10
7	Phillips William, heirs	45,300	453		
7	Phillips Edward B.	48,300	483		
7	Phillips William, heirs, & Abigail	8,000	80		
7	Phillips Sally	16,800	168	12,500	125

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
	9 Phillips & Moseley			\$3,000	\$80
11	Phillips James	\$2,500	\$25	200	2
2	Phipps George			5,000	50
8	Phipps W. & S. & Co.			12,500	125
4	Pickens & Littlehale			12,500	125
7	Pickens James	5,500	55		
6	Pickering Octavius	4,500	45	2,000	20
6	Pickering John			3,000	30
7	Pierce Parker H.	3,500	35		
9	Pierce Samuel B. & Co.			5,000	50
9	Pierce Samuel B.	6,500	65		
10	Pierce John	12,900	129		
6	Pike William	4,400	44	300	3
10	Pike James, heirs	1,100	11	1,500	15
12	Pike Jacob, heirs	3,900	39		
12	Pilsbury & Herick	3,600	36		
10	Piper Solomon	20,000	200		
10	Piper Solomon & Co.			4,000	40
4	Pitts Lendall, heirs	9,000	90		
10	Plomboeck John G. heirs	8,500	35		
5	Plympton Henry	4,200	42	2,500	25
8	Pollard Thomas	3,400	34	1,000	10
3	Pond Moses	2,500	25		
5	Pond Sabine	4,200	42	200	2
9	Pond James M.	6,000	60	800	8
5	Pook Sarah A.	3,000	30		
7	Pool Lott	2,800	28	300	3
9	Pool Frederick	2,000	20	1,000	10
7	Pope Lemuel	4,300	43	7,500	75
9	Pope Elizabeth, heirs	2,500	25		
11	Pope Paschal P.	1,000	10	10,000	100
12	Pope Micajah	1,400	14	4,000	40
1	Porter Lemuel	9,000	90		
12	Porter Mary	16,400	164		
4	Potter & Leland			4,000	40
4	Powers Daniel E.	20,300	203	200	2
8	Powers Mary, heirs	4,500	45		
8	Powell Elizabeth	3,000	30		
1	Pratt Eleazer	5,000	50		
1	Pratt Jairus	6,100	61		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal	Am't.
2	Pratt & Cushing			\$2,500	\$25
4	Pratt Paul	\$4,000	\$40		
5	Pratt Caleb S.	3,000	30		
7	Pratt George	10,000	100	10,000	100
7	Pratt George W.	8,000	80	20,000	200
8	Pratt William	44,000	440	115,000	1150
8	Pratt William, jr.			5,000	50
9	Pratt John, heirs	10,500	105		
9	Pratt John & Son			37,500	375
9	Pratt & King			2,500	25
6	Pray John H.			3,500	35
8	Pray Isaac C.	6,500	65		
12	Pray Joseph C.	1,500	15	1,000	10
8	Prentice Wm. H. & Son	15,000	150	5,000	50
9	Prentice Sumner	3,200	32		
10	Prentice William H.	6,300	63		
6	Prentiss Charles G.	3,000	30		
4	Prescott Benjamin T.	4,500	45	300	3
8	Prescott William	12,500	125	25,000	250
8	Prescott William H.	11,500	115	5,000	50
11	Prescott Jonathan	4,400	44		
11	Prescott Daniel	9,700	97		
11	Prescott & Chapin			5,000	50
12	Prescott Alexander H.	5,100	51	300	3
4	Preston & Thayer			7,500	75
10	Preston Sarah			37,500	375
10	Preston John —	11,000	110	25,000	255
12	Price Mary	4,600	46		
7	Priest John F.	9,000	90	15,000	150
5	Prince Agnes	12,500	125		
9	Prince Joseph B.			2,500	25
3	Proctor Jonathan	4,000	40		
4	Proctor & Felt			7,500	75
7	Proctor Uriah			3,000	30
7	Proctor John C.	10,8000	108		
2	Proprietors Marine Rail- way	35,000	350	2,000	20
3	Proprietors Mill Pond Wharf Co.	12,000	120		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
3	Proprietors First Baptist Society	\$7,300	\$73		
3	Proprietors Green Dragon Tavern	4,500	45		
3	Proprietors North Bank	7,500	75		
4	Proprietors New England Museum	7,000	70	\$3,000	\$30
4	Proprietors of Long Wharf	162,500	1625		
5	Proprietors of Mill Pond Wharf	92,500	925		
5	Proprietors of Locks and Canals	5,000	50		
7	Proprietors of Brattle Sq. Church	7,000	70		
7	Proprietors of Tremont Theatre	22,500	225		
7	Proprietors of Tremont House	90,000	900		
8	Proprietors of 1st Church	20,000	200		
8	Proprietors of Old South Church	44,400	444		
8	Proprietors of Boston Theatre	20,500	205		
8	Proprietors of Federal St. Church	4,000	40		
8	Proprietors of Boston Daily Advertiser			5,000	50
8	Proprietors of Boston Courier			5,000	50
8	Proprietors of Catholic Church	9,000	90		
9	Proprietors of India Whf.	98,500	985		
9	Proprietors of Rowe's Wharf	53,500	535		
9	Proprietors of Foster's Wharf	55,000	550		
9	Proprietors of Liverpool Wharf	26,000	260		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Proprietors of Central Wharf	\$173,500	\$1735		
10	Proprietors of Boston Riding School	4,000	40		
10	Proprietors of City Hotel	20,000	200		
11	Proprietors of Boylston Market	35,500	355		
12	Proprietors of Boston Beer Co.	5,000	50	\$2,500	\$25
12	Proprietors of Franklin Bank	7,700	77		
12	Proprietors of Mechanic Bank	2,700	27		
3	Prouty & Mears			2,500	25
5	Prouty Joel, heirs	6,600	66		
7	Provident Institution for Savings	13,500	135		
12	Providence Rail Road Co.	48,500	485		
1	Pulsifer David	2,500	25	500	5
10	Purkitt Henry	6,600	66	1,000	10
4	Putnam Samuel R.	7,500	75	7,500	75
6	Putnam John J. heirs	3,000	30		
7	Putnam Jesse, heirs	5,500	55		
7	Putnam Catherine, exe'ix			20,000	200
7	Quincy Josiah	19,800	198		
7	Quincy Josiah, jr.	2,500	25	2,500	25
7	Quincy Josiah, jr. trustee of M. Davis	7,400	74		
8	Quincy Josiah, jr. trustee of S. Brooks	20,800	208		
8	Quincy Samuel			10,000	100
9	Raddin T. jr. & Co.			2,500	25
5	Ramsdell Reuben	5,800	58		
4	Rand, Tenney & Haskins			5,000	50
4	Rand Benjamin			5,000	50
6	Rand Edward S.	8,500	85	1,000	10
7	Randall John	10,000	100	15,000	150
10	Randall Elizabeth	7,800	78	800	8
12	Randall William, heirs	2,800	28		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Ranney David S.	\$2,000	\$20	\$500	\$5
2	Raymond Thacher R.	11,300	113	1,000	10
4	Raymond Edw. A. & Co.			4,000	40
4	Raymond & Plummer	2,900	29	4,000	40
5	Raymond Edward A.	2,700	27		
10	Raymond James, trustee	20,000	200		
4	Rayner John	30,300	303	500	5
4	Read Joseph S. jr.			6,000	60
4	Read James B.			2,500	25
9	Read James & Co.			35,000	350
7	Redding George	5,600	56		
6	Redman William, heirs	4,000	40		
11	Redman John	64,500	645	200	2
3	Reed John H. jr.	2,500	25	1,000	10
4	Reed Reuben	3,500	35	1,500	15
6	Reed Elihu			3,000	30
6	Reed Sampson	6,000	60		
7	Reed Benjamin T.	7,500	75	12,500	125
11	Reed William	3,000	30	500	5
5	Remick Samuel H.	5,400	54	500	5
12	Renouf Edward	4,000	40	2,500	25
4	Revere Copper Co.			13,000	130
10	Revere Joseph W.	33,500	335	1,000	10
4	Reynolds Wm. B. & Co.			15,000	150
7	Reynolds Edward jr.	7,000	70	1,000	10
9	Reynolds Edward	5,000	50	12,500	125
9	Reynolds William	5,000	50	17,500	175
9	Reynolds Grindall	2,300	23	5,000	50
1	Rhoades Stephen	3,000	30		
2	Rhoades Isaac	4,700	47		
4	Rice John P.	8,000	80	4,000	40
4	Rice & Thaxter	600	6	12,500	125
4	Rice & Revere	2,900	29	3,000	30
5	Rice Israel C.	2,000	20	1,500	15
6	Rice Henry G.	21,500	215	5,000	50
7	Rice Henry	49,400	494		
8	Rice & Living			5,000	50
8	Rice Henry & Co.			10,000	100
12	Rice David, heirs	8,300	83		
2	Rich Benjamin & Son			20,000	200

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
3	Rich & Brown	\$4,200	\$42		
8	Rich Otis	3,200	32	\$4,000	\$40
10	Rich Samuel H.	4,700	47		
3	Richards & Ayling	2,500	25		
4	Richards & Co.			4,000	40
7	Richards Reuben	15,500	155	15,000	150
8	Richards Samuel	7,500	75		
8	Richards Nathaniel, heirs	5,500	55		
9	Richards Mark, heirs	2,700	27		
10	Richards & Munn			2,500	25
11	Richards Eliakim	11,300	113	300	3
1	Richardson Joel	2,500	25	200	2
3	Richardson John, heirs	4,500	45		
7	Richardson Alfred	10,500	105	7,500	75
7	Richardson Asa, heirs	15,000	150		
7	Richardson Eliza A.	3,000	30	3,000	30
8	Richardson & Earl			3,500	35
9	Richardson Benj. P. exe'or			4,000	40
9	Richardson Rebecca	3,300	33		
9	Richardson George			5,000	50
9	Richardson William			5,000	50
9	Richardson Jeffery & Brothers	20,000	200	20,000	200
9	Richardson & Whitney			10,000	100
10	Richardson Fanny	2,500	25		
10	Richardson Thomas & others	12,000	120		
12	Richardson Thomas	9,400	94	300	3
5	Ridgeway James	4,500	45	3,000	30
9	Ridgeway Ann	7,300	73		
4	Ridlon Richard	2,600	26	500	5
1	Ripley Robert	6,000	60	1,500	15
4	Ripley & Lock	4,200	42	1,500	15
1	Ritchie Uriah	15,700	157	300	3
3	Ritchie James	6,700	67	200	2
8	Ritchie John	6,500	65		
7	Robbins Samuel E.	4,000	40		
8	Robbins Edward H.	61,400	614	2,500	25
10	Robbins Robert	12,200	122	2,500	25
4	Roberts John	4,400	44	300	3

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
5	Roberts Richard S.	\$18,200	\$182	\$1,200	\$12
8	Roberts Hannah	2,500	25	2,500	25
10	Roberts Elizabeth	7,500	75	25,000	250
12	Roberts John G.	3,600	36		
1	Robinson Thomas	39,400	394	500	5
1	Robinson Simon W.	2,300	23	1,200	12
2	Robinson George W.	8,100	81	200	2
4	Robinson John F.	4,000	40	2,500	25
4	Robinson & Plummer			10,000	100
5	Robinson Shadrach	4,200	42		
9	Robinson & Wiggin			6,000	60
5	Roby Dexter	2,500	25		
7	Roby Henry	2,400	24	1,500	15
6	Rogers Henry B.	3,000	30	15,000	150
6	Rogers Henry B. guard'n	20,800	208	6,500	65
8	Rogers John H.	2,000	20	2,000	20
9	Rogers William M.	4,500	45		
11	Rogers William S.			12,500	125
7	Rogerson Robert	11,000	110	12,500	125
7	Rollins Frances H.	10,000	100	10,000	100
8	Rollins William, in trust			2,500	25
8	Ross J. & W. W.	1,200	12	1,500	15
7	Rotch William, jr.	10,000	100		
5	Roulstone Michael	8,500	85	300	3
10	Roulstone John, heirs	2,800	28		
1	Rowe Isaac F.	5,200	52	1,000	10
10	Rowe John, heirs	30,000	300		
11	Rowson William	2,900	29	300	3
5	Ruggles George H.	4,500	45	100	1
6	Ruggles Levi	2,400	24	200	2
3	Rumney Edward, heirs	2,500	25		
3	Russell, Bucknam & Co.			3,000	30
4	Russell Nathaniel & Co.	17,500	175		
4	Russell Nathaniel & B. Hedge	10,000	100		
4	Russell Thomas & Co.			7,500	75
5	Russell John	2,200	23	3 0	3
6	Russell James D.			7,500	75
7	Russell Joseph	11,000	110		
7	Russell Nathaniel P.	15,000	150	20,000	200

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
8	Russell John B.	\$2,000	\$20	\$500	\$5
10	Russell Benjamin	9,100	91	1,500	15
1	Ruthven Robert E.	5,300	53	1,500	15
7	Safford Daniel	12,600	126	2,500	25
8	Safford D. & Co.			2,500	25
6	Sage Hepzebah S. H.	9,900	99	1,500	15
7	Salisbury Samuel	18,500	185	19,000	190
8	Salisbury Abigail	12,500	125		
1	Salter James	6,600	66		
9	Saltonstall Nath'l, heirs	17,500	175		
10	Samuels Isaac	3,800	38	3,000	30
5	Sanborn Greenleaf C. & Silas	2,800	28		
7	Sanderson Jacob	2,500	25		
12	Sanderson Luther	3,200	32	500	5
7	Sandra Francis			5,000	50
10	Sanford Samuel	71,000	710	2,500	25
8	Sanger Calvin P.	3,500	35	500	5
10	Sanger Samuel	3,000	30		
1	Sargent Edward	2,500	25		
2	Sargent Wharf Corp'n	22,300	223		
4	Sargent & Patten			7,500	75
4	Sargent Thomas	6,000	60		
4	Sargent Thomas & E. Sanford	2,900	29		
4	Sargent Lucius M.	46,400	464		
6	Sargent Ignatius	20,800	208	11,000	110
6	Sargent Henry J.	2,500	25	2,000	20
6	Sargent Christiana R.	24,800	248	3,000	30
6	Sargent Mary, executrix	22,000	220		
6	Sargent Daniel	2,100	21	2,000	20
7	Sargent Bodwell	7,500	75		
8	Sargent Henry	19,500	195	500	5
8	Sargent Sarah E.	5,000	50	1,000	10
9	Sargent L. M. & H. Codman	10,000	100		
9	Sargent Epes	4,200	42	1,000	10
5	Savage James S.	9,700	97		
7	Savage James	19,300	193	10,000	100
8	Savage William	1,800	18	2,500	25

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
11	Savage George & others	\$15,800	\$158		
12	Savage George	4,100	41	\$2,000	\$20
11	Sawin Ezekiel	3,000	30		
2	Sawyer & Williams			4,000	40
6	Sawyer William	74,300	743	12,500	125
7	Sawyer Amos	6,500	65	400	4
7	Sawyer Matthias P.	12,000	120	40,000	400
8	Sawyer Thomas			4,500	45
8	Sawyer Jonathan, heirs	4,600	46		
8	Sayles & Merriam			5,000	50
10	Sayles Willard	8,500	85	30,000	300
4	Scholfield Isaac & Son			4,000	40
6	Scholfield Isaac	2,700	27		
7	Scollay Catherine	18,500	185	2,500	25
2	Scudder Horace & Co.			5,000	50
7	Scudder Charles	4,000	40		
8	Scudder, Cordis & Co.	12,500	125	20,000	200
9	Searle & Upham			6,000	60
4	Sears & Fales			2,500	25
4	Sears Joshua			20,000	200
6	Sears David	129,600	1296	75,000	750
9	Sears & Davis			5,000	50
10	Sears Eben	4,700	47	500	5
5	Seaver Benjamin	11,000	110		
5	Seaver Benj. & George, administrators			5,000	50
3	Sewall Benjamin	4,600	46	6,000	60
6	Sewall Thomas R.	4,200	42	500	5
8	Sewall Joseph	6,300	63	500	5
12	Shales Edward	8,100	81	200	2
5	Shattuck Shadrach	4,400	44		
5	Shattuck George C.	75,600	756	50,000	500
2	Shaw Robert G. & Co.			40,000	400
4	Shaw Robert G.	117,600	1176		
4	Shaw, Briggs & Crafts			3,500	35
6	Shaw Jesse	6,200	62	2,500	25
6	Shaw Lemuel	7,700	77	10,000	100
8	Shaw & Hutchins			3,000	30
8	Shaw Southworth			2,500	25
9	Shaw, Patterson & Co.			17,500	175

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
7	Sheafe Thomas & others	\$21,000	\$210		
7	Sheafe Henry	3,500	35	\$400	\$4
6	Shelton Philo S.	6,000	60	10,000	100
9	Shelton Thomas J. & Stephen	3,000	30	2,500	25
9	Shelton Fanny	2,600	26		
9	Shepard Preston	22,500	225	1,500	15
11	Shepard Mary	1,400	14	6,000	60
1	Sherburne John	4,800	48	300	3
4	Shillaber Daniel	3,800	38		
7	Shimmin William	20,800	208	500	5
3	Shipley Simon G.	5,800	58	400	4
6	Shipley Joel	2,800	28	200	2
7	Shorey & Co.			3,000	30
7	Shurtleff Samuel A.	17,500	175	2,500	25
10	Shurtleff Benjamin	28,400	284	35,000	350
5	Shute Ebenezer	5,500	55	300	3
5	Sigourney Elizabeth	3,500	35	2,500	25
8	Sigourney Mary	4,000	40	5,000	50
9	Sigourney Henry	10,000	100	50,000	500
7	Silsbee Enoch	12,200	122		
2	Simmons Valentine	8,800	80	2,500	25
3	Simmons Cornelius, heirs	2,500	25		
4	Simmons David A.	3,800	38		
4	Simmons John	17,300	173	2,500	25
4	Simmons & Thorndike			5,000	50
6	Simmons William	2,000	20	1,000	10
8	Simmons G. W. & B. F.			5,000	50
5	Simonds Shepherd	1,400	14	3,000	30
5	Simonds John	3,000	30	500	5
10	Simonds F. & others, trustees	4,100	41		
3	Simpkins & Jones			3,000	30
4	Simpkins John, heirs	9,000	90		
3	Simpson John K. jr.			10,000	100
6	Simpson Thomas	2,000	20	500	5
7	Simpson John K.	16,500	165	15,000	150
8	Simpson & Harrington			3,000	30
9	Simpson Michael H.			10,000	100

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
11	Simpson Maria M. & sisters	\$2,800	\$28		
9	Skinner Francis	14,000	140		
9	Skinner & Deblois			\$5,000	\$50
9	Skinner Francis & Co.	5,500	55	22,500	225
10	Skinner John, heirs	4,600	46		
4	Sleeper, Dix & Rogers			2,500	25
7	Sleeper Jacob	4,000	40	500	5
1	Smith John	2,000	20	1,500	15
2	Smith Edmund	3,000	30	500	5
2	Smith Benjamin	4,800	48		
2	Smith & Bigelow			2,500	25
3	Smith Benjamin, heirs	6,200	62		
3	Smith Green	2,500	25	4,000	40
3	Smith Elias	2,800	28	500	5
3	Smith John, jr.	8,100	81		
4	Smith Hiram	3,700	37	8,000	80
4	Smith Joseph	2,800	28	1,000	10
4	Smith Hannah, heirs	3,500	35		
4	Smith Perez	7,700	77	1,500	15
5	Smith Ebenezer	55,900	559	1,500	15
5	Smith Thomas C.			3,500	35
7	Smith, Blanchard & Co.			6,000	60
7	Smith Joseph L.	3,000	30		
7	Smith Jerome V. C.	4,400	44	500	5
8	Smith & Gore			12,500	125
8	Smith Henry	10,000	100		
8	Smith Joseph M. & Co.			2,500	25
8	Smith Abiel, heirs	39,000	390		
8	Smith Ann, heirs	11,000	110		
8	Smith Henry B.	22,100	221	500	5
8	Smith Nathaniel P.	3,500	35	5,000	50
9	Smith Joseph M.	3,800	38		
9	Smith George G.	3,100	31	500	5
10	Smith Elizabeth, executrix	3,000	30	8,000	80
11	Smith William H.	3,000	30	1,000	10
12	Smith Joseph E. heirs	5,900	59		
12	Smith Melanchton	4,800	48		
1	Snelling Enoch H.	5,800	58	300	3
1	Snelling Nathaniel G.	3,000	30	1,000	10

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal	Am't.
2	Snelling & Dillaway			\$6,000	\$60
4	Snelling Samuel, heirs	\$7,500	\$75		
1	Snow Ephraim	4,300	43	5,000	50
2	Snow David	1,900	19	1,500	15
5	Snow Larkin	2,800	28		
6	Snow Gideon	4,500	45		
8	Snow Gideon, trustee	3,000	30		
9	Snow Larkin & Son			3,000	30
8	Sohier William D.	9,600	96	10,000	100
8	Sohier Edward D.			10,000	100
10	South Wharf Corp'n	21,500	215		
11	South Cove Corporation	250,000	2500		
12	South Boston Association	27,000	270		
12	South Boston Iron Co.	22,500	225	30,000	300
3	Southwick Joseph & Co.			10,000	100
8	Southwick Joseph	4,500	45		
11	Spare Elijah	4,700	47		
12	Sparhawk George	3,000	30	500	5
3	Spaulding P. B. & S. R.			3,000	30
5	Spaulding Leonard	3,000	30		
5	Spaulding & Hayden	3,000	30	2,500	25
9	Spear Gershom, heirs	6,000	60		
12	Spear Nathaniel, heirs	3,700	37		
5	Spooner William B.	3,500	35		
7	Spooner John P.	6,000	60		
9	Spooner & Arnold			4,000	40
2	Sprague Phineas & S. & Co.			25,000	250
6	Sprague Phineas	6,500	65		
6	Sprague Peleg			5,000	50
10	Sprague P. & S.	5,000	50		
10	Sprague Charles	4,300	43	800	8
10	Sprague Joseph	1,800	18	3,000	30
11	Sprague Samuel	2,500	25	1,500	15
11	Sprague George J.	3,500	35	500	5
7	Stackpole Joseph L. & T.				
	Motley, jr.	6,500	65		
6	Stanford Joanna A.	3,900	39		
5	Stanniels Jeremiah P.	2,500	25	1,000	10
4	Stanley, Reed & Co.	3,800	38	10,600	106
9	Stanton & Spelman, heirs	4,500	45		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
8	Stanwood Lemuel	\$30,600	\$306	\$1,000	\$10
8	Stanwood David, heirs	6,000	60		
8	Staples J. N. & I.	4,000	40	2,500	25
5	Stavers John			3,000	30
2	Stearns George L. & H. L. & Co.			4,000	40
3	Stearns Curtis & Elijah	3,500	35		
4	Stearns Jacob	4,000	40	1,500	15
4	Stearns & Crosby			4,000	40
8	Stearns Simon			15,000	150
9	Stearns John	14,000	140		
9	Stedman Wm. M. & Co.			6,000	60
11	Stedman Josiah	14,400	144	15,000	150
11	Stedman Josiah, trustee	4,800	48	3,000	30
5	Steele Robert	1,700	17	800	8
2	Stetson Lebbeus & N. Faxon	18,000	180		
3	Stetson Joshua & Co.			2,500	25
4	Stetson Amasa	14,500	145		
9	Stetson Caleb			3,000	30
4	Stevens James	3,900	39	600	6
4	Stevens Amos	3,900	39	2,500	25
8	Stevens Edward L.	2,500	25		
9	Stevens & Wellington			5,000	50
9	Stevens, Fisher & Co.			25,000	250
10	Stevens Isaac	17,500	175	10,000	100
12	Stevens Polly	2,500	25		
12	Stevens Benjamin, trustee	4,000	40		
12	Stevens Seriah	2,700	27	200	2
12	Stevens Ebenezer	4,800	48	500	5
7	Stevenson Joshua T.			5,000	50
11	Stewart Alexander	2,700	27	100	1
12	Stewart Enos	2,800	28		
4	Stickney & Dean			6,000	60
10	Stickney Josiah	9,000	90	15,000	150
4	Stimpson Wm. C. & Co.			12,500	125
8	Stimpson Charles, jr.	3,100	31	2,000	20
9	Stimpson H. & F.			6,000	60
5	Stimson Lovett	2,300	23	1,000	10
8	Stimson Caleb	4,400	44	500	5

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Stimson Sally	\$3,000	\$30		
11	Stimson Samuel	4,200	42		
6	Stoddard Bela	4,500	45		
6	Stoddard Hezekiah, heirs	3,500	35		
8	Stoddard Charles	4,000	40		
9	Stoddard David			\$2,500	\$25
2	Stone Joseph, heirs	3,000	30		
4	Stone Ebenezer W.	4,500	45	1,000	10
6	Stone & Crosby			7,500	75
7	Stone John S.	6,000	60	1,000	10
7	Stone William W.	7,000	70		
7	Stone Henry B.			12,500	125
8	Stone & Poor			3,500	35
8	Stone Daniel P. & Co.			7,500	75
8	Stone & Whittier			2,500	25
8	Stone, Sever & Bush			5,000	50
6	Storer Robert B.			3,000	30
7	Storer David H.	4,000	40	500	5
1	Storrs Nathaniel			2,500	25
6	Story Franklin H.	6,000	60	2,000	20
7	Story Isaac, heirs	11,000	110		
6	Stowell Caleb	3,000	30	300	3
4	Stratton, Coolidge & Co.			2,500	25
9	Stratton John	2,500	25		
9	Stratton & Houghton			3,500	35
3	Strong Theodore	3,000	30		
7	Sturgis Nathaniel R.	22,500	225		
8	Sturgis William	21,500	215		
10	Sturgis Elizabeth	5,500	55		
4	Suffolk Bank	50,000	500		
5	Suffolk Manufacturing Co.	5,000	50		
8	Suffolk Insurance Co.	37,000	370		
5	Sullivan John	9,700	97	8,000	80
6	Sullivan William	22,400	224	5,000	50
6	Sullivan Otis & Otis trustees			4,500	45
7	Sullivan Richard	5,500	55	2,500	25
4	Sumner William H.	22,200	222		
5	Sumner Thomas W.	3,200	32		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
6	Sumner Jesse	\$4,500	\$45	\$300	\$3
7	Sumner & Hopkins			4,000	40
7	Sumner Charles P.	3,800	38	1,000	10
3	Suter John	3,500	35	15,000	150
5	Sweetser Benjamin	2,800	28	500	5
7	Sweetser Henry	2,500	25		
6	Swett Tasker H.	9,500	95		
7	Swett Samuel, <i>Dedham</i>	5,500	55		
7	Swett Samuel	8,000	80		
9	Swett W. B. & T. H.	4,600	46	20,000	200
8	Swett Elizabeth	3,000	30		
1	Swift Agnes	8,100	81		
3	Swift Mary, heirs	8,500	85		
4	Symmes, Eaton & Co.			3,000	30
8	Taber & Smith			4,000	40
8	Tallman Peleg	42,100	421		
5	Tapley William	2,500	25		
8	Tappan John	50,700	507	20,000	200
4	Tarbell Silas P.	5,400	54	2,000	20
8	Tarbell Thomas	4,000	40	2,500	25
8	Tarbell Thomas & Co.			2,500	25
2	Taylor Edward T.	2,500	25		
3	Taylor Hannah	3,500	35		
4	Taylor William	19,300	193		
7	Taylor Charles, heirs	53,900	539		
9	Taylor & Waldron			4,000	40
6	Templeton John	9,500	95	5,000	50
1	Tenny Samuel	5,800	58	500	5
9	Tenny & Rice			2,500	25
9	Tenny Oliver	7,500	75	500	5
7	Terry William	3,800	38		
4	Thacher & Billings			6,000	60
4	Thacher George & Co.			5,000	50
6	Thacher Peter O.	11,300	113	4,000	40
6	Thacher Peter O. trustee			5,000	50
6	Thacher Charles, heirs	5,800	58		
6	Thacher Caroline, exe'ix			8,000	80
8	Thacher Thomas			3,000	30
12	Thacher George C.	18,500	185		
6	Thatcher Peter	4,000	40		

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
9	Thatcher & Fearing			\$7,500	\$75
5	Thaxter Jonathan	\$2,800	\$28	100	1
5	Thaxter Adam, W.	20,200	202	1,500	15
6	Thaxter Levi	6,400	64		
6	Thaxter Adam W. jr.	6,000	60		
11	Thaxter Seth	6,100	61	500	5
1	Thayer John, heirs	4,400	44		
3	Thayer & Bates			8,000	80
4	Thayer George W.	4,100	41	4,000	40
7	Thayer John E.			20,000	200
9	Thayer Joseph H.	6,400	64	4,000	40
9	Thayer J. & H. & Co.			15,000	150
9	Thayer Joel	10,000	100		
9	Thayer Charlotte	4,000	40		
10	Thayer Stephen	6,000	60		
11	Thayer Gideon F.	5,000	50	1,000	10
12	Thayer Ephraim, heirs	3,600	36		
10	Thomas Thomas K.	8,300	83	5,000	50
11	Thomas Alexander	5,000	50	3,000	30
1	Thompson Erasmus	5,700	57	2,000	20
1	Thompson Robert, heirs	3,000	30		
4	Thompson William	10,900	109	300	3
4	Thompson & Lapham			5,000	50
4	Thompson, Oakes & Co.			10,000	100
5	Thompson Benjamin L.	4,200	42		
7	Thompson Abigail	4,500	45	15,000	150
7	Thompson Louisa			7,000	70
7	Thompson Thomas	43,400	434	40,000	400
10	Thompson James	6,400	64		
1	Thoreau John, heirs	3,500	35		
5	Thorndike Edward	2,300	23	400	4
6	Thorndike James P.	3,000	30	2,000	20
6	Thorndike Israel	66,700	667	5,000	50
6	Thorndike Augustus	13,500	135	30,000	300
8	Thorndike Charles, heirs	22,000	220		
8	Thorndike Sarah	21,000	210		
9	Thorndike Israel & Augustus	35,900	359		
11	Thorndike John P.	104,400	1044	2,000	20
12	Thurston Caleb	5,300	53	1,000	10

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
4	Thwing William	\$2,500	\$25	\$1,500	\$15
9	Thwing & Perkins	2,100	21	7,500	75
6	Ticknor William D.			2,500	25
7	Ticknor George	31,000	310		
4	Tidd Ruth	4,400	44		
10	Tidd Jacob	6,100	61		
5	Tiffany Lyman			20,000	200
4	Tilden David	6,300	63	3,000	30
6	Tilden Joseph	1,400	14	2,000	20
9	Tilden Thomas	8,600	86		
11	Tilden Joseph	9,000	90	15,000	150
6	Tileston Otis	5,300	53		
7	Tileston William, heirs	4,000	40		
8	Tileston & Kemp			2,500	25
8	Tileston Thomas	18,000	180	500	5
8	Tileston Mary	3,800	38		
11	Tileston Timothy	4,100	41	1,000	10
3	Tillson David	3,500	35	1,000	10
3	Tillson & Mitchell			2,500	25
9	Tilton Benjamin			2,500	25
7	Timmins Henry	10,000	100	7,500	75
3	Tirrell Artemas	1,500	15	1,500	15
3	Tirrell Thomas	2,100	21	1,500	15
3	Tirrell Edward C.	3,000	30	1,500	15
12	Tirrell Isaac	2,700	27	400	4
4	Tisdale & Hewins	24,000	240	7,500	75
6	Titcomb Stephen	7,700	77	300	3
12	Titus Benjamin	3,000	30	200	2
8	Todd Charles H.			6,000	60
9	Todd Jacob, heirs	5,700	57		
11	Tolman Henry	3,400	34	1,000	10
7	Tombs Michael	5,500	55		
9	Topliff Samuel	2,800	28	10,000	100
9	Topliff Samuel, exe'or			3,500	35
3	Torry Joseph, heirs	6,000	60		
4	Torry Samuel	11,000	110		
8	Torry Samuel & John G.	5,500	55	25,000	250
8	Torry John G.	12,500	125		
8	Torry Charles	3,500	35	1,000	10
1	Town Luther	2,700	27	1,000	10

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal	Am't.
4	Towne Orr N.			\$2,500	\$25
2	Townsend Isaac P. & Co.			10,000	100
4	Townsend Alex'r, heirs	\$18,000	\$180		
4	Townsend David, heirs	12,800	128		
4	Townsend Isaac, heirs	10,500	105		
7	Townsend Solomon D.	4,500	45	1,500	15
8	Townsend Henry B.	4,000	40		
9	Townsend & Tappan			7,500	75
11	Townsend David	11,500	115		
2	Train Enoch & Co.			15,000	150
4	Train Samuel	13,300	133		
6	Train Enoch	5,500	55		
4	Traip Robert W.			5,000	50
2	Tremere John B.	5,000	50		
5	Tremont Manufacturing Co.	5,000	50		
8	Tremont Bank	21,800	218		
4	Trott & Bumstead			25,000	250
4	Trott & Bigelow			4,000	40
7	Trott George	7,500	75		
6	Trueman Robert			8,000	80
4	Trull Ezra & Son	3,500	35	15,000	150
4	Trull Ezra	41,500	415		
7	Trull John W.	71,700	717	10,000	100
8	Trustees of Green Foundation	10,500	105		
8	Tucker Richard D.	52,300	523	30,000	300
9	Tucker John	4,400	44	100	1
9	Tucker William & Sons			2,500	25
11	Tucker Beza, heirs	41,300	413		
7	Tuckerman Abraham			10,000	100
7	Tuckerman Joseph	8,300	83		
7	Tuckerman Edward	128,800	1288	5,000	50
7	Tuckerman William	4,300	43		
9	Tuckerman W. & G.			15,000	150
12	Tuckerman Henry H.			12,000	120
7	Tudor Frederick	34,000	340	1,000	10
4	Tufts James, agent			10,000	100
4	Tufts Nathan, 2d	3,500	35		
7	Tufts Quincy			8,500	85

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
10	Tufts Hannah	\$4,800	\$48		
10	Tufts Fitch	3,700	37		
1	Turner Job	11,200	112	\$500	\$5
3	Turner Charles & Co.	6,500	65	1,000	10
3	Turner Paul S.	2,900	29		
4	Tuttle Jesse	4,200	42	500	5
9	Tuttle Daniel, heirs	5,300	53		
10	Tuttle Jedediah	2,000	20	1,500	15
4	Twombly Alex'r H. & Co.			3,000	30
7	Tyler John S.	4,300	43		
8	Tyler John S. & Wm. C.			5,000	50
10	Tyler John	5,000	50	15,000	150
8	Underwood William	6,000	60	5,000	50
2	Union Wharf	70,200	702		
4	Union Bank	78,200	782		
9	United States Ins. Co.	14,500	145		
6	Upham Henry	8,500	85		
7	Upham Phineas	15,000	150	55,000	550
1	Uran Joseph	2,700	27	200	2
12	Uran & French	5,000	50	2,500	25
4	Utley Parley			2,500	25
4	Utley Elijah, heirs	4,000	40		
4	Valentine Lawson, heirs	3,000	30		
4	Valentine Charles & Co.			3,000	30
11	Van Ranssellaer John	5,800	58		
3	Veazie Joseph	4,600	46		
1	Vernon William	11,900	119		
8	Vila James	9,000	90	1,000	10
4	Viles & Atkins	11,000	110	6,000	60
1	Vinal Nathaniel	8,700	87	1,500	15
2	Vinal & Blanchard			4,000	40
3	Vinal Gideon & Sons			4,000	40
4	Vinal David	14,200	142	500	5
7	Vinal Otis	9,000	90		
8	Vinton George W.	7,500	75	1,000	10
7	Vinton John R.	3,500	35		
10	Vinton Thomas J.	6,900	69		
12	Vinton Josiah			3,000	30
12	Vinton Josiah, trustee			3,000	30
6	Vose Thomas B.	4,500	45	3,000	30

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
8	Vose Charles	\$6,300	\$63	\$5,000	\$50
10	Vose Ebenezer	8,800	88		
10	Vose Ebenezer & Co.			3,500	35
11	Vose Josiah	28,700	287	10,000	100
10	Vose Nathaniel D.	3,000	30	500	5
12	Vose Isaac, heirs	4,800	48		
3	Wadleigh & Badger	5,000	50	1,000	10
7	Wadsworth Alexander	4,000	40	500	5
7	Wainwright Henry	4,000	40	2,500	25
8	Wainwright Henry, heirs	4,000	40		
6	Waitt Henry	3,000	30	2,000	20
9	Waitt Henry, assignee	4,500	45	500	5
6	Waldron John			3,500	35
7	Wales Thomas B.	39,600	396	15,000	150
8	Wales Samuel & Co.			3,500	35
8	Wales Samuel, jr.	3,500	35		
10	Wales Thomas B. & Co.			12,500	125
3	Walker & Richardson			3,000	30
4	Walker Theophilus W.			3,000	30
4	Walker, Emerson & Co.			12,500	125
5	Walker Moses	3,300	33	400	4
10	Walker Ezra	2,700	27	1,000	10
10	Wallack Moses, heirs	3,000	30		
7	Walley Charles	3,500	35		
7	Walley Samuel H.	36,500	365	16,500	165
7	Walley Meriam C.			17,500	175
7	Walley Sarah H.			17,500	175
7	Walley Abigail B.			17,500	175
5	Wallis Mordecai L.	12,500	125	300	3
5	Walch Richard	7,200	72	400	4
9	Walch Richard	2,300	23	200	2
6	Walter William, heirs	6,000	60		
1	Ward Mary	3,500	35	2,500	25
7	Ward Samuel D.	9,700	97	5,000	50
7	Ward Thomas W.	10,000	100	40,000	400
7	Ward Artemas	18,600	186	20,000	200
8	Ward John	8,800	88		
9	Ward Andrew H.	2,500	25	500	5
9	Ward William & Co.			2,500	25
9	Ward & Glover			3,000	30

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
5	Ware Horatio G.	\$1,500	\$15	\$3,000	\$30
5	Ware Daniel L.	1,500	15	1,000	10
7	Ware John	17,500	175	1,000	10
3	Warren Moses & Co.	1,300	13	2,500	25
3	Warren Charles & Varnum			3,500	35
5	Warren Isaac H.			10,000	100
5	Warren Moses	2,500	25		
7	Warren Edward	4,000	40	500	5
7	Warren & Brother			3,500	35
7	Warren John C.	23,900	239	40,000	400
12	Warren Thomas	4,000	40		
12	Warren Association	75,400	754		
4	Warriner Rebecca	3,100	31		
4	Washburn Jeremiah & Brothers	11,000	110	1,500	15
4	Washburn Calvin & Co.			5,000	50
7	Washburn Abiel, jr.			7,500	75
5	Waterman Nathaniel	3,700	37	500	5
6	Waters Isaac	10,000	100	200	2
11	Waters John	2,800	28	500	5
8	Waterston & Pray	44,600	446		
8	Waterston, Pray & Co.			20,000	200
9	Waterston Robert	6,300	63		
8	Weatherbee Elijah T.	4,000	40	1,500	15
3	Webb Nathan	6,600	66		
4	Webb J. W.	2,700	27		
10	Webber Aaron D.	4,000	40	400	4
2	Webster Redford, heirs	8,800	88		
8	Webster Daniel	15,000	150	5,000	50
9	Webster Joshua, jr.	7,500	75		
9	Webster, Chase & Co.			15,000	150
8	Weiss John	6,200	62		
6	Welch Francis	40,500	405	3,000	30
7	Welch John	22,500	225		
4	Weld Daniel & Son			6,000	60
7	Weld William F.	6,500	65	7,500	75
9	Weld James & Co.	7,800	78	2,500	25
9	Weld James	3,100	31		
9	Weld Thomas S.			2,500	25
12	Weld Daniel	16,000	160	10,000	100

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
6	Welles Alfred	\$6,500	\$65		
6	Welles Benjamin	19,200	192	\$6,000	\$60
6	Welles Titus	3,500	35	12,500	125
6	Welles, Howard & Loring trustees			10,000	100
8	Welles John	133,000	1330	20,000	200
8	Welles Samuel	10,500	105		
8	Welles Alfred & Co.	29,500	295	5,000	50
1	Wells John B.	2,600	26	1,500	15
4	Wells Ebenezer, heirs	3,800	38		
5	Wells Hannah	1,500	15	1,500	15
7	Wells Charles	25,400	254	1,000	10
7	Wells Samuel A.	4,500	45		
12	Wells Eleazer M. P.	2,200	22	300	3
7	Welsh Walter	2,800	28	5,000	50
2	Wentworth Philip, mort- gagee	16,900	169		
10	Wentworth Philip	10,600	106		
4	West Joseph & Co.			2,500	25
9	West Ann	3,100	31		
2	Weston Alden B.			15,000	150
8	Wetherell, Fowler & Co.			12,500	125
8	Wetmore Thomas			10,000	100
4	Whalan James, heirs	4,500	45		
3	Whall Sarah & H. King	3,300	33		
7	Wheaton Laban	7,000	70		
4	Wheeler & Fowle			2,500	25
10	Wheeler Moses	24,000	240	9,000	90
10	Wheeler Joseph P.			2,500	25
11	Wheeler Benjamin	17,600	176	2,500	25
12	Wheeler Joel	3,500	35	200	2
12	Wheeler Elisha	3,400	34	1,000	10
9	Wheelock Gill			8,000	80
6	Wheelwright Lot, jr.			12,500	125
9	Wheelwright John & others	3,000	30		
9	Wheelwright Samuel	3,300	33	2,000	20
9	Wheelwright John	5,300	53		
10	Wheelwright Daniel	2,000	20	1,000	10
4	White James C.			2,500	25
4	White Artemas	4,500	45	800	8

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
4	White & Hawley	\$5,000	\$50	\$500	\$5
4	White Benjamin C.			5,000	50
8	White Charles	4,500	45	2,500	25
8	White Stephen	21,400	214	20,000	200
8	White Benjamin F.			2,500	25
9	White Nancy	7,900	79		
11	White Stephen & J. W. Treadwell, trustees	5,500	55		
11	White John	4,000	40	400	4
11	White Joseph	2,200	22	500	5
12	White William S.	11,500	115	15,000	150
12	White Benj. & Warren	3,500	35		
12	White Warren	1,000	10	1,500	15
5	Whiting Caleb, heirs	3,000	30		
8	Whiting Nathaniel & Co.			17,500	175
9	Whiting Caleb			2,500	25
11	Whiting Calvin	2,200	22	300	3
7	Whitman Davis	7,300	73		
8	Whitman Benjamin	40,500	405	7,500	75
4	Whitney, Brown & Co.			3,000	30
5	Whitney William F.	3,800	38		
6	Whitney Joseph S.	3,400	34		
7	Whitney Joseph	10,000	100		
7	Whitney & Richardson			2,500	25
7	Whitney Levi	4,500	45	1,000	10
7	Whitney & Haskell			10,000	100
7	Whitney Jonathan	34,700	347	2,000	20
9	Whitney Joseph & Co.			13,000	130
9	Whitney Josiah			20,000	200
8	Whitton & March			6,000	60
9	Whittemore George	2,000	20	500	5
4	Whittredge Daniel & Co.	2,700	27	500	5
6	Whitwell Lucy C.	3,000	30		
7	Whitwell Samuel, heirs	29,800	298		
7	Whitwell Samuel	3,000	30		
8	Whitwell, Bond & Co.	38,000	380	3,000	30
11	Whitwell John P.	9,300	93	1,000	10
5	Wiggen Benjamin, heirs	2,500	25		
9	Wiggen Timothy	4,000	40		
6	Wigglesworth Edward			2,500	25

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	Am't.
8	Wigglesworth Thomas	\$33,200	\$332	\$55,000	\$550
7	Wild Daniel	3,800	38	1,000	10
4	Wildes Solomon	30,000	300	2,000	20
4	Wildes Dixey'			5,000	50
4	Wilkins Chas. & Wm. B.	5,700	57	7,500	75
8	Wilkins John H.	10,000	100		
1	Wilkinson Simon	3,000	30	2,000	20
2	Wilkinson & Pratt	18,600	186	1,000	10
7	Willard Alfred & Co.			2,500	25
12	Willard Aaron, jr.	2,800	28	800	8
12	Willard Aaron	3,000	30	1,500	15
10	Wilcutt Joseph	5,000	50	300	3
1	Williams John	3,400	34	1,200	12
1	Williams Thomas, heirs	16,000	160		
2	Williams Eliza & others	2,900	29		
4	Williams John D. & Moses	36,300	363		
4	Williams John D. & M.			20,000	200
4	Williams Elijah & Co.			6,000	60
5	Williams George H.	2,500	25		
7	Williams Joshua H.	7,800	78		
8	Williams Elijah	3,500	35		
8	Williams Nath'l & others	5,100	51		
8	Williams John & Co.			7,500	75
8	Williams Samuel G.			2,500	25
8	Williams David W.	7,000	70		
9	Williams Eliphalet	7,800	78	2,500	25
9	Williams Robert, heirs	5,000	50		
9	Williams Samuel K.	7,100	71	7,500	75
10	Williams Susan			3,000	30
10	Williams Timothy	19,000	190	30,000	300
10	Williams Samuel			2,500	25
10	Williams John	4,000	40	1,000	10
11	Williams Isaac	3,000	30	2,000	20
11	Williams Edward A.	1,800	18	1,500	15
11	Williams Francis H. in trust	18,000	180		
11	Williams Francis H. guardian	2,500	25		
12	Williams John D.	208,000	2080	2,500	25

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal	Am't.
12	Williams John, heirs	\$4,300	\$43		
12	Williams Henry R.	2,500	25	\$1,000	\$10
12	Williams Samuel K. & others	8,500	85		
7	Willis Stillman	23,000	230		
7	Willis Dean	6,200	62		
3	Willis Henry			4,000	40
3	Willis Clement	9,600	96	1,200	12
8	Willis Nathaniel	3,800	38	2,000	20
9	Willis Benjamin	18,100	181	25,000	250
9	Willis Benjamin, jr.			5,000	50
2	Wilson John	1,500	15	1,000	10
3 & 4	Wilson Jason, heirs	4,200	42		
3	Wilson William H. & Co.			4,000	40
3	Winchester Edmund	3,000	30		
4	Winchester Amasa, jr.			2,500	25
4	Winchester E. A. & W.			25,000	250
7	Winchester Amasa	4,500	45		
3	Winkley & Dickenson			2,500	25
2	Winnesimmet Ferry Co.	4,000	40		
4	Winslow Isaac & Sons			6,000	60
5	Winslow Isaac	12,300	123		
3	Winslow E. D. & J. Thacher	3,500	35		
9	Winslow Edward			4,000	40
5	Winsor Edward			2,500	25
6	Winsor Wealthy	2,500	25		
6	Winthrop Thomas L.	101,200	1012	20,000	200
6	Winthrop Thomas L. attorney			6,000	60
6	Winthrop Thomas L. trustee			12,500	125
7	Winthrop Robert C.	2,500	25	10,000	100
5	Witherell Richard	3,900	39	600	6
2	Withington, Newell & Co.			5,000	50
9	Withington & Willson			2,500	25
4	Wolcott Lucy	21,800	218		
7	Wolcott Jabez	4,900	49		
12	Wolkins John F.	10,500	105	400	4
6	Wood Amos	6,500	65	1,000	10

Ward.	NAMES.	Real.	Amount.	Personal.	A m't.
10	Wood Ephraim	\$1,700	\$17	\$1,000	\$10
5	Woodbury John	3,700	37	500	5
8	Woodbury Jacob & others	5,900	59		
3	Woodcock & Warren			2,500	25
3	Woodman David	2,500	25	300	3
8	Woods Samuel	3,200	32	25,000	250
4	Woodward Elisha	7,100	71	400	4
6	Worcester Thomas	6,000	60	1,000	10
9	Worster John			2,500	25
9	Worthington William			5,000	50
12	Worthington Francis	5,400	54	500	5
5	Wright Edmund	12,000	120	20,000	200
5	Wright Caleb	3,500	35	700	7
7	Wright Phineas	3,000	30	2,500	25
9	Wright Obadiah	2,700	27		
9	Wright, Priest & Co.			5,000	50
9	Wright Winslow	7,500	75		
12	Wright William	10,400	104	500	5
12	Wright James	4,300	43	200	2
3	Wyman James	3,000	30	2,500	25
5	Wyman Abraham G.	3,700	37	400	4
11	Wyman William, heirs	8,300	83	5,000	50
6	Yates & McIntire	2,500	25		
10	Yeaton Benjamin	11,000	110	2,000	20
2	Young Thomas	5,000	50		
2	Young Andrew P.	5,400	54	200	2
7	Young Darius	3,800	38		
9	Young G. & W. & R. S.	2,500	25		
9	Young Mary	10,000	100		
9	Young Alexander, heirs	2,500	25		

SAML. NORWOOD, }
 HENRY BASS, } *Principal*
 THOS. JACKSON, } *Assessors.*

Assessors' Office,

Boston, March 21, 1838.

City Document.—No. 35.

CITY OF BOSTON.

MR. WINSLOW'S
FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.



THE MEANS OF THE PERPETUITY AND PROSPERITY OF OUR REPUBLIC.

AN

ORATION,

DELIVERED BY REQUEST OF

THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

JULY 4, 1838,

IN THE

OLD SOUTH CHURCH,

IN CELEBRATION OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

BY HUBBARD WINSLOW.

BOSTON:

JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER,

No. 18 State Street.

1838.

CITY OF BOSTON.

July 5, 1838.

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council be presented to the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, for the eloquent and patriotic Oration, delivered by him, before the Municipal Authorities on the 4th instant, being the anniversary of American Independence, and that the Mayor be requested to ask of him a copy for the press.

A true Copy,—Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

ORATION.

THE MEANS OF THE PERPETUITY AND PROSPERITY OF OUR REPUBLIC.

FELLOW CITIZENS :

THE sentiment at the foundation of the remarks which I propose to offer, has long been firmly established in the minds of all whom I have the honor to address. The sentiment is this, that one of the greatest of earthly blessings, and that on which all others depend, is a *good civil government*.

To be convinced of its truth, we have only to consider for a moment the condition of mankind wherever this blessing is not enjoyed. Crushed beneath the iron hand of despotic power, or dashed in pieces by the wild waves of anarchy, or incessantly pillaged and wasted by savage hordes, or slaughtered by the bloody arms of ambitious conquerors, they realize little else than the absence of all that is good and the presence of all that is evil. Oppression and violence, intolerance and revolution, brute might and impatient rebellion, alternately triumph over bleeding and wretched humanity. Domestic bliss has no safe retreat, virtue no guardian, property no security, industry no motive, religion no sanctuary, and life itself no real value. Factions, riots, frauds, confiscations, impostures, murders—every description of crime and cruelty—unite to worry and devour their unhappy victims, and to blight the last blossoms of hope which survived the ruins of Eden.

Such has been the actual condition of no inconsiderable portion of our race in every age. What a frightful book is the history of mankind! Almost every page is black with the crimes and cruelties of relentless tyranny, or red with the slaughters of

conquests and revolutions. Few and far between are the pages, which present that fair and bright picture of human society on which the eye of philanthropy delights to repose.

Turn now and look upon the country favored with a good civil government. One of the first and most delightful objects you here behold, is a quiet and happy family. Within its sacred precincts the conjugal, parental, and filial affections, the sweet endearments of home—all the charming blessings of the domestic constitution—are fully realized. So peacefully does it repose beneath its own vine and fig tree—so fearless, so safe, so seemingly unprotected—that you might suppose it to be the only occupant of the soil. But extending your vision, you see such little happy communities scattered in every direction over the wide country, while every here and there you behold numbers of them clustered together in villages, and occasionally vast multitudes closely compacted in cities, all fearlessly enjoying the same social and civil immunities. Families, neighborhoods, towns, states, comprising millions of human beings—are here affianced together in the same common interest, protected by the same civil power. Not only is each individual as safe and happy as though he were alone, but they all find safety and happiness in each other.

What a magnificent and pleasing scene is this! A whole nation of human beings, at once perfectly free and perfectly governed, having their separate and their associate interests well defined and equally protected; mutually pledged to resist oppression, rebuke injustice, secure equity, and promote the true ends of human existence. Here industry is encouraged with a sure promise of reward; genius is sought out and incited to effort; property has a true and permanent value; the path of learning, fame, influence, wealth and glory, is open to all. None suffer but the indolent and the vicious, none are countenanced but the industrious and virtuous; while all are equally protected and encouraged in serving their Maker, and securing the great object of their being. "*Happy is that people, that is in such a case.*"

We hence see that a civil government in which righteous laws reign, is one of the noblest gifts of God to man, and one

of the grandest triumphs of human wisdom and greatness. We are thus admonished to be very jealous for its safety, to beware how we trifle with it, to prize it as that on which essentially depend all our dearest earthly pleasures and eternal hopes. Its necessity is found in the weakness, the wants, the wickedness, and the fears of men. It originated in our nature. The disposition to govern and to be governed, the relations of guardianship and dependence, the feelings of paternity and of filial homage, are born into the world with us; and these are the essential elements of civil government. It is then truly said, that every well regulated family contains the rudiments of an empire.

The question respecting the *best form* of government, is not now to be considered. That a monarchical government, of some kind, is the only power adequate to control an ignorant and vicious people, we are not slow to admit. The mere *form* of government, is of comparatively small importance, provided there be wisdom and fidelity in the presiding powers. Of this, however, there can be no permanent security; and even if there could be, all our sympathies are in favor of republican institutions. We have entire confidence in their success, *provided the appropriate means are employed*. So had the fathers of our nation. They believed that a popular government could be sustained, but they never dreamed that it could be done by ignorant, vicious, unprincipled men. Their faith was, that men could be QUALIFIED to govern themselves;—to qualify them, was the object of their first and most assiduous attention. In humble pursuance of the same views, I would propose, as our subject, *the means of the perpetuity and prosperity of our Republic*. This day usually, and with great propriety, invites us to exultations over past achievements and present blessings. It may not be less appropriate and useful, though it should prove to be less entertaining, at the present time, to *look forward*, and to inquire, how we may perpetuate, improve, and transmit to posterity our glorious inheritance?

The grand experiment is now fully begun; it is for us and our children to complete it. Republics of another kind have had their day. Athens and Sparta, Rome and Carthage, are among the things that were. What they said of Troy, it is

now ours to say of them. Long have they slumbered together in the ashes of the past. The modern republics of Germany and Switzerland are of a different character from ours ; and those of South America are just struggling into birth. This is the first strictly elective and representative system, under full and mature operation, in the annals of mankind. It owes its existence, under God, to a pure and invincible love of civil and religious liberty, kindled in some of the noblest spirits that ever honored humanity. Until the sun himself tires and falters in his burning path, their memory will live in all hearts true to freedom and philanthropy.

Having long groaned under the intolerant institutions of their country, and having been more than once exiled for their religion from their native Island, our immortal ancestors at length resolved upon that bold adventure, which constitutes one of the most brilliant and decisive epochs in the history of mankind. The settlement and early history of these colonies, the events which led to their final separation from the parent government, the circumstances connected with the organization of this Federal Republic—though of thrilling interest, yet to most familiar—need not here be even epitomized. Come we then at once to our own times and duties.

Already has a little one become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation. Yet is our nation in its infancy. Cast your eyes abroad over the length and the breadth of this great territory, bounded only by the shoreless ocean on either side, and by the torrid and the frigid zones on either extremity ;—contemplate its almost boundless plains and vallies of richest virgin soil ; behold its thousands of verdant hills and mountains swelling upward towards the skies, on which the foot of man has as yet scarcely lighted ; see its numerous beautiful and magnificent rivers, capable of wafting all the commerce and of propelling the machinery requisite to manufacture all the materials, which it can ever be made to furnish ; look at its exhaustless mines of wealth in the bowels of the earth, and in the deep fissures of its mountain rocks ;—think of the hundreds of millions of people which it is capable of sustaining, and which it promises to sustain at no very distant day ;—observe its rapid increase of

population, wealth, luxuries—all those causes which tend to enervate mind, nourish selfish and indomitable passions, and annihilate that severe masculine morality essential to civil and religious freedom;—and it cannot fail to appear that the great experiment is but begun, and that its final result is, to human view, highly problematical.

How may the success of the experiment be made sure? This is the interesting question we are now to solve. Our task does not require us to attempt to enter far into the profound science of jurisprudence. This is the laborious study of ages—the collected and systematized wisdom of all past research and experience. Nor are we to indulge in sublime theories and refined speculations, which cannot be realized in practice. The means in question are few, simple, obvious, and entirely practicable. I shall here assume the position that all governments must have their seat and source of adequate power; that in a despotism they are, under God, with the despot; in an aristocracy, with the nobility; and in a republic, with the people;—and that every human government is strong or weak, prosperous or declining, according as it is true or false to its own principles. This admitted, it will follow, that the means of the perpetuity and prosperity of our republic, are *the diffusion of the essential elements of intelligent and virtuous power among all classes of citizens*. These I shall arrange under three general heads.

I. ENLIGHTENED AND PURE RELIGION.

The opinion seems never to have been for a moment entertained by those, to whom we are indebted for our free institutions, that a people can govern and protect itself, without the ascendant influence and sanctions of acknowledged human accountability to God. Nor was religion with them a mere tool or means of civil government. It sustained the two fold relation of both object and means. They prized civil liberty, because it afforded them *opportunity* to serve God according to the dictates of their consciences; while they believed

that the *actual service* of God was an essential means of sustaining civil liberty.

Hence their first acts, on landing upon these shores, were those of religious homage. They began with prayer and praise ;—they acknowledged God in all their ways, inscribing his hallowed name upon all their social, secular and public transactions. Theirs was a severe, manly, uncompromizing religion, such as imparts a serious earnestness and efficiency to character. It gave no indulgence to the enervating pleasures of luxury and debauchery, nor to looseness of sentiment and principle ;—it produced reverential, solemn and adoring views of God, deep and trembling convictions of human accountability, and the sterling social virtues of temperance, frugality, chastity, and unblenching honesty.

They held firmly to the Sacred Scriptures, as an infallible utterance of the Divine Mind for our standard of moral truth and duty. As such they taught them diligently to their children. They believed, as therein taught, that the present state is only the infancy of our being ; that our conduct in this life is to sustain an indissoluble connection with our condition in an endless life to come ;—that we were made to honor and enjoy our Maker, by aspiring to his holy character and service ; and that if we come short of this, we defeat the true end of our existence and whelm ourselves in irretrievable disgrace and sorrow. They believed that we are a sinful race, needing that dispensation of recuperative grace unfolded in the gospel ; and that only the penitent and obedient will enjoy the everlasting blessings of the divine favor.

Such were their religious views, and upon these they acted. They lived in this world *in view of living forever*, under a government of righteous retributions. They dug deep and laid their foundations upon the rock of ages. They aimed both to form their individual characters, and to erect a social fabrick, upon truths and principles enduring as the throne of God. To this, more than to any other human cause, are we indebted for the civil and religious liberty we this day enjoy, and for the hitherto unparalleled prosperity of our nation.

The same foundation upon which the pillars of this republic were reared, must continue to sustain them, or it will soon be numbered with those of other ages. Strike out to day from this nation all belief of the existence of God, of a future state, of moral accountability and retributions, as taught in the Sacred Scriptures—annihilate from the minds of the people all religious sentiment and devotion—and this would prove the last celebration of our nation's freedom. The shouts of jubilee would soon be exchanged for the groans of slaughter and the sighs of bondage. Before the revolution of another year, the tempestuous elements of unrestrained human passion would rise above control,—the sun of this nation would be turned to darkness and its moon to blood; its stars would fall from heaven as when a fig tree casteth her untimely figs; and the sanguinary history of atheistic France would be repeated.

But the *permanent* existence of a general atheism is never to be anticipated. Its action is spasmodic and temporary. Religious sentiments are a part of our nature. Absolute atheism is an unnatural and forced state, and can therefore never realize a prevailing continued existence. Some excentric and strange spirits may always continue to embrace it, and to creep up here and there from their dark places upon the face of the land, but they will ever be few, feeble and short lived.

The question with us, then, is not whether the people of this nation shall have a pure religion or none; for a religion of *some* kind, they will certainly have. The only question is, whether they shall have religion pure or corrupted. Shall religion as she descends from above, holy, enlightening, elevating and transforming, or shall some monstrous and debasing superstition, prevail over the land? If the former prevails, our civil liberties may be as enduring as the principles which sustain them; if the latter, they are doomed to an early sepulchre. Their fate, like that of other republics, will be speedily written upon the pale skies in letters of blood! For it has ever appeared, that while religion pure is the greatest of friends, religion corrupted is the greatest of foes to human liberty. The moral and religious sentiments of our race are mighty for good or for evil. Rightly directed, they unbind the fetters of the soul and exalt

man to the highest dignity of his nature ; misdirected and perverted, they render him a willing victim of the most oppressive surveillance and most abject degradation. No vassallage in which ambition and avarice ever held human beings, is more desperate than that inflicted when they interpose between them and God, to keep them in ignorance of his word and to give laws to their consciences.

The brief reign of atheism has ever resulted, and ever must result, in that general prostration of soul and character, which leads directly, by the bloody steps of anarchy and revolution, to enslaving credulity and despotic power. Adversaries of human accountability to God, are therefore enemies to our republic. However loud their boast or fair their promise of liberty, they would soon reduce us to the most galling and relentless of all earthly bondage. It is not because they exercise *freedom* of conscience, but because they outrage *all* conscience, not because they *use* the rights of men, but because they *abjure* the rights of men—alienate themselves from humanity and become as irresponsible brute beasts—that they forfeit all claim to the privileges of a free government. No republican government could be possibly sustained by a community of such men ;—you might as well think of building a city, and calculating upon its safe repose, on the crater of an active volcano. Every enlightened and faithful patriot will therefore give his influence, to hold the great principles of moral accountability in contact with every mind in the nation. Let them be commissioned, as set forth and sanctioned in the Sacred Scriptures, to enlighten the understandings, invigorate the intellects, elevate the aims, inspire the hearts, and control the wills, of both subjects and magistrates—and to the end of time may our free institutions stand, firm as mountains of brass.

II. JUST AND TEMPERATE VIEWS RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES.

The doctrine is becoming somewhat prevalent, and is incorporated in many of the most popular and imposing theories of

our day, that all men have the same identical rights and liberties; that it is only needful to be a *human being*, to possess all the qualities requisite for one to govern himself and others. If this is so, why is there any need of civil government? Indeed, what is government in any form, human or divine, but usurpation? All men are human beings—all have human rights—why should not all be allowed to exercise them unrestrained?

Our excellent ancestors entertained no such views. Fathers and benefactors of human liberty, they neither acknowledged nor sought such liberty as this! That they were sometimes intolerant, we all admit. But there is an apology for them in the fact, that they considered they were making a momentous experiment for all succeeding generations, in which they had no hope of success but in the prevalence of what they considered sound moral and religious principles; that they had adventured everything in this great enterprise; that they had the prior possession of this soil; and that if men wished to try an experiment of another kind, this great western world was before them, and they could go and secure a place for themselves. Whatever may be thought of some of the measures of the puritans, the principles by which they were actuated and the general course of their conduct, as well as the fruits of their labors, have rendered their names and their example worthy of everlasting remembrance and imitation.

The oppressions suffered by the pilgrims in the old world, the impulses under which they sought the new; the boldness and energy acquired by their descendants in subduing the forest; the exasperation of feeling and the increased aversion towards hereditary power, subsequently excited in the colonies by the overbearing policy of the British crown; the character and sentiments of some of the leading minds in the country, during the revolution and subsequent to it; our annual festivals throughout the land, and our eloquent and impassioned speeches and odes in honor of liberty,—have all conspired to make the *love of freedom* the strong master passion of this nation. It is a noble spirit; but it needs to be enlightened, tempered, guided and restrained, or it will rush headlong to its own destruction.

The spirit of liberty has ever carried along with it a strong

tendency to excess and anarchy. One of the loftiest and most enobling of human passions when temperately excited and wisely directed, when immoderately exerted and without control, it is one of the basest and most destructive. The steam which, when kept within due bounds and judiciously applied, bears the vessel safely, proudly, and speedily onward towards its destined port, when raised too high or unskilfully employed, produces a terrible explosion, disastrous to the vessel and to those embarked in it. Such will be the inevitable fate of our republic, if we do nothing but feed the fires of liberty and raise high the passion for human rights. An experienced and judicious pilot would judge it wise, at the present time, to diminish rather than increase the steam, and to give some attention to conservative measures. If we prize liberty so highly as to desire more, it surely becomes us to preserve what we already possess. It is of first importance, that all republican citizens should be well aware of the nature and limitations of their rights and liberties, and of the duties required to protect them;—for, strange as it may sound in some modern ears, even human rights and liberties, like all other human things, *have their limits*; and, like all other human blessings, are to be secured and perpetuated only by some corresponding sacrifices.

A very excellent writer of the other Continent, has justly remarked*, “The disruption of the United States from the Mother Country, and the outburst of the French Revolution, were the first effects, on a large scale, of those principles which in America had their birth in the love of liberty, but debased by their mixture with the atheism and spirit of anarchy, which had long been brooding on the Continent, began to threaten the very foundations of all social order. Yet it was but a small number of enlightened men that clearly saw this tendency. Multitudes thought they saw, and really wished to see, in these events, only the growth of rational liberty; and counted those who foresaw and predicted the dangerous action of these principles on the weakness and wickedness of human nature, as bigots and libellers. But the minds of men have been let

*London Register.

loose from old restraints; and generation rises up after generation, each struggling, with growing earnestness, to rid itself of all control. Religious liberty is now publicly advocated on principles, which, if pursued to their legitimate consequences, would prevent the rulers and legislators of nations from acknowledging even the being and providence of God, lest they should, by such acknowledgment, restrain that freedom of opinion, which it is alledged that every man has a right to exercise." Now there are not a few reformers in our own country, of the radical cast here referred to—many of them men of very high and excellent character, who would shrink with abhorrence from any known approach to atheism, or to principles subversive of human accountability—who have embraced and are urging forward doctrines and measures, which if carried to their own natural results, must infallibly terminate in the dethronement of the Moral Governor of the universe, and the prostration of all law and authority, both divine and human. Yet they do not foresee these results, so absorbed is their vision in the darling objects they have espoused.

If a man were self-originated, and the only being in existence, his individual right to do whatever his inclination might dictate, would be unrestrained. But inasmuch as he exists in connection with *other* beings, who have rights as well as he, and to whom he sustains various important relations, his individual rights are proportionally curtailed and modified. He has no right to disregard the rights of others. Sustaining then first of all to God the relation of a dependent creature to an almighty Creator, and of an accountable subject to a righteous Ruler, he has *no* rights whatever, excepting such as his Maker has given him;—and his Maker has never given him a right to do as he pleases, any farther than he pleases to regard the welfare of his fellow beings as well as his own.

Nor does the mere fact that all men are human beings, give them all the same *social* rights. Men may be incapacitated by want of intellect, by insanity, vice, ignorance, inefficiency, and various other causes, even to protect their *own* lives and interests. The idiot, the mad-man, the drunkard, for example, has no right to his liberty, when it seriously endangers his own or

his neighbor's safety. Mere *humanity*, therefore, confers neither equality of rights nor ability for self-protection. So far from this, there is no race of creatures upon the earth so incapable of taking care of themselves, without a course of preparation for it, as mankind. Hence the necessities, the rights, the social duties of men, are as various as their conditions. It is the right and the duty of the sane to take care of the insane, of the virtuous to restrain the vicious, of the learned to instruct the ignorant, of the wise to guide the simple, of the strong to protect the weak, of the aged to counsel the young ;—and if it is the duty of some to do these things, it is the duty of those for whom they are needed to consent to have them done.

All these rights and duties are ultimately to be determined, not by each individual for himself, but by the society or government of which he is a member. It is not for the simpleton, or the idiot, or the maniac, or the profligate, to say whether he has the qualifications requisite to take care of himself and others ; it is for society to determine that.

Nor is a correct view of liberty and equality allied to any *leveling* system. The leveling theory is against all the analogies of nature and providence. To render it consistent, all the stars in the firmament should be of the same brilliancy, all the hills and mountains upon the face of the earth of the same height, all rivers of the same magnitude, all men of the same mind and stature ;—the bolt of heaven which smites one man's dwelling, should smite every man's dwelling ;—the cold blasts of Greenland should sweep the tropical regions, and the tropical fruits and spicy gales of India should solicit the appetite and fan the person of the Esquimaux and the Icelanders. That there should be inequality in the conditions of men, as there is in all the other works of providence, is clearly a wise and benevolent ordinance of heaven. To this is owing, in a very high degree, the noblest social virtues and some of the most exquisite enjoyments of mankind. Without it, society being reduced to a dead and stagnant level, all the reciprocities of sympathy, beneficence and protection, of dependence, confidence and gratitude, with their endless train of lovely graces, would be exiled from our race. It was the levelling disposition, that

cast down the shining angels from their starry heights. If it was evil in heaven, it is not less evil on earth.

Radicalism sustains to the levelling system the relation of means to an end. It would level all, by destroying all. Under the pretence of building anew, and building better, it would sweep away, with one great burning blast, all the collected wisdom and experience of past ages. Not only is the means deplorable, but it fails of its end after all. So far from levelling, it ultimately renders society more uneven, and that too in a way disastrous to all classes. "Those who attempt to level," says Mr. Burke,* "never equalize. In all countries consisting of various descriptions of citizens, some descriptions must be uppermost. The levellers therefore only change and pervert the natural order of things; they load the edifice of society by setting up in the air what the solidity of the structure requires to be on the ground."

The leveller is a man of dangerous ambition. As Cæsar said of Cassius, he

—————has a lean and hungry look.
Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whiles they behold a greater than themselves.

What then *is* the true republican doctrine of equal rights and liberties. I conceive it to be summarily this, that all men have by nature the same right, and should have equal liberty, to serve their Maker with all their powers, in the way most conducive to their own welfare and to that of their fellow beings. Under

*Edmund Burke was the first and greatest of the few "enlightened men," referred to above by a London writer, who foresaw and predicted the result of those principles which produced the French Revolution. Standing forth strong and clear upon the conservative side, amidst the prevailing tendencies of his age to revolution, by the soundness of his wisdom, the integrity of his politics, the invincibility of his arguments, and the subduing power of his eloquence, he did more than perhaps any other man to save Britain and the other civilized nations from plunging into the gulph of anarchy, and into another long and dreary night of dark ages. His writings should be in the hands of all American citizens. A firm friend of rational liberty and human rights, a christian, a patriot, a scholar, an orator, of the soundest and most finished order, he can be read by no American citizen without intense interest and true profit.

the control of the divine government, there can be no clashing between a man's own interest and that of his neighbor. The man who promotes the interest of his fellow beings in the best manner, promotes his own interest in the best manner.

Personal liberty implies entire freedom to employ ones own person in all lawful ways, being subject to no restraint but what is important to the good of society.

Moral liberty is the power and the opportunity of an agent to do what is morally right.

Religious liberty allows its subject to worship God according to his own conscience, directed and controlled only by the teaching and authority of divine truth.

Civil liberty implies exemption from all restraints, excepting those imposed by laws essential to the public welfare. The civil liberty of a good citizen, in a good state, is all that he can desire; a bad citizen will always desire more, just in the degree that he ought not to have it.

Political liberty is a means to civil liberty, and implies a right to vote, to be a candidate for office, to sustain a part in controlling public affairs. Civil liberty secures to a man his most important natural rights, while political liberty gives him certain relative rights or powers over others.

Republican liberty is the aggregate of all these; its actual degree and perfection are measured by no abstract theory, but by the actual degree and perfection of the knowledge and virtue, which obtain in the subject himself and in the great body of the republic. In a republic of intelligent and good citizens, every man will increase his rights and liberties, *just in the degree that he increases his merits.*

The times urgently demand that correct views of the rights and duties of republican citizens, clearly defined and set forth in a popular form, should be diffused through the nation. The wild theories propounded by some of the modern apostles of liberty, and perpetually urged upon certain classes of susceptible minds, are kindling up the latent fires of envy, jealousy, discontent—the most dangerous foes of republican institutions—and while these demagogues, under guise of promoting liberty, thus create a popular prejudice against the true friends and

protectors of human rights;—while they dazzle the eyes and intoxicate the passions of men with their excessive light and love,—they are preparing the way to enthrone themselves over the wretched objects of their ambition, in the exercise of the most intolerant of all despotisms. Such is the law of extremes; such are the disastrous results of extravagant speculations. The men most violent for liberty, make the most oppressive of tyrants;—they who soar highest in theories upon human rights, are the first to make shipwreck of all rights. Mr. Burke states in his remarks upon the French revolution, “Almost all the high-bred republicans of my time” (by which he means the ultraists and radicals of his day, not such men as our good old republicans of 76) “have after a short space become the most decided thorough-paced courtiers. They soon left the business of a tedious, moderate, but practical resistance, to those of us whom, in the pride and intoxication of their theories, they have slighted as not much better than tories. Hypocrisy, of course, delights in the most sublime speculations;—for, never intending to go beyond speculation, it costs nothing to have it magnificent.”

But for the encouragement of the friends of order and sound doctrines, be it said and known, that if we adopt the excellent rule of Coleridge, to *weigh* men instead of *counting* them, it is but a small relative amount of the real mind of our nation, that has gone over to radical views. The seekers of popularity who may be on the eve of going over to such views, under an apprehension that they are about to prevail, should consider well before they take the dangerous step. Policy not founded in sound and well studied principles, is apt to be short sighted. Anxious to be with the many, or at least with the growing party, and not given to patient consideration, it often mistakes noise for numbers and increase. The furious and perpetual rattle upon the ear, is apt to affect it more than the calm dictates of sober and noiseless truth. It is not to be concealed that the radicals make the most noise; and not a few are ready to infer, that the comparative silence of those who stand upon the side of conservativeness, implies a gradual concession to their doctrines. But a few years hence will read a different

story. "The vanity, restlessness, petulance, and spirit of intrigue," says the great British statesman above cited, "of several petty cabals, who attempt to hide their total want of consequence in bustle and noise, and puffing, and mutual quotation of each other, makes you imagine that our contemptuous neglect of their abilities is a general mark of acquiescence in their opinions. No such thing, I assure you. Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle repose beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the most noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that of course, they are many in number; or that, after all, they are other than the little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour." These observations respect radicals in every description of reform, whether political, social, domestic, moral, or religious. Their noisy day is always short;—they soon use themselves up and pass away. Marks of devastation and ruin they leave behind them, long after themselves have perished, except as associated with the evil they have done. They are like the violent agents in nature, which are speedily exhausted, leaving her steady, silent, resistless laws to move calmly on, repairing the injuries occasioned by the shock, and effectually securing the great ends of divine wisdom and goodness.

While, therefore, we firmly advocate fearless inquiry, free discussion, the liberty of the press, human rights, and all reforms in politics, society, morals and religion, which tend to improve the condition and character of mankind, let us with equal firmness observe that temperance, gentleness, modesty and discretion, that due deference to the voice of history and the councils of age and experience—that determined spirit of conservation, which is as wisely intent on saving what is already gained as in adventuring for more—without which, all attempts at reformation must ever prove to be like the earthquake and tornado;—without which, they will but demolish the work of the wisdom and industry of former generations, destroy the good with the evil, set society backward, defeat their own professed ends, and distance the desired millennial age.

III. CORRECT VIEWS RESPECTING WHAT CONSTITUTES THE ESSENTIAL STRENGTH AND GLORY OF A NATION.

It has been the too frequent policy of statesmen, to direct their first and most earnest attention to what is merely circumstantial and extrinsic. Political economy has been their main study;—they have looked after the lands, houses, furniture and provisions of the people, rather than the people themselves. Placing effect for cause, they have committed the error of those parents who are more solicitous to provide well for their children, than to make them rich in their own resources. It has been their chief object to develop merely the physical resources of their country, to create facilities for wealth, to reduce the necessity for human labor, to provide means of ease and indulgence, to swell the public revenues; to protect their nation internally with laboured statutes and well executed penalties, and externally with treaties, bulwarks, ramparts, fleets and armies. These have their value, but there are other things of primary and paramount importance, without which all these will prove valueless and vain.

As a man is to be estimated not by his possessions, but by his personal worth, so is a nation to be justly estimated, not by its lands, houses, revenues, fortifications, navies—any further than these indicate the virtues of the people.—but by the intrinsic and essential character of the people themselves. The true strength and glory of a republic lie *in the intelligence, the genius, the integrity, the industry, the patriotism, the intellectual and moral worth of the people*. As long as these exist in a high degree, the nation will be free and mighty; let them be wanting, and nothing can give it either freedom or strength. Through the omnipotence of these virtues, one can chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight. These are the wealth, the arms, the might, that subdued the forest, secured our liberties, established and blest our nation. Without these, though our fathers had brought with them all the treasures of the Old World, though, on landing upon these shores, the mines of Golconda had been thrown open to them, and the armies of Cæsar had been at their command, this

wilderness would not have budded, these solitudes would not have echoed with the notes of liberty,—a Franklin and a Washington would never have arisen;—the day we celebrate would never have shone upon us.

Only the same virtues which originated and established our republic, can perpetuate and prosper it. The danger is in nations, as in families which have risen from poverty, that the fathers will forget the means by which themselves rose and will employ other and less effectual means for their children—that their posterity will learn to depend upon their external possessions and advantages, rather than upon their intrinsic character—and finally, that the great study of both people and statesmen will be turned entirely outward and away from that, which is essential to their real welfare.

Let our children then be early and faithfully taught the true republican doctrine, that their independence and greatness must depend upon themselves, rather than upon their circumstances and possessions;—let them well understand the worthlessness to man of every thing, which has not a worthy friend in his own bosom. What is the worth of gold, without integrity? What is the value of an office, to a man unprepared for it or unworthy of it? What price has fame, that is not well earned? What condition is so servile, as that of ill-gotten and niggardly wealth? Who has so much to fear, as the dishonest man? Who so much to hope for, as the man of sterling probity? What so omnipotent as true goodness, and what so feeble as conscious guilt? Who so noble as the true patriot, and who so contemptible as the demagogue? Who walks abroad with such erect and manly independence, as the man who is conscious of acting from the impulses of duty and benevolence, be he rich or poor, lord or peasant?

If the children of this land are taught to solve these questions and to act upon their import, unhappy jealousy and heart burning towards men of office, distinction and wealth, will diminish;—the low arts of dishonesty and the pleasures of vice will gradually cease from society;—the rising generations will be put to the work of making for themselves characters of intrinsic and everlasting value. Hundreds of fleets and armies, and ex-

haustless treasures of gold, could not render our nation half so mighty or glorious.

The importance of *union*, or that state of the republic in which harmony of views, feelings and interests prevail between the various classes and members of society and the different sections of the country, has always been justly maintained. Education and all other interests and pursuits, should be conducted upon those republican principles, which favor this desirable result. There must be no aristocracy of knowledge, wealth, or rank ; the means of obtaining them must be, as far as possible, thrown equally open to all.

It should be the settled policy of every state, not to allow a child within its jurisdiction to pass the age of six, without being able to read ; nor to pass the period of childhood, without having acquired the rudiments of a good common education. In addition to this, every family should consider it a duty to be supplied with useful books ; every town should be provided with well furnished libraries ; and a taste for reading should be everywhere cultivated and encouraged.

As ready vehicles of public intelligence and instruction, newspapers are of indispensable service ; they are eminently republican. They are the most constant companions and teachers of the people. In their daily visits, they are at the doors of their patrons to give them the news, first in the morning and first in the evening ; frequently they breakfast and dine and sup with them ; they entertain them in the parlor and advise them in the counting room ; they travel with them in all the coaches, cars and steam boats, upon the public ways ;—there is not an athenæum, nor reading room, nor house of entertainment, nor any place of public daily resort, where their forms are not seen and their voices heard. They are in truth the omnipresent geniuses and tutelary goddesses of the people,—and if there be any truth in the proverb, that they who perpetually have our ears have at last our faith, their influence must be great and decisive upon the destinies of this republic. Considering their immense power over the public mind, every good citizen must see the importance of endeavoring to save them from perversion, of elevating their character and disseminating them as widely as possible.

Every family that can afford it, should take at least one paper, and should exercise the most wise discrimination in the selection. Few men confer more benefit upon the community than good editors, and few do more harm than bad ones.

Academies and colleges, institutions of law, medicine and theology should be generously endowed either by state or private bounty, in every section of the country, to train for public service the best minds from all the ranks and conditions of society. Besides that this secures men of the highest talent and energy to the service of the public, it tends to create a strong bond of union. If only the sons of the rich were educated for public and professional service, not only would a large portion of the finest intellects be lost to it, but a wall of jealousy would rise to heaven between the different classes. Let every family know that there is a place for its sons in our public literary institutions—a place within the reach of talent, industry and perseverance—be their parentage rich or poor. At these institutions, the adventitious distinctions of wealth and family vanish; every individual stands upon his own merits. If the sons of the poor had indulged envy towards the rich, they lose it here; if the sons of the rich had indulged contempt towards the poor, it here gives place to admiration of intellectual worth, wherever it is found. The rational and enduring friendship here contracted between the sons of all ranks and classes, between those destined to different pursuits and professions, and between those who are to hold a prominent position among the most influential members of every family, neighborhood, town and state in the nation, are among the highly important means of social and political union.

Let gentlemen devoted to public life and to the different learned professions, ever cherish the attachments they formed *inter sylvas Academi*. Let them ever sympathize with each other's callings and pursuits. Operating as they do in different spheres and upon all classes, acting upon the liveliest sensibilities and upon the most valued interests of mankind, no men can do more to unite or to alienate society. Engaged in different departments of the same great work, they can do much towards creating public confidence in each other, as well as towards binding

society together. The professions of jurisprudence, law, medicine, theology, teaching, are all branches of one and the same universal science. Every enlightened and liberalized mind will clearly perceive that the study of entire nature, and the particular study of man as a social, physical, moral and intellectual being, are generically one, including the elements of civil government and of all the learned professions. The same is true of all arts and pursuits, which tend to elevate and adorn humanity. As Cicero has said,—*Omnes artes quae ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.*

The physical wealth of our nation must be principally sought in its *soil*, and a most important part of its virtue, energy and patriotism in those taught from their childhood to cultivate it. A glance of the intelligent stranger's eye, as he passes through the land, cannot fail to determine the places where true republicanism has its best support. There he sees the wilderness, the moors, the deserts, yielding to the hand of industry and becoming fruitful fields. On every side, the plains and vallies are seen clothed with the verdure of spring and summer, or waving with the golden harvest of autumn; while every hill and mountain salutes the eye with its orchards of smiling fruit, its woodland groves, and its numerous flocks and herds grazing upon its sweet pastures. Farms well fenced, abundantly stocked, highly cultivated, having neat and comfortable dwellings in connexion with spacious barns and granaries, pass in constant succession; while here and there the landscape is adorned with beautiful villages, where the mechanic arts, the exchange of merchandise, the higher schools and the temples of worship, contribute to the welfare of the surrounding country.

Remote from the dissipation of the city and holding daily converse with pure nature, farmers are favored with the best of means for training up their offspring to virtue, piety, industry and efficiency. Here their children may learn the worth of property, by being early accustomed to earn it by the sweat of the brow; here they may learn the worth of time, by being compelled while young to husband and improve every hour; here they may learn the worth of knowledge, by the efforts and

sacrifices which they must make to obtain it ; here they learn to value their country, by the hard-earned interest they secure in its soil. Their attachment to the soil, the scenery, the home of their childhood, is never dissolved. It inspires them with a deathless patriotism. The pure air of the vallies and mountains, together with wholesome food and abundant exercise, gives them vigorous constitutions ; while the beautiful and sublime objects of nature store their young minds with corresponding sentiments and emotions. There is not probably in the world a class of citizens, of an equal number, so sound in intellect, so industrious, so patriotic, so virtuous, as the farmers of New England ; none more devoted to liberty, philanthropy, truth and religion ; none who train up and present to their country and to the world more enterprising and noble sons. There is no quarter of the globe, which is not at this moment feeling the happy influence of the sons of New England farmers. So much for the country, which a respected gentleman of the South so pertinently designated as the land of ice and granite. Like the former commodity, her sons have learned to endure all climates, and to carry health and happiness even to the burning zones ; while, like the latter, their firm and massive intellects are among the strongest pillars of the nation.

The number of *mechanics* is second only to that of agriculturalists, embracing some of the most intelligent and valuable men in the nation. Not so strongly attached to the soil and scenery of their country as farmers, they are not as a class, it is said, naturally so patriotic. Yet through the influence of other causes, a spirit of chivalrous devotion to their country is often enkindled in their bosoms, which is seldom or never surpassed. On the whole, it is doubtful whether there is any class of American citizens more truly and faithfully devoted to the welfare of the nation, than her great body of respectable and high minded mechanics. But from this general remark, as indeed from all general remarks upon classes of men, I am afraid that some little deduction must be made. There is a small number, who have no interest at stake in the public welfare, and who, with the peradventure of gaining something, and having nothing to lose, are more given to change than improvement.

Their proverbial tendency to scepticism, owing in part to their dealing exclusively with cause and effect in the material world, their opportunities of frequent intercourse with each other, and the reckless and revolutionary spirit engendered by infidelity, render them sometimes dangerous men to the republic. It is then highly important, that special attention should be given to their intellectual and moral cultivation. Much has already been accomplished. The progress of temperance, of religion, of the knowledge imparted by lyceums, and of social culture, has done more within a few years to redeem them from the blighting influence of infidelity, and to elevate them in the scale of respectability and usefulness, than any other citizens. It is also desirable that all artizans should become owners of the houses they occupy, or that they should hold some stock in banks, rail roads, manufactories, or other corporate or public institutions,—as with industry and prudence they may,—that they may have an interest at stake at the polls, and be saved from that unhappy jealousy of monopolies, upon which demagogues so successfully operate.

Although farmers and artizans do not ordinarily accumulate so large fortunes as some other callings occasionally afford, yet their average wealth surpasses that of all other classes; and when they are industrious and temperate, none are more safe, trustworthy, thrifty and independent. In these must ever be found the chief strength, wealth, protection and safety of the nation. Their industry, thrift, virtue, patriotism, intelligence and happiness, must hold a very prominent place in the deliberations of every wise statesman. As they must always comprise the majority of voters, if these do well, our republic is safe. Through all the rude storms and convulsions which threaten her youthful course, she will steadfastly hold on her way to permanent and exalted glory. No higher eulogium need be, nor can be, pronounced upon the farmers and mechanics of this commonwealth, than to announce the fact, that the character of the citizens of every state is known by the character of its magistrates, and of its legislatures in congress who represent them. We may well be proud of our state, as surely we ought to be grateful, when we consider

what men she has to elevate to her high offices, and the unequalled discrimination and wisdom of her elections.

But it is of the greatest moment that agriculturalists, artizans, and all other citizens, should understand how deeply and how certainly their own interests are involved in those of *merchants* and *manufacturers*. There are few men, to whom all classes and interests are more indebted than to these. To all the farmers in the land be it said, take away our commerce and manufactures, and soon will your farms and your produce sink to one fourth their present value;—to all the mechanics be it said, take these away, and soon three fourths of your employment and your property will be wanting;—to all christians be it said, take these away, and soon the work of enlightening the world must cease;—to all the friends of civilization be it said, take these away, and soon do we all begin to return to the savage state !

How unnatural and unhappy, then, are the jealousies so frequently indulged against those devoted to these interests. Although whatever cause injures them, ultimately injures all other classes, yet the evil does not so soon overtake the latter as the former; and frequently it mocks them with some apparent temporary advantage. Hence many are deluded into the belief, that when they vote to the injury of our merchants and manufacturers, they do themselves a corresponding benefit.

But selfishness is ever short sighted. When farmers begin to see their property depreciating, and the fruits of their labor wasting upon their hands, for want of a market; when thousands of mechanics are deprived of business, and compelled to dismiss their men in service; when hundreds of thousands of laborers are deprived of employment, and their children are crying in vain for bread,—then indeed do they begin to see, that whatever cause disturbs the free and prosperous operations of mercantile and manufacturing business, brings ultimate evil upon the whole community. The disastrous wave, first felt in the large cities and sources of enterprise, rolls forth upon the land; nor does it cease to move onward, till the remotest inhabitants have felt its unhappy impulse.

It is, then, of the last importance, that all classes of citizens should take large and correct views of their duty to the republic, as it respects the elevation of the wisest and most faithful men to office. The highest authority has said, "*Woe to thee, O land, when thy King is a child!*" This may have had a primary application to a monarchical and hereditary government. But in one respect its application to a republic is more severe, inasmuch as it implies not only calamity, but also obliquity on the part of the people, as well of their rulers. In a hereditary government, the people have no voice in constituting their magistrates. The evils which they suffer from them are unavoidable. Not so in a republic. Here all the magistrates, from the highest to the lowest, are raised to power by the free consent of the people ; and moreover, as their destination returns periodically, and at short intervals, into the hands of those who first elected them, they will not often depart knowingly from the expressed will of their constituents. Hence whatever evils result to republican citizens from bad legislation, are but a righteous retribution for their abuse of that sacred trust—the elective franchise.

Experience however often comes too late. Nor is there any method of anticipating and averting the calamities of bad legislation, but by convincing all men, that what is for the interest of any one class or section of the nation, is for the interest of all, and that what is for the good of the city, is for the good of the country,—so that if any member of the social system suffers, all the members must at length suffer with it. I hold this to be a cardinal truth in every sound republic,—one of the most vital of truths to the common welfare of this great nation. The man who will do most to give it admission to all the understandings, and to impress it in living characters upon all the hearts of his fellow citizens, will well deserve a place among the greatest of benefactors.

And who are the men, next to the most profound and experienced statesmen, first to know assuredly whether legislation is right or wrong? Are they not those whose eyes and hands are actually upon the great springs and wheels, which move the enterprise of the nation? Such are the men, who have the

direction of our commercial and manufacturing operations. When *they* begin to see the signs of untoward causes in the doings of government, then let all citizens be assured that evil is approaching, and as they love their country and themselves hasten to avert it, by a prompt and united action at the polls.

And as to monopolies of business and wealth, what of them? When in the absence of all laws perpetuating property, in the enervating tendencies of large inheritance upon posterity, in the increase of heirs, in the ample opportunities for gain afforded in common to all, and in the overturnings of providence, the most huge masses of wealth ever rolled up in this country are melted away and dispersed in a thousand directions within two or three generations; when the sons of the poorest frequently purchase, from under the hammer, the costly dwellings and furniture procured by the sons of the richest, and at almost every second or third generation they become alternate masters and servants to each other; when the largest investments in stock and trade are continually changing hands, and are equally at the refusal of all our citizens,—the cry of monopolies is the most unmeaning sound, with which envious indolence and dissappointed ambition, in the haggard forms of poltroons and demagogues, ever deceived a people.

There *are* no monopolies, there *can* be none, in this republic. If the speaker believed there were, he would be among the first to condemn them. His entire sympathies are with the people at large; and had he any influence in public, it should always be employed to defend their common rights. But the truth is, we have no men of mammoth size and power, nor can we ever have, as they have in some of the hereditary governments of the Old World, who live by devouring the poor. The blessed genius of our institutions forbids it. On the contrary, our rich men are necessarily, from the nature of our government, public benefactors. The more we have of them, the greater are our means of carrying forward important public operations, of making internal improvements, of enhancing the property of other men, of promoting education, of giving employment to the

idle and bread to the hungry, of imparting enterprise and prosperity to the nation.*

Among the greatest of evils in legislation, are those of *innovations and experiments*. The last place where an experiment should be made, is at the head of a state or nation. Experiments should always be made upon the smallest possible scale, that the risk may be as small as possible. Legislation should never be an experiment, but the *result* of all experiments from the beginning of time. It should always follow, never precede experience. Scarcely a greater evil can afflict a nation, than that of dashing and capricious politicians, in whom ignorance of the past, recklessness of the future, idolary of self, and the obstinate blindness that cannot see afar off, are the prevailing characteristics. Every movement in our national and state legislation, should be the result of the *perceived wants* of the people; should be, as far as possible, the dictate of long and sure experience; should be deliberate, gentle, far-reaching; that the grand desideratum may be secured—PERMANENCY.

All the great and complex affairs of business throughout the nation, must accommodate themselves to its public legislation; and it is the work of years for a change, commenced with legislation, to make its way through all the classes and interests of society, so that harmonious and prosperous action may be restored. A disturbance begun in the social system must, like a disease in the human body, run its course, and in its course produce immense suffering and loss. Every great change in

*For the truth of these remarks, the author begs leave to refer the reader to the argument of Mr. Webster, in his "Second Speech on the Sub-Treasury Bill," wherein, by an extensive induction of facts, and a course of expansive, liberal, dispassioned and invincible state logic, he expounds the happy peculiarities of our political system, as distinguished from those of hereditary governments; and demonstrates, that instead of having any thing to fear from monopolies of business and wealth, all citizens, who are true to their own welfare, will sustain the great interests of commerce, trade and manufactures;—and that the men who do most business and procure most wealth by an honest pursuit of these and other callings, are doing most, other things equal, to promote the industry, prosperity, wealth and independence of all classes.

legislation unavoidably produces great derangement and waste, weakens the power of government, destroys confidence, defeats all rational calculations, and throws property out of the hands of honest prospective industry into the hands of idle speculators, or fortunate capitalists. If there can be any thing approaching dangerous monopolies in our country, they are produced in this way, by destroying motives to steady industry and offering premiums to idleness and speculation.

It is a war upon nature. It is as if the sun should sometimes of a sudden descend from his throne in the tropics, and wander for a season about the polls;—it is as if the the storms and frosts of winter should come up in a night, and beat upon the green fields of June;—it is as if the bright stars of heaven, which have for ages guided faithful mariners safely over the dark ocean, should surprise them all by a new direction to ruin. In short, it is as if all the human forethought and effort, which through the constant course of nature has hitherto tended to produce prosperity and happiness, should through a strange caprice of nature's laws produce only disaster and misery. If the rivers of our country, instead of flowing uniformly in the same channels, should entirely change their place and direction every two or three years, what calamities would befall our commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, domestic and social interests! Scarcely less evil are the changes which affect the nation, produced by inconsiderate and rash movements in its halls of legislation. It is the wisdom of the Creator to make the laws of nature *uniform*, that men may know what to depend upon. Not less should it be the wisdom of civil rulers, for the same reason, to render uniform the laws of a nation.

Our enterprising citizens can accommodate themselves to almost any laws, provided those laws are permanent. Like the prudent and industrious bees which so well represent them, they can labor to effect in hives of every shape; but where the hives are continually broken up, as soon as their busy inhabitants have put them in order and begun to form the comb, no forethought nor labor can ever accumulate much honey.

Look now at the immense sums invested in out-lays,—in manufactories, commerce, domestic trade, bank-stocks, large

operations for the general welfare ; invested by men of small means, as well of large—by widows, orphans, teachers, hard laboring artizans—all staked on the faith of government, on the *permanency* of its policy and laws ;—then calculate the millions that have been recently sacrificed at the shrine of experiment and innovation.

If then we are to be subject to such changes in the proceedings of government for years to come, as have been experienced for a few years past, the result will be a general disgust at republican institutions. Confidence will fail, property will diminish and lose its value, patriotism will die, contention and revolution will prevail, till all men will exclaim,—Give us despotism, give us the laws of the Medes and Persians, rather than this.

But we hope better things. A brighter prospect dawns. There remains a sound and healthy sentiment in the land ;—the great body of American citizens wish to be governed in the best manner, if they can know what that is. Give them that knowledge on this subject, which they are now fast receiving, and the sun and stars and rivers of the nation will resume and hold their proper places ;—affairs will come into a natural and undisturbed course ; the wisdom of experience will ascend the throne ; the brief and troubled night of sophisters and experimenters will pass away ; order and stability will be hailed with acclaim by the concurring voices of the people, and through long and prosperous ages will dignify and bless our institutions.

In the earlier periods of a republic, a vulgar prejudice is liable to prevail among the people towards men in *public service*, and those devoted to the *learned professions*. This opens a way for ignorant pretenders to practice their impositions. A sentiment is fostered among the people, that the men of this class are lording it over their fellow citizens, living at ease and growing rich at their expense ;—the people are taught to believe that to oppose and oppress them, is to promote their own interests ;—and finally the opinion prevails, that if such a class of men we must needs have, it is the truest republicanism

to have the rudest, the cheapest, the most ignorant and vulgar, that can be induced to compose it.

No sentiment is more false and pernicious; none more debasing to a people, or disgraceful to a republic. If any of our citizens deserve to be called working men and public benefactors, those who faithfully sustain the civil offices and the learned professions of the land, are surely of the number. Most people have no adequate conception of the severity of their labors, or the value of their services. None work harder, and few so cheap. How seldom is the labor of intellect duly understood and appreciated! How little is known, by most men, of the toil and sacrifice demanded of those who are called to sustain our institutions and to feed the people with knowledge. If the people are true to their own interests, they will ever cherish towards them the liveliest and most affectionate sympathy; they will hold forth to them the highest motives to excel in their callings;—it will be their ambition that the choicest talent, learning and character may enable those, who hold these important positions in society, to exert the most powerful and happy influence upon their individual and social welfare. Few earthly affections are stronger or more sacred, than those which ought to exist between republican citizens and the men who sustain to them the relations of faithful magistrates and protectors, physicians, pastors, and teachers. Guardians of their individual and social rights, of their health and life, of their morals and religion, of the education of their children, they should deserve and receive their highest love and esteem. All that the people give to them of their sympathy and support, will return into their own bosom an hundred fold. Whenever the people withhold these encouragements to public worth, republicanism degenerates to vandalism; whatever elevates, adorns and blesses society, passes away,—and the whole community sinks by degrees into ignorance, poverty, low vice and remediless contempt.

Let us then be very jealous for the talent, the intelligence, the high character of our guardians and teachers. A wakeful discriminating vigilance having secured only the worthy to these responsible trusts, let our warmest esteem and most

cheerful patronage then encourage them to do their best. "Woe to the country," says the great statesman whom I have before quoted, "which would madly and impiously reject the service of the talents and virtues, civil, military, or religious, that are given to grace and serve it; and would condemn to obscurity any thing formed to diffuse lustre and glory around a state. Woe to that country too, that passing into the opposite extreme, considers a low education, a mean contracted view of things, a sordid, mercenary occupation, as a profitable title to command. Every thing ought to be open, but not indifferent to every man." The same wisdom adds, "I do not hesitate to say, that the road to eminence and power from obscure condition, ought not to be made too easy, nor a thing too much of course. If rare merit be the rarest of all rare things, it ought to pass through some sort of probation. The temple of honor ought to be seated on an eminence. If it be opened through virtue, let it be remembered too, that virtue is never tried but by some difficulty and some struggle."

As our republic advances, a generous encouragement should be extended to the *fine arts*. Painting, sculpture, music, architecture, horticulture—all those arts which cultivate and delight the eye or the ear, develope and set forth the beauties of nature, improve the human capacity for enjoyment, and place man at a distance from the savage state—are worthy of the attention of every philanthropist. As our nation grows in numbers and resources, they will be found important means of expending the superfluous wealth that would otherwise promote dissipation, of alluring the people from the gross pleasures of vice, of extending through the community an elevated and christian standard of taste and amusement;—they will tend to soften down savage asperities, to prevent or allay the wild storms of excited passion, to check the growing tendencies to insubordination, and to render all classes of citizens more humane, contented, peaceful and happy.

It is not when the well taught eye is gazing upon the sweet touches of the pencil, nor when the soul feels the charm-

ing inspiration of the breathing canvass ; it is not when the sculptured marble, with its solemn and subduing power, is holding our hearts in communion with the talent, learning and patriotism of other ages, or of our own honored ancestors ; it is not when the ear is drinking in the rich melodies and the exquisite harmonies of music, as the spirit chimes to the notes of tender affection, or plaintive sorrow, or bursting joy, sung by voices that have learned to echo the language of heaven ; it is not when the proud monuments of architectural beauty and grandeur are looking down upon us, awing us into reverence and filling us with grateful admiration of the native genius, the high wrought skill, the persevering industry, which they reveal to the honor of humanity ; it is not, O it is not when the manifold and splendid operations and gifts of nature are saluting every sense and delighting every perception of man, as he expatiates amidst the rich and fragrant plants and banks of smiling flowers, the luxuriant and sweet groves, the blushing fruits, and all the nameless charms of a recovered paradise,—*that he feels and acts the savage*. No. It is then that he realizes the blessings of government, civilization, cultivation, refinement ;—it is then that he sees other and better ways to employ his energies, gratify his ambition and find his happiness, than in fomenting discords, heading factions, exciting riots, laying a ruthless hand upon our civil institutions and destroying whatever exalts and refines our nature. Among the rioters and the disturbers of society, seldom do we find the men devoted to the fine arts ; nor even those sufficiently cultivated to appreciate and enjoy them.

But it is only as protected by a pure public taste and under control of a strict virtuous sentiment, that the fine arts are thus beneficial. If they may serve to elevate men from the savage state, they may also serve, when perverted, to plunge them into the no less deplorable state of effeminacy and debauchery. If they are patronised and prosecuted only by the indolent, the pleasure-loving, the vicious, they will be as effectual for evil, as in other hands they may be for good. The prostituted canvass will breathe but to pollute ; the marble will speak but to awaken impure imaginations ; the charming pastimes of

music will be seasoned with sentiments suited to gratify a vitiated mind ; monuments of architectural skill and beauty will be with us, as with some in the Old World, defaced with shameful objects and associations ; and even the sweet groves and beauties of nature will become scenes of guilty licentiousness !

To prevent this perversion, as well as to realize the full benefit of the fine arts, our most virtuous and influential citizens must cultivate and encourage a taste for them. As our country grows older and increases in wealth and luxuries, they will certainly be patronised and extended ; they will exert a powerful influence upon the people. Then let them not be relinquished to evil hands. Let *good* men have them under their control,—let them form the public taste, and decide upon the character of the entertainments that shall be served up for themselves, for their children, and for the people at large.

Galleries of the most finished painting and statuary, furnished by public or private munificence, should be opened in our principal cities and places of concourse, and brought within the means of all classes. In these the great and the good of other ages and countries, the heroes of our revolution and fathers of our nation, illustrious scholars, artists, poets, divines, statesmen and benefactors, should speak to the hearts of our citizens, and inspire our children with a generous and ennobling enthusiasm. These are among the causes which attach us to our homes, our families, our common country ; which make us emulous to excel in those virtues, which most elevate and adorn humanity.

Music should be taught, as an essential branch, in all our schools and universities ; the songs of Zion should ascend to heaven, with sweet and impressive melody, in all our temples of worship ; the choicest concerts should occasionally be served for every citizen, who can be induced to believe that they afford a more rational and true enjoyment than sensual indulgences. Few causes would contribute with more happy effect, to melt the hearts of the various members of the social system into each other.

The man understood human nature who said, “ Let me compose the ballads of a nation, and teach the people to sing them,

and I will vouch for their union and patriotism." As "the evil spirit departed from Saul" when the influence of "the skilful player" was upon him, so the evil spirit of envy, jealousy, insubordination, anarchy and strife, would find a potent antagonist in the prevailing power of heavenly melody and patriotic song. The Hebrew minstrels well understood this; and "the sweet singer of Israel" accomplished more by his harp than by his sceptre.

A classic, chaste, impressive architecture should honor our public buildings, enter extensively into our private dwellings, and inspire a deep and universal passion for severe beauty and simple grandeur in the works of art. This would create a public sentiment, that would ensure a more effectual protection to our edifices from the ruffian hands of rioters, than could be secured without it by all the civil codes and penalties ever enacted. Every tongue would cry out against those who should rudely attempt to injure them. All hands would be lifted for their protection.

Every city and place of concourse should have, within or near it, extensive and richly furnished gardens, open to all classes gratuitously, or at an expense which all can afford.* They should be public in such a sense, that all our citizens may feel a common pride and pleasure in them. A taste for horticulture, extensively cultivated, would greatly contribute to the health, virtue, refinement, contentment and happiness of the people. No earthly taste is purer, no pleasures are more rational and refined, than those afforded by cultivated nature, especially to the mind that is inspired and sanctified with vir-

*It is understood that measures are now in progress for an extensive garden in the City of Boston, at the foot of the Common. Every Bostonian will rejoice in the prospect of so valuable an acquisition to the many beauties and attractions of his beloved City. If any thing can possibly be wanting to complete the charm of the Common, and to render Boston a delightful summer residence, it may be realized in the anticipated garden. Extending over a large space, and commanding a perfect view of the whole Common; so situated as to receive the breezes and freight them with its sweet odors, as they are wafted through it over the public malls and pleasure grounds, and discharged by numerous avenues into the very heart of the City; being also in a place of easy and pleasant access from every direction,—nothing is wanting but that cultivation which Boston knows how to bestow, to render it a great ornament to the City, and a most valuable contribution to the health, taste, recreation and happiness of its inhabitants.

tuous and pious sentiment. It was no less than a divine hand that first planted a garden. The history of the origin and first fruits of horticulture, and of the use to which it was applied, is in the following words, "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed. And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food. And the Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it." It hence appears to have been the original design of a garden, that it should be made to yield all the productions of nature which delight the eye and which nourish and refresh the body; and that it should be a very appropriate employment of man upon earth, to cultivate and enjoy it.

The most important object to be gained by public gardens, and by the various exhibitions of the fine arts, is the creation of a prevailing and true taste for them, which shall lead people to cultivate and enjoy them, in a private and domestic way, at home. They may thus be made directly to subserve the domestic welfare of every family, by making home attractive, and thereby securing its members, from straying in pursuit of vicious indulgences, to those recreations which cultivate the mind and improve the heart.

Then they also afford a common pleasure to all classes, and thus promote a common sympathy between the rich and the poor. Gentlemen of wealth who own fine gardens, can scarcely confer a greater public benefit than to throw them open occasionally to all their fellow citizens. When people have become accustomed to these privileges, and have learned to appreciate the beautiful and the rare, such gardens will seldom be injured. It is often and truly remarked, that the unenvious poor, who have a well formed taste, can enjoy many of the fine things of the rich better than their owners can; for they have the most important part of the pleasure, without the attending care and anxiety. Hence the fine arts are highly republican. Our more prosperous citizens who construct elegant edifices, cultivate gardens, patronise music, painting and statuary, are public benefactors, not only because they furnish *employment* to others, but be-

cause they put their property in a condition for others to *enjoy*, as well as themselves. How much more generous than to hide it in a napkin, or deposite it in a dark vault! And how wisely benovolent is that providence, which has rendered it necessary for the man who would derive the most pleasure from his possessions, to employ them in some way which contributes to the welfare of his fellow beings.

It was to be expected in the earliest infancy of our republic, when to subdue the forest, provide for the absolute necessities of life, and protect ourselves from invasion, was enough to engross all our energies, that the higher pursuits of literature and science would be neglected. But we have passed that period, and these noble pursuits should now claim a more particular attention. Let the histories of other ages and nations instruct us. What was it that placed Egypt, Syria, Greece and Rome, so high in greatness and influence over all the world, while so many nations, great, populous, warlike, flushed in their brief day with numerous and mighty conquests, passed immediately away to oblivion? Among the most important causes, were the pursuits of learning, instigated originally by the religion from heaven, firing them with a noble enthusiasm, and affording them the means of becoming distinguished and powerful. These were the causes which produced in them the wisdom to plan, the knowledge to legislate, the eloquence to thunder, the poetry to sing, the patriotism to sacrifice, and the heroism to defend and conquer, for their protection and glory. Through these more than any other human causes, those nations were enabled to stand fast in strength and greatness during long periods of change and overthrow, like rock-bound islands in the ocean, while the rude nations and tribes around them, like the inconstant waves, were swelling upward and dashing down again in constant and rapid succession.

The nations which gave birth to Moses, Manetho and the Ptolemies; to David, Isaiah, Jeremiah and Habakkuk; to Homer, Pythagoras, Demosthenes and Plato; to Virgil, Horace, Cicero and Cæsar—will be remembered and honored through all the ages and revolutions of time. Had the religion

which gave the original impulse to the intellect of those nations, been by them known and retained in its purity, they might have remained till this day. Their proximity to savage tribes would have exposed them to invasions, but they would have possessed wisdom and valor to resist it. If we may credit history, their ruin commenced with themselves. Corrupt religion and vice produced and reproduced each other; these at length occasioned a fatal prostration of intellect. Enervation, effeminacy, loss of valor, the pleasures of sensuality, gradually prepared them to fall a prey to their more powerful invaders. For it is only as rendered mighty by the superior energies of mind, present and active in the living generation, that a civilized nation can stand up firmly against the everlasting assaults of envious and ruthless barbarians upon their borders.

The cultivation of intellect and the treasures of learning passed away to other nations. Switzerland, France, Spain and Germany received the precious inheritance;—Britain subsequently partook of the same, and more than all others improved upon it. Britain! Her whole firmament is bespangled with stars! What constellations of brilliant minds adorn her sky! No intellect surpasses British intellect; whether we consider the accuracy and compass of its science, the depth of its philosophy, the soundness of its logic, the fascination and power of its eloquence, or the raciness, richness and variety of its poetry. The language in which the transcendent Bacon and Newton made their great discoveries, and opened a way into new worlds; in which Locke thought and Butler reasoned; in which Larned and Paley studied and taught, and Hall preached; in which Chatham electrified and swayed by his eloquence, and Burke rose highest of all mortals in majesty, splendor and power of intellect;—in which Dryden, Pope, Shakspeare, Milton, Cowper and Scott breathed out their burning spirits upon the world—we may well be proud to claim as our mother tongue.*

*These are samples of British intellect, in some of the principal departments of learning. No other man, probably, has done honor to so many of them as Edmund Burke, the illustrious scholar and statesman, to whom I have so freely referred. His mind entered a great variety of departments, and excelled in them all. An-

Great in age, ancestry, commerce, intellect and renown, though small in territory, Britain holds ascendancy over all other nations of the Old World; but take away her treasured knowledge and her pride of ancestral learning and dignity; strike from her language the literature and science garnered up in it; blot from her sky all the bright orbs which have risen in it since Alfred the first of them rose; give her the stunted and feeble powers of dark, uncultivated mind; place her in all these respects in a condition not inferior to that of Russia—and a single frown of the great autocrat might annihilate her in

cient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, English Literature, Criticism, History, Jurisprudence—received from him their highest honors. The depth of his study and astonishing variety of his acquirements, every where appear in his state papers, as well as in his literary productions. Even his most severe and profound arguments are embellished with the beauties of a finished taste, and illustrated with the richest collection of study and history. Frequently, after conducting you with great precision of thought through a long course of cautious, close, logical demonstration, he comes suddenly forth with a bold and mighty rhetorical stroke, as of forked lightning from the clouds; or bursts upon you in splendid flashes of genius, like scintillations struck from the sun. At another time, like the skyrocket, he soars directly into the heavens with terrific grandeur, and having awed you into reverence, turns quietly and comes down upon you, like the showers of fire-drops, gentle, liquid, variegated with every hue of beauty; and at last disappearing with a calm, subdued, but brilliant lustre, which leaves in you an emotion of exquisite delight in the performance, mingled with regrets that it is so soon over.

As an example of the former, take the conclusion of his speech in the trial of Warren Hastings, governor-general of Bengal. At the close of his labored and powerful argument, attended with some severe sarcasm, he gives the finishing stroke with these words. “My lords, it is not the criminality of the prisoner, it is not the claims of the commons, to demand judgment to be passed upon him, it is not the honor and dignity of this court, and the welfare of millions of the human race, that alone call upon you. When the devouring flames shall have destroyed this perishable globe, and it sinks into the abyss of Nature, from whence it was commanded into existence by the Great Author of it; then, my lords, when all nature, kings, and judges themselves, must answer for their actions, there will be found what supersedes creation itself, namely, **ETERNAL JUSTICE!** This was the attribute of the great **GOD of NATURE** before worlds were; it will reside with him when they perish; and the earthly portion of it committed to your care, is now solemnly deposited in your hands by the commons of England. I have done.”

As a specimen of the latter, take the oft-cited apostrophy upon the ill-fated queen of France. Depicting the horrors of anarchy and revolution, as illustrated in the destruction of the royal family, and the bloody massacres that followed, he mentions the

a day. But it is right to presume that Britain will never lose her national existence. Her government will gradually assume a more popular form ; her financial condition may be revolutionized ; but the greatness of her intellectual power, the sound learning and the pure religion wrought for ages into her character and institutions, are, in the present improved state of the world, pledges that her national existence and glory will last till the end of time.

following, among other facts, showing that the " sufferings of monarchs make a delicious repast to some sort of palates." " History will record, that on the morning of the 6th of October, 1789, the king and queen of France, after a day of confusion, alarm, dismay and slaughter, lay down, under the pledged security of public faith, to indulge nature in a few hours of respite, and troubled melancholy repose. From this sleep the queen was first startled by the voice of the sentinel at her door, who cried out to her to save herself by flight—that this was the last proof of fidelity he could give—that they were upon him, and he was dead. Instantly he was cut down. A band of cruel ruffians and assassins, reeking with his blood, rushed into the chamber of the queen, and pierced with a hundred strokes of bayonets and poniards the bed, from whence this persecuted woman had but just time to fly almost naked, and through ways unknown to the murderers had escaped to seek refuge at the feet of a king and husband, not secure of his own life for a moment.

This king, to say no more of him, and this queen, and their infant children (who once would have been the pride and hope of a great and generous people) were then forced to abandon the sanctuary of the most splendid palace in the world, which they left swimming in blood, polluted by massacre, and strewn with scattered limbs and mutilated carcasses. Thence they were conducted into the capital of their kingdom. Two had been selected from the unprovoked, unresisted, promiscuous slaughter, which was made of the gentleman of birth and family who composed the king's body guard. These two gentlemen, with all the parade of an execution of justice, were cruelly and publicly dragged to the block, and beheaded in the great court of the palace. Their heads were stuck upon spears, and led the procession ; whilst the royal captives who followed in the train were slowly moved along, amid the horrid yells, and thrilling screams, and frantic dances, and infamous contumelies, and all the unutterable abominations of the furies of hell, in the abused shape of the vilest of women. After they had been made to taste, drop by drop, more than the bitterness of death, in the slow torture of a journey of twelve miles, protracted to six hours, they were, under a guard, composed of those very soldiers who had thus conducted them through this famous triumph, lodged in one of the old palaces of Paris, now converted into a Bastile for kings." He then soon after proceeds to say, " It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the queen of France, then the dauphiness, at Versailles ; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. I saw her just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began

So much for our ancestry. Consider too our opportunities. A healthful invigorating climate, various and magnificent scenery, free institutions, easy and abundant means of support, unite with illustrious descent and a rich inheritance of knowledge, to favor the cause of learning in our nation. Never did the sun shine on a race more privileged for intellectual pursuits. Let other nations then boast of the triumphs of aggressive wars, and exult in the garlands of victory; be ours a nobler honor and a purer joy.

That we have accomplished something, even foreign jealousy is compelled to admit. Already have we an honorable roll of names, of the dead and the living, that will be known and cherished as ornaments of our nation's intellect, so long as

to move in,—glittering like the morning star; full of life, and splendor, and joy. Oh! what a revolution! and what an heart must I have, to contemplate without emotion that elevation and that fall! Little did I dream when she added titles of veneration to those of enthusiastic, distant, respectful love, that she should ever be obliged to carry the sharp antidote against disgrace concealed in that bosom; little did I dream that I should have lived to see such disasters fallen upon her in a nation of gallant men, in a nation of men of honor and of cavaliers. I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone: that of sophisters, economists, and calculators has succeeded; and the glory of Europe is extinguished for ever. Never, never more, shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that subordination of the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom. The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise is gone! It is gone, that sensibility of principle, that chastity of honor, which felt a stain like a wound, which inspired courage whilst it mitigated ferocity, which ennobled whatever it touched, and under which vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness.

All the pleasing illusions, which made power gentle, and obedience liberal, which harmonized the different shades of life, and which, by a bland assimilation, incorporated into politics the sentiments which beautify and soften private society, are to be dissolved by this new conquering empire of light and reason."

Had France been at that age favored with a few Burkes, she might have saved the blood of her Revolution, and have been now fifty years in advance of where she is. These facts evince the value of eminent learning and virtuous talent to the state, and the desirableness of combining them in public men, as far as practicable, as well as in professional teachers. As literature and science can ever exert a very powerful influence over nations, especially in popular governments, it is true republican policy to encourage them in the highest degree, guard them against perversion, and consecrate them to the public safety and welfare.

nations shall exist. But it is not to be concealed that distinguished intellectual attainments have failed to receive that measure of consideration and patronage, which a more enlightened and patriotic public sentiment would dictate. Ambition has with us hitherto been too much given to another object. The community has been pushing and scrambling with all its might for money ;—the tug of business and bustle of speculation, have left by far too little regard for the superior attainments of mind. Wealth thus sought and thus idolized, will open a short and sure way through enervation and profligacy to ruin. When knowledge comes to be prized by the community only inasmuch as it directly contributes to wealth, and wealth is prized only because it gratifies avarice, or gives reputation and means of indulgence, destruction for a long time lingereth not.

We must afford sufficient inducements to the ablest and best furnished minds, to engage in the work of teaching and diffusing knowledge ;—we must also extend a cheering patronage to original talent, native genius, and large literary acquirements. We need a greater proportion of profound thinkers and extensive scholars. If men are encouraged only to beat and divide the gold, who will mine and work the precious metal? Our nation's knowledge will be extended, but not increased ; or, to change the figure, our intellectual fountains will be enlarged and their streams multiplied, but they will also become diluted, stale and powerless. As a consequence of this, the country will be gradually overrun with a class of teachers and declaimers, who will make the people any thing but better and wiser. Respect for the higher cultivation of mind, homage to exalted greatness and goodness, deference to the collected genius and industry of past ages,—ordained by heaven as essential means of refining, enobling and identifying the character of a nation, —will at length give place to the prevalence of that vulgar and arrogant sentiment, which induces every man to despise all knowledge superior to his own.

Woe to the republic, that is in such a case ! All that renders “ power gentle and obedience liberal,” that makes men slow to command and quick to obey, is departing from it.

Conceit, arrogance, vanity and presumption, having displaced the conservative virtues of modesty, reverence, respectfulness and prudence, the only cords which bind a free people to law and order are completely sundered, and all is at the mercy of the first and most daring pretenders. At length, availing themselves of the lower passions and more turbulent principles of our nature, upstart insolence, head strong ignorance, intolerant and exulting littleness, encouraged and shouted by the many, assume the reins and drive madly on to destruction!

It has been frequently remarked, that excepting men of ambitious designs, whose heads are better than their hearts, and excepting constitutional monomaniacs, the most ruthless and dangerous radicals are usually men of a partial and superficial education.

If then we would save society from their dangerous power and secure stability to our institutions, sound and thorough philosophy must have with us her calm and solemn shrines, well studied science must put forth her pure lights in our sky, literature must open her richest and most sparkling fountains, and a deep and fixed sentiment of respect towards them, must be universally encouraged. If anarchy ever desolates our land, it will be most rife where these are most wanting. There, if any where, will be furnished the rulers to nullify and overthrow; there, will be raised up and sustained the disorganising teachers and declaimers, to mislead the people and foment discords; there, will be born and nourished the degenerate sons and daughters, who would not shun to destroy all these sacred monuments of the piety, study, wisdom, valor and blood of the noblest and best of fathers.

But we are persuaded better things of our country. The spirit that dwelt in the fathers, will not utterly forsake the sons. In the progress of innovations and reforms, it will be severely tried; individuals and sections of our country, it will at times seem to have utterly forsaken; but it will be overruled by others. An enlightened christian community will be convinced at length, that there are surer and better ways of removing all evils and promoting all good reforms, than of disturbing the order of society and subverting our civil and religious institutions. A sound

prevailing sentiment will compel our young men in a course of training for public service, to go through and complete their preparation, instead of turning aside, with minds half disciplined and half furnished, to become teachers and reformers. Taught by the wisdom of experience, the people will refuse to be led by minds which, from lack of study or from constitutional infirmity, have never learned to entertain but "one idea." Ignorant pretensions, noisy excitements, furious and disorganizing agitations, will then every where give place to faithful discipline, thorough study, calm and sober thought, consistent piety, and "patient continuance in well doing."

On this day, consecrated to liberty and philanthropy, without forgetting the virtues of other states,—not with sentiments of arrogance, but of devout gratitude,—may we in this connexion make honorable mention of the long and faithful devotion of this Commonwealth, to the principles we have humbly attempted to advocate. The land on which the pilgrims first planted their weary feet, which witnessed their first tears and vows, which drank the first blood spilt in the cause of liberty, has not failed to produce sons worthy of the soil. This venerable state and her illustrious metropolis, have only to direct the eyes of the nation and of the world to their civil and domestic institutions, to their temples of devout worship, to their public free schools, to their halls of higher learning; to their distinguished scholars, able teachers, and men of tried fidelity in the learned professions; and to the fruit of all,—their enlightened, steadfast, enterprising, patriotic, virtuous and pious yeomanry. To these may they add, as their crowning ornament, their presidents and representatives in Congress, and their state and municipal magistrates, whose elevation to office by such a people, and whose unsurpassed devotion to the public welfare, are their sufficient eulogy. Those of them who have rested from their labors, have already dwelt upon the lips of burning eloquence, and been written with the point of a diamond upon the immortal page;—of others, though excelled by none of their predecessors, yet the praise must be uttered at another time. May that time be far distant!

Last to be mentioned, but not least in importance, among

the means of the perpetuity and prosperity of our republic, the better half of human creation must well sustain their better part of influence and honor. I say the better, for who will doubt that such is the part so purely intellectual, domestic, moral and religious, which Providence has assigned to the female sex. Some of the modern attempts to thrust them out of their own sphere, with a mistaken view to their greater elevation, are but the extravagant movements of a few eccentric minds, in the midst of a correct and growing sentiment favorable to their highest cultivation and influence. The subject is extensive and interesting, but our time has more than expired. Suffice it then, that all the intellectual and moral culture which gives energy, dignity, beauty and power to the human mind, should be as faithfully imparted to our daughters as to our sons, while also the peculiar virtues of their sex, and the qualifications for their appropriate sphere, should be neither impaired nor neglected.

Daughters of America! No earthly power nor privilege exceeds yours. It is yours, mainly, to inspire the first sentiments and form the habits of the rising generations; it is yours to impart to these millions of families the "only bliss that has survived the fall;"—yours it is, by the resistless power of highly cultivated and well furnished minds, moulded to pure and chastened but devoted and active piety, and shining with the peculiar and fascinating graces of your sex, to perform an eminent service in exalting this great republic to sit as a queen in robes of purity and light, to be for the admiration, delight and example of the whole world.

I have spoken only of our internal dangers, impressed with the belief that if our nation ever falls, she will fall like Rome, by enemies within rather than without. Walled in on either side, by vast oceans, from the powerful empires of the Old World; having upon her borders only dependent provinces and feeble states, whose policy it must ever be to seek her protection; she has almost nothing to fear, but from her own sons and daughters. If these shall prove true to their birthright,

nothing but the blast of the archangel's trump and the power of that arm which reared the universe, will consign her to the common sepulchre of nations.

Let the means which we have considered be faithfully employed, under the constant direction and impulse of that great truth which inspired the hearts of our fathers, that it is the design of the present world to prepare accountable beings for a higher and more perfect state,—that the nation which ministers most to this glorious design will be most honored, as the golden ages advance,—and what will be wanting to render us the most favored people, over which heaven's bright canopy was ever spread? Men of upright, patriotic, enlarged and liberal minds will be exalted to power; men who will stand firmly upon the constitution of the United States, and be ever true to its spirit; men who will not oppress the people within, while they resist oppression from without; men who will extend a broad shield of protection and a generous, impartial and permanent encouragement to commerce, manufactories, agriculture, arts, learning and religion; men who, in the language of one who has so signally illustrated what I mean in his own person, will “act for the common defence, the common renown, the common glory, the common prosperity and happiness of ourselves and our children.”

The reverses and embarrassments, which have thrown such a night of gloom over the land, will give place to awakened enterprise and revived hope. Morning cometh! The brightness of its rising is already upon us. Even from places of deepest darkness, gleams of light begin to play along the horizon and stream up the gladdened sky. Soon will the sun burst forth with his full-orbed splendors, and all the people will walk at large and rejoice in his beams. Another note of gladness and thanksgiving, scarcely inferior to that which honors our emancipation from foreign bondage, will be sounded through the land; and ten thousand fresh chords of affection will bind all hearts more fast than ever to a free, righteous, permanent and happy government.

We have indulged in no romantic speculations. All that we have proposed can be done, and if done, all that we have prophesied of good will come to pass. Not more sure is the course of nature, than will be the progress of this republic to that throne of power and influence over the world, which will usher in the long expected jubilee to the nations. Yonder sun, though he has constantly walked the heavens and looked down upon all human events, from the birth of creation, will have never beheld a nation like unto this. Majestic, enduring, lofty, as her own granite mountains, which rise from their broad and deep foundations through mist and storm to salute the clear blue sky, will be her social structure; pure, sweet and abundant, as the crystal waters which gush from their sides, will be the virtues and the pleasures of her sons and daughters;—magnificent and bounteous, as the rivers that run through her mighty vallies and empty their treasures into the ocean, will be the blessings she will pour forth to all the nations of the globe, and to all the generations of coming time.

City Document.—No. 36.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.



TWENTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
AND
County of Suffolk.



DECEMBER, 1838.

BOSTON:
JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

1838.

In Common Council, December 20, 1838.

ORDERED, That the Auditor of Accounts be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause seven thousand copies of the Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the last financial year, and the estimates of the current year, together with a particular statement of all City property, to be printed and distributed for the information of the inhabitants.

Sent up for concurrence.

PHILIP MARETT, *President.*

In the Board of Aldermen, December 24, 1838.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, }
December 1st, 1838. }

The Auditor of Accounts has the honor to lay before the City Council the Annual Report of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the City Government, for the financial year which commenced on the first day of May, 1837, and terminated on the thirtieth day of April, 1838.

The Documents which accompany, and make a part of, this Report, embrace the entire Revenue and Expenditure of the Government, in all its various Departments. The Document marked A. contains a statement of all the Appropriations made by the City Council, for the service of that financial year, shewing the amounts that were added to, or withdrawn from, each of them, as the operations of the year required. The Document marked B. is a statement of the Income actually received on account of the City and County, derived from all the sources of Revenue. The Document marked C. contains a detailed account of the actual Expenditures from the City Treasury, in behalf of the City and County, within the year. This Statement might easily be given in a more minute and extended form—and thus, perhaps, be rendered more interesting to those who are fond of the exami-

nation of the details of public expenditures—but such an extension would render these documents much more voluminous, and less adapted to general circulation and examination. The Documents marked D. and E. relate to the PUBLIC DEBT of the City—the one shows the various changes that have taken place in the Debt, within the year, by way of the liquidation of some portions, and the increase by new Loans—and the other, the exact state of the Debt, on the first day of May last;—the purposes for which it was contracted—the rate of interest it bears—and the times at which it becomes payable. The Statements of Income and Expenditure are placed in the order in which the aggregate amounts are stated in the Annual Accounts of the City and County Treasurer—and they are made to conform to those Accounts, by a special reference in regard to each item.

The total amount actually received into the City Treasury, for account of the City of Boston, within the last financial year, was	954,367 75
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The amount received, within the same time, for account of the account of the County of Suffolk, was	27,615 23
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Making the entire RECEIPTS, for the City and County, amount to	981,982 98
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Within the same financial year, the actual payments from the City Treasury, in behalf of the City of Boston, amounted to	874,988 03
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And the payments in
behalf of the County of
Suffolk amounted to, 47,263 97

Making the aggregate of PAYMENTS,
on account of the City and County,
amount to 922,252 00

And leaving an actual balance, in
money, in the City Treasury, at the
commencement of the present finan-
cial year, amounting to 59,730 98

The amount of the Public Debt of the City of Bos-
ton, on the first day of May, 1837, as per Statement
in the Twenty-fifth Annual Report, was 1,497,200 00

In the course of the financial year,
which commenced on that day, vari-
ous portions of that Debt fell due, and
were paid and cancelled, amounting
to 223,100 00

New loans were ne-
gociated, within the
year, under various Or-
ders of the City Coun-
cil, the whole amount
of which was 217,300 00

Deducting the new Debt created,
from the old Debt cancelled, it ap-
pears that there was an actual reduc-
tion of the City Debt, within the year,
amounting to 5,800 00

And the total amount of the City
DEBT, on the first day of May, 1838,
was \$1,491,400 00

The Notes and Bonds held by, and
payable to, the City, on the first day of
May, 1837, amounted to 192,966 45

In the course of that year, there was
paid into the City Treasury, on ac-
count of the principal of those Notes
and Bonds, the sum of 16,155 99

New Notes and Bonds
were received, within
the year, amounting to 5,463 90

Making the diminution of this prop-
erty 10,692 09

And leaving the actual amount of
Notes and Bonds held by, and payable
to, the City, on the first day of May,
1838, at \$182,274 36

The amount of the City Debt, on
the first day of May, 1838, was, as
above stated 1,491,400 00

The amount of Bonds and Notes
held by the City, on the same day,
was, as above stated 182,274 36

Leaving a balance against the City,
amounting to \$1,309,125 64

By recurring to the Statement of Income, it will be perceived that, in addition to the ordinary items of revenue, the sum of \$140,599 83 was received at the City Treasury, within the last financial year, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being the City's proportion of the three instalments of the Surplus Revenue, which were actually divided among the several States, by the Government of the United States. The large balance of \$59,730 98, which was on hand in the City Treasury, on the first day of May last, may be accounted as part of that extraordinary item of income—and several Loans authorized by Orders passed by the City Council, in the course of the last financial year, were not negotiated, in consequence of the existence of this Fund in the City Treasury—as, in preference to borrowing money, and increasing the City Debt, it was deemed expedient to make use of a fund already on hand, and which, while deposited in Bank, was drawing to the City a lower rate of interest than the money could have been obtained for, on Loan, at the time.

All which is respectfully submitted to the City Council.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR. AUDITOR.

DR. CITY OF BOSTON in Account Current from May 1, 1837, to May 1, 1838, with RICHARD D. HARRIS, City Treasurer. CR.

1838, May 1.		By Cash for	
To Cash paid Mayor's general Drafts, (A.)	503,545 45	Balance of Acc't rendered 1st May, 1837, (F.)	12,268 57
To Cash paid Mayor's special Drafts, (A.)	65,670 42	City Certificates issued, (G.)	217,300 00
		Bonds and Notes receivable, (H.)	16,155 99
		Taxes, (I.)	453,222 31
		Rents, (K.)	51,945 83
To Cash paid City Certificates (B.)	223,100 00	Interest, (L.)	10,822 20
“ “ Interest, (C.)	79,362 16	License Fees, received from City Clerk, (M.)	2,217 33
“ “ Militia, (D.)	2,918 50	Burial Fees, received from Supt. B. G. (N.)	1,581 75
“ “ Firemen, (E.)	391 50	Weighting Fees, received from Hay Weigh- er, (O.)	1,045 27
		Alien Passengers, from Insp'r of A. P. (P.)	4,237 43
		Drains, (Q.)	11,691 70
		Militia Exempt, (R.)	2 00
		Subscription for Iron Fence, (S.)	160 00
		From Auditor, (T.)	13,685 95
		Treasurer of Commonwealth, proportion of } Surplus Fund, (U.)	140,599 83
		Treas. of Com. prop'n of School Fund, (V.)	1,995 52
		“ “ “ Militia Fund, (W.)	2,793 00
		“ “ “ Paupers H. of Industry, (X.)	8,527 00
		“ “ “ “ at large, (X.)	3,933 55
		“ “ “ H. of Reformation, } (X.)	182 52
			158,031 42
			\$954,367 75

MAY 1, 1838.

Errors Excepted.

RICHARD D. HARRIS, City Treasurer.

Dr. *County of Suffolk in Account Current from May 1, 1837, to May 1, 1838, with Richard D. Harris, County Treasurer.* Cr.

1838. } May 1, }	To Cash paid	Witnesses, Ju- rors, &c.	1838, May 1.	By Cash for	
	"	County Drafts,	29,999 21	Rents,	54 72
	"	" House of Cor- rection,	8,433 62	Fines and Costs Municipal Court, from Sheriff,	1,797 37
	"	" Balance of Jail Accounts,	4,611 42	Fines and Costs Police Court, from Jailor,	1,033 04
	"	" Board of Ac- counts,	3,009 27	Fines and Costs Police Court, from Clerk of P. C.	3,185 21
	"	" Sundry Bills,	465 00	Fees and Costs Justices' Court, from Clerk of P. C.	1,339 08
			745 45	Fees and Costs S. J. Court, from Clerk of S. J. C.	274 20
				Fees Jury S. J. Court, from Clerk of S. J. C.	294 00
				Fees 1-2 surplus, Judicial Court, from Clerk of C. C. P.	2,608 04
				Fees 1-2 surplus, Municipal Court, from Clerk of M. C.	64 26
				Forfeited Recognizances, from County Attorney, Licenses, from City Clerk,	1,321 54
				H. of Correction, from Treasurer of Commonwealth, Balances of County Acc't Treas. of Commonwealth,	360 00
					1,573 92
					13,709 85
			47,263 97		\$27,615 23

RICHARD D. HARRIS, *County Treasurer.*

Errors Excepted.

MAY 1, 1838.

1838, } To Cash, as per Account Cur- May 1. } rent with City of Boston,	954,367 75	1838, } By Cash, as per Account Current May 1. } with City of Boston,	874,988 03
" } Cash, as per Account Cur- rent with County of Suf- } folk,	27,615 23	By Cash, as per Account Current with County of Suffolk,	47,263 97
		By Cash, for Balance,	59,730 98
	\$981,982 98		\$981,982 98
MAY 1, 1838.	Errors Excepted.	RICHARD D. HARRIS, <i>C. and C. Treasurer.</i>	

CITY OF BOSTON, MAY 11th, 1838. The Committee appointed by the City Council, under an Order of the 7th inst, to audit and settle the Accounts of the City and County Treasurer, from May 1, 1837, to May 1, 1838, being the close of the financial year, have attended to that duty and find the accounts correctly stated, and there are proper vouchers for the same. The Committee find that there has been received at sundry times, since April 30, 1837, for account of the City of Boston, nine hundred fifty four thousand three hundred and sixty seven dollars and seventy five cents, and that there has been paid on the same account, eight hundred seventy four thousand nine hundred and eighty eight dollars and three cents, leaving a balance due to the City of seventy nine thousand three hundred and seventy nine dollars and seventy two cents.

The Committee also find, that there has been received on account of the County of Suffolk, twenty seven thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty three cents, and that there has been paid on the same account forty seven thousand two hundred and sixty three dollars and ninety seven cents, leaving a balance against the County of nineteen thousand six hundred and forty eight dollars and seventy four cents, and leaving a final bal-

ance in the Treasury of fifty nine thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and ninety eight cents. And that the Notes paid by the Treasurer have been duly cancelled.

THOMAS WETMORE,
JOSEPH H. HAYWARD,
BENJAMIN P. RICHARDSON,

} Committee.

In the Board of Aldermen, May 14th, 1838. Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, *Mayor.*

In Common Council, May 17th, 1838. Read and concurred.

PH. MARETT, *President.*

(A.)

STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS granted by the City Council, to meet the various objects of expenditure, during the financial year which commenced on the first day of May, 1837, and closed on the thirtieth day of April, 1838.

For Salaries of the Instructors of all the Public Schools, except the Primary Schools ;—

Original Appropriation	60,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	740 00	
		59,260 00

For the usual annual expenses of the Primary Schools ;—

Original Appropriation	25,000 00	
Subsequently added	1,100 00	
		26,100 00

For repairs, fuel and other contingent expenses, of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools ;—

Original Appropriation	10,000 00	
Subsequently added	5,500 00	
		15,500 00

For Repairs of Public Buildings ;—

Original Appropriation	4,000 00	
Subsequently added	2,100 00	
		6,100 00

For the purchase of Land, and erection of buildings, for the accommodation of Primary Schools ;

Original Appropriation	12,500 00	
Subsequently added	2,450 00	
		14,950 00

For Burial Grounds, Public Tombs, and Funeral Cars ;

Original Appropriation	3,500 00	
Subsequently added	400 00	
		3,900 00

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		125,810 00
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		125,810 00
<i>For care and improvement of the Public Lands, and preparing them for sale ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	5,000 00	
Subsequently added	2,000 00	
	7,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	200 00	
		6,800 00
<i>For paving and repairs of Streets ;—</i>		
Original appropriation	40,000 00	
Subsequently added	6,550 00	
		46,550 00
<i>For widening and extending Streets ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	50,000 00	
Subsequently added	36,000 00	
		86,000 00
<i>For Repairs of the Bridges belonging to the City ;</i>		
Original Appropriation	2,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	500 00	
		1,500 00
<i>For Salaries of all City and County Officers ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	36,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	2,650 00	
		33,350 00
<i>For the City Watch ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	25,000 00	
Subsequently added	5,125 00	
		30,125 00
<i>For Lamps, Oil, Gas, and Superintendence ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	18,000 00	
Subsequently added	925 00	
		18,925 00
<i>For Fixtures to extend the use of Gas, in Lighting the Streets of the City ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	1,500 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	1,500 00	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		349,060 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		349,060 00
<i>For the Fire Department, exclusive of Engine Houses ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	15,000 00	
Subsequently added	25,000 00	
	40,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	4,950 00	
		35,050 00
<i>For the erection, rent and repairs of Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	8,000 00	
Subsequently added	200 00	
		8,200 00
<i>For Bells and Clocks ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	1,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	175 00	
		825 00
<i>For Constables ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	2,000 00	
Subsequently added	2,625 00	
		4,625 00
<i>For care and improvement of the Common, Malls, Lands west of Charles Street, Fort Hill and Copp's Hill ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	2,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	1,200 00	
	800 00	
Subsequently added	125 00	
		925 00
<i>For completing the Sidewalks around the Common, laying out and grading the new Mall through the Burial Ground, and such other improvements as were rendered necessary by the construction of the Iron Fence ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	5,000 00	
Subsequently added	3,850 00	
		8,850 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		407,535 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		407,535 00
<i>For Common Sewers, Wells, and Pumps ;—</i>		4,000 00
<i>For building Reservoirs ;</i>		
Original Appropriation	10,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	2,150 00	
		7,850 00
<i>For the payment of two Annuities :—one for the purchase of George's and Lovell's Islands, in Boston Harbor, the other as compensation for a life Estate in land taken by the City ;—</i>		625 00
<i>For payments for Militia Duty, under a law of the Commonwealth ;</i>		
Original Appropriation	3,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	100 00	
		2,900 00
<i>For Printing and Stationary ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	3,000 00	
Subsequently added	2,100 00	
		5,100 00
<i>For the Internal Health Department, including sweeping the Streets, and removing house dirt and other nuisances ;—</i>		26,000 00
<i>For the External Health Department—expenses of Quarantine, including the Repairs of the Buildings on-Rainsford Island ;</i>		
Original Appropriation	2,000 00	
Subsequently added	1,000 00	
		3,000 00
<i>For Overseers of the Poor ;</i>		
Original Appropriation	13,675 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	1,925 00	
		11,750 00
<i>For the Directors of the House of Industry ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	21,000 00	
Subsequently added	525 00	
		21,525 00
<i>For the House of Reformation ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	7,000 00	
Subsequently added	200 00	
		7,200 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		497,485 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		497,485 00
<i>For completing the west wing of the House of Correction, at South Boston ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	6,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	885 00	
		5,115 00
<i>For the County of Suffolk, including expenses of the Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all other charges, except Salaries ;—</i>		31,500 00
<i>For payment of Interest on the Public Debt of the City ;—</i>		75,000 00
<i>For the Reduction of the principal of the Public Debt of the City ;—</i>		15,000 00
<i>For Incidental Expenses, and Miscellaneous Claims, not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing heads of Appropriation ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	5,000 00	
Subsequently added	7,000 00	
		12,000 00
<i>For a Reserved Fund ;—to be applied to such purposes as the City Council may deem proper, subsequently to the passage of the Annual Appropriation Bill ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	11,700 00	
Subsequently withdrawn, and added to other appropriations	11,696 17	
		3 83
<i>For the erection of a House of Reformation, at South Boston ;—</i>		
Total amount of Appropriations	50,000 00	
Expended previously to the last financial year	45,136 03	
Leaving unexpended May 1, 1837,	4,863 97	
Subsequently withdrawn	150 00	
		4,713 97
<i>For the protection of the City against Incendiaries ;—</i>		5,246 17
<i>For the introduction of a supply of pure and soft Water ;—</i>		10,450 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		656,513 97

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	656,513 97
<i>For the erection of a Hospital at South Boston, for Idiots and Insane Persons ;—</i>	30,000 00
<i>For the purchase of certain Estates in the vicinity of the Eliot School House ;—</i>	7,600 00
Aggregate amount of the Appropriations, for the financial year 1837-38	\$694,113 97

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, June 15th, 1838.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR. AUDITOR.

(B.)

STATEMENT OF THE INCOME of the City of Boston, during the financial year which commenced on the first day of May, 1837, and closed on the thirtieth day of April, 1838.

Balance of money in the hands of the City Treasurer, May 1st, 1837, (<i>as per item marked F. in Treasurer's Account</i>)		12,268 57
<i>Receipts from Loans authorized by the City Council:—</i> (for a more particular statement of which see Document marked D.)		
Loan made under Order of April 17th, 1837,	198,200 00	
Under Order of May 29th, 1837,	10,000 00	
Under Order of Sept. 19, 1837,	4,100 00	
Under Order of Nov. 6th, 1837,	5,000 00	
Making the whole amount received from LOANS, during the year, (<i>as per item marked G. in the Treasurer's Account</i>)		217,300 00
<i>Bonds and Notes Receivable, paid in at the City Treasury, during the year ;</i>		
On account of sundry Bonds given by purchasers of Neck and Mill Pond Lands	9,183 42	
A Note given on account of a lot of land near the Boston South Bridge	975 97	
In full of the sale of a House on Fort Hill, formerly purchased by the City for a Cholera Hospital	1,440 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	11,599 39	229,568 57

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	11,599 39	229,568 57
In part payment of a Note given for a lot of land on South Mar- ket Street	1,000 00	
On account of sales of sundry lots of land on Clinton Street	2,264 00	
On account of sale of a lot of land on Federal Street	831 45	
On account of a Bond for a lot of land on Eliot Street	214 75	
On account of sale of a lot of land in May and Grove Streets	246 40	

Making the whole amount received for BONDS
and NOTES paid in, during the year (as per
item marked H. in the Treasurer's Account) 16,155 99

Income from Taxes ;—

Amount received on account of the			
	Tax of the year	1820	3 90
"	"	" 1821	2 39
"	"	" 1822	25 79
"	"	" 1823	26 14
"	"	" 1824	64 77
"	"	" 1825	81 68
"	"	" 1826	88 62
"	"	" 1827	87 65
"	"	" 1828	136 42
"	"	" 1829	182 66
"	"	" 1830	177 57
"	"	" 1831	285 57
"	"	" 1832	478 64
"	"	" 1833	580 19
"	"	" 1834	994 74
"	"	" 1835	1,407 96
"	"	" 1836	13,185 04
			17,809 73
"	"	" 1837	435,412 58

Amount carried forward, 245,724 56

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		245,724 56
Making the whole amount of TAXES received during the year, (as per item marked I. in the Treasurer's Account)		453,222 31
<i>Income from Rents ;—</i>		
Amount received for Rents of the City Hall, viz :—		
For the Post Office and Reading Room	2,875 00	
For the Offices in the Basement	1,087 50	
For the Cellars	1,067 08	
For apartment, and area, in the City Hall	100 00	
	—————	5,129 58
For one year's rent of the City Wharf, near Faneuil Hall Market	10,000 00	
Rent of Stores under Faneuil Hall	4,560 00	
Rent of the Hall over Faneuil Hall Market	3,500 00	
Rent of Rooms in the New Court House, occupied by the U. S. Courts	3,000 00	
Rent of the City's Wharf, at the northerly part of Commercial Street	2,750 00	
Rent of Deer Island	400 00	
Rent of Mill Pond Lands	40 00	
Rent of Rooms in the Columbian Hall Estate	120 00	
Rent of Cellar under Ward Room in Ward 3	100 00	
Rent of Cellar under the Hancock School House	100 00	
Rent of House and Store on an estate on Cross Street, purchased for a Primary School House	77 12	
Rent of a piece of Land in Market Square	40 00	
	—————	—————
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	29,816 70	698,946 78

Amounts brought forward, 29,816 70 698,946 87

Rent of part of the Cellar under
the Wells School House 50 00

Amounts received for Rents of
Stalls, Cellars, and Stands, at
Faneuil Hall Market, and for
use of the Public Scales, from
April 1, 1837, to March 31,
1838, viz :—

For Rents of Stalls 16,255 60

For Rents of Cellars 4,439 81

For Stands near the
Market 611 65

For use of the Public
Scales 572 07

Making the whole Mar-
ket income for the
year 21,879 13

In addition to which,
there was paid over,
by the Clerk of the
Market, on account of
Rents due since April
1, 1837, more than
was paid over the pre-
ceding April, the sum
of 200 00

Making the whole Re-
ceipts from the Mar-
ket, during the year 22,079 13

And making the whole amount received by
the City Treasurer, for Rents, during the year,
(as per item marked K. in the Treasurer's Ac-
count) 51,945 83

Income from Interest ;—

Received for Interest on various BONDS,
NOTES, and other debts due the City, and
on deposits in Bank, during the year, (as

Amount carried forward 750,892 70

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	750,892 70
per item marked L. in the Treasurer's Account,)	10,822 20

Fees for Licenses, and Recording ;

Amount paid over, within the year, by the City Clerk, being the amount received by him, for fees for Licenses and Recording, viz :—

For recording Mortgages on personal property	812 94
Fees for publication of Marriages, and recording Births	526 39
Fees from Alien Passengers	390 00
Fees for Licenses of Dogs	96 00
Licenses for various Public Exhibitions	23 00
For Certificates under the City Seal	29 00
Fees for Quarantine of Vessels	340 00

Making the amount paid over by the City Clerk, (as per item marked M. in the Treasurer's Account)	2,217 33
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Fees for Burials ;—

Amount paid over, within the year, by the Superintendent of Burial Grounds, being the amount received by him for fees for burials, and interment in the public Tombs, (as per item marked N. in the Treasurer's Account)	1,581 75
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Fees for Weighing ;

Amount paid over, within the year, by the Hayweigher for the Northern District, being one half the amount of Fees received by him, for Weighing, (as per item marked O. in the Treasurer's Account)	1,045 27
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Fees from Alien Passengers ;—

Amount paid over, within the year, by the Superintendent of Alien Passengers, being the net amount received by him, for Fees, (as per item marked P. in the Treasurer's Account)	4,237 43
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<i>Amount carried forward</i>	770,796 68
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>		770,796 68
<i>Income from Common Sewers ;—</i>		
Received of various persons, during the year, for assessments for benefit derived to their Estates from Common Sewers and Drains laid by the City, (as per item marked Q. in the Treasurer's Account)		11,691 70
<i>Militia Exempt ;—</i>		
Received the Fee due from a person exempted from Militia Duty, (as per item marked R. in the Treasurer's Account)		2 00
<i>Iron Fence around the Common ;</i>		
Received of an individual the sum subscribed by him, towards the expenses of erecting an Iron Fence around the Common, and the other improvements connected therewith, (as per item marked S. in the Treasurer's Account)		160 00
<i>Receipts from the Auditor ;</i>		
The moneys collected by the AUDITOR of ACCOUNTS, and by him paid over to the City Treasurer, within the year, were derived from the following sources, viz :—		
Amount received under the Contract for the sale of the House Offal of the City	3,625 00	
Amount received by the Auditor for Drafts of the Mayor on the City Treasurer, to pay certain bills in advance, under votes of the Committee on Accounts	3,600 00	
Received of the Treasurer of the Directors of the House of Reformation, being the proceeds of the labor of the Inmates of that Institution	1,500 00	
Received for sales of Dirt collected from the Streets, for Stable Manure, and other articles appertaining to the Internal Health Department	1,196 57	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	9,921 57	782,650 38

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	9,921 57	782,650 38
Received for sale of Stone, Gravel, &c. belonging to the Paving Department	736 33	
Received for work done by men and teams attached to the Internal Health Department, for abating nuisances, &c.	654 29	
Received in money, on account of various sales of City Lands, made during the year	608 10	
Received of the United States, for rent of various rooms in the Court House on School Street, during the time the New Court House was being built	500 00	
For subscription towards the expense of the Iron Fence around the Common	270 00	
Received sundry subscriptions towards the expense of improving Copp's Hill Burial Ground	265 34	
Received for sundry articles sold from the Fire Department	250 00	
Received of the City Treasurer, (for the purpose of balancing the Books,) the amount of certain unclaimed drafts, which had been allowed and passed, but the payment of which subsequent circumstances rendered unnecessary	215 55	
Received for rents of Neck Lands, and sales of Salt Grass from the Public Lands	164 00	
Received for 1-4 of a Tomb in the Central Burial Ground	37 50	
For old Curtains sold from the Mayor and Aldermen's Room	36 35	
For sales of old buildings from land bought as a site for the Johnson School House	15 12	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	13,674 15	782,650 38

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	13,674 15	782,650 38
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Received for reimbursement of expenses of a person in the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester	11 80	
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Making the whole amount paid over to the Treasurer, by the AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, being the amount received by him, on account of the City, during the year, (as per item marked T. in the Treasurer's Account)		13,685 95
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Surplus Fund ;

Amount received of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, being the City's proportion of the Surplus Fund divided, by the Government of the United States, among the several States, (as per item marked U. in the City Treasurer's Account)		140,599 83
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School Fund ;

Amount received of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, for the City's proportion of the annual income of the School Fund, (as per item marked V. in the City Treasurer's Account)		1,995 52
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Militia Services;—

Amount received of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, for MILITIA services, (as per item marked W. in the City Treasurer's Account)		2,793 00
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State Paupers ;—

Amount received of the Commonwealth, for support of State Paupers, viz :

In the House of Industry	8,527 00
Assistance to paupers out of the House, by the Overseers of the Poor	3,933 55
In the House of Reformation	182 52

Making the whole amount received for support of STATE PAUPERS, during the year, (as per item marked X. in the City Treasurer's Account)		12,643 07
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<i>Amount carried forward</i>		954,367 75
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The aggregate of RECEIPTS at the City Treasury, during the year, on account of the CITY OF BOSTON, amounted to

954,367 75

Income from the County of Suffolk ;—

Received of the Commonwealth,
for balances of accounts of costs
in criminal cases 13,709 85

Received for fines and
costs, Police Court 4,218 25

For fees in Supreme
Judicial, C. Pleas,
and Municipal Courts 3,240 50

For fines and costs in
the Municipal Court 1,797 37

For fees in Police Court 1,339 08

10,595 20

Received for forfeited Recogni-
zances 1,321 54

Received of the Commonwealth,
for support of Lunatics in the
House of Correction 1,573 92

For Licenses to Innholders, Vic-
tuallers, Retailers and Consec-
tioners 360 00

For use of the Jail, for United
States Prisoners 39 72

For rent received, for the privi-
lege of passing over a portion of
the County Land 15 00

The whole amount received by the Treasurer,
on account of the County of Suffolk, during
the year, *as per the Account of the County
Treasurer*, was

27,615 23

The total amount of RECEIPTS, on account of
the CITY OF BOSTON, AND THE COUNTY
OF SUFFOLK, during the financial year
1837-8, as per the City and County Treas-
urer's general Account, was

\$981,982 98

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, December 1st, 1838.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR., AUDITOR.

(C.)

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES of the City of Boston, during the financial year which commenced on the first day of May, 1837, and closed on the thirtieth day of April, 1838.

Salaries of the Instructors of all the Public Schools, except the Primary Schools ;—

Instructors of the Latin School, in School Street	5,073 61
“ “ English High School, in Pinckney Street	5,533 33
“ “ Eliot School, in North Bennet Street	4,580 00
“ “ Hancock School, in Hanover Street	4,343 88
“ “ Mayhew School, in Hawkins Street	4,552 57
“ “ Wells School, in Blossom Street	4,148 83
“ “ Bowdoin School, in Derne Street	4,353 33
“ “ Boylston School, in Washington Square	4,295 83
“ “ Winthrop School, in East Street	3,266 94
“ “ Adams School, in Mason street	4,352 21

<i>Amount carried forward</i>	44,500 53
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>	44,500 53	
Instructors of the Johnson School, in		
Tremont Street	3,720 55	
“ Franklin School, in		
Washington Street	4,234 44	
“ Hawes School, at		
South Boston	4,247 00	
“ Lyman School, at		
East Boston	1,163 88	
“ Smith School, in Bel-		
knap Street, a por-		
tion of the expense		
of this School being		
paid from the Dona-		
tion of Abiel Smith,		
Esq.	1,391 67	
		59,258 07

The usual annual expenses of the Primary Schools ;—

Paid to Instructresses of seventy-six Schools, and of four new Schools part of the year, for their personal services, rent of a portion of the Rooms, &c., (the annual compensa- tion of the Teachers being \$250 each, per annum,)	19,577 77	
Paid the rents of School Rooms hired by the City	3,294 26	
For sundry repairs of School Rooms, for Stoves, Furniture, &c.	1,338 10	
Paid, under an Order of the City Council, for fuel for the Prima- ry Schools	1,568 55	
For Rewards to the Scholars, \$2 to each School	152 00	
For salary of the Secretary of the Primary School Committee	100 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	26,030 68	59,258 07

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	26,030 68	59,258 07
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For Books and Stationary for the Teachers, and expenses of no- tifying meetings of the Com- mittee	56 32	
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26,087 00

*Repairs, fuel, and other contingent expenses
of all the Schools, except the Primary
Schools ;—*

Amount expended, during the year, for repairs
and supplies of the several Schools, as fol-
lows, viz :—

Hawes School, South Boston	2,177 56
Hancock School, Hanover Street	1,160 58
Latin School, School Street	960 46
Mayhew School, Hawkins Street	705 12
Lyman School, East Boston	625 82
Johnson School, Tremont Street	622 74
Winthrop School, East Street	595 68
Wells School, Blossom Street	522 77
Bowdoin School, Derne Street	500 52
English High School, Pinckney Street	498 24
Boylston School, Washington Square	489 41
Franklin School, Washington Street	459 42
Smith School, Belknap Street	450 48
Eliot School, North Bennet Street	401 63
Adams School, Mason Street	389 78

10,560 21

Paid for fuel for all the Schools	3,017 71
Expenses of visitation of the Schools, including the expense of the annual School Dinner, medals, &c.	1,893 06

Salaries of the Secretary and Mes- senger of the School Committee	250 00
Supply of Ink for all the Schools	120 00

15,840 98

Amount carried forward

101,186 05

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		101,186 05
<i>Repairs of Public Buildings ;</i>		
Expended for Repairs of the City Hall, and lighting the same with Gas	1,457 11	
For Repairs and alterations at the New Court House	1,337 63	
Repairs of the Hay Scales, including the expenses of two new sets of balances	1,233 95	
Repairs of Faneuil Hall Market	653 45	
Repairs of Faneuil Hall	412 64	
Paid for Plans of a new City Hall	325 00	
Building House for funeral cars, near Western Hay Scales	246 76	
Repairs of the City Stables and Yard	235 18	
Repairs of Platforms on the City Wharf, and buildings on Brown's Wharf	142 69	
Repairs of the Gun House and Ward Room in Margin Street	23 12	
		6,067 53
<i>Purchase of Land, and erection of buildings, for the accommodation of Primary Schools ;</i>		
Paid for a lot of Land on Cross Street, purchased as a site for a Primary School House	3,500 00	
Expended for the erection of a Primary School House on Cross Street	2,831 26	
Paid for a lot of land on the corner of Fleet and Moon streets, for a Primary School House	2,018 33	
Expended for the erection of a Primary School House, at the corner of Fleet and Moon Streets	2,697 00	
Paid for a lot of land on Endicott street, purchased as a site for a Primary School House—but		
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	11,046 59	107,253 58

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	11,046 59	107,253 58
which, afterwards, was not deemed suitable for that pur- pose	2,285 96	
Expended in fitting up a room in the English High School House, on Pinckney Street, as a Pri- mary School Room	558 83	
Expended in fitting up a Room in the Bowdoin School House, on Derne Street, as a Primary School Room	552 06	
Expended in fitting up the Room in the Franklin School House, formerly occupied as an Engine House, for a Primary School Room	465 84	
	—————	14,909 28
<i>Care and repairs of the Burial Grounds, Pub- lic Tombs, and Funeral Cars, and for the construction of new Public Tombs ;—</i>		
Expended for the erection of ten new Public Tombs, in the South Burial Ground	1,950 00	
For erecting a new Wall, and oth- er improvements, at the North Burial Ground	1,169 75	
For care and repairs of the Fune- ral Cars	96 49	
Expended for improving the Burial Grounds, repairing Walls, set- ting out trees, filling up South Burial Ground, &c.	854 91	
	—————	4,071 15
<i>Care and improvement of the Lands belonging to the City, and preparing them for sale ;—</i>		
Expended for laying out streets, filling up, and repairing fences, to improve the City Lands, and render them saleable	4,542 17	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	4,542 17	126,234 01

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	4,542 17	126,234 01
Expended for repairing the Dyke, on the southerly line of the Neck Lands	1,733 12	
Compensation paid to the Super- intendent of Public Lands	500 00	
	———	6,775 29

Paving and Repairs of Streets ;—

Paid for paving, flagging and edging Stones, Gravel, Bricks, Lum- ber, and other materials, used on the streets	16,486 92	
Paid to Pavers, for work done in paving and repairing various streets of the City	15,334 37	
Paid laborers, for work done on streets	9,694 74	
For carting stones, gravel and dirt	4,325 43	
For stone for McAdamizing	900 06	
Paid for damages, in consequence of raising the level of Milk Street	400 00	
	———	47,141 52

Widening and Extending Streets ;—

Expended for widening and extending the fol-
lowing Streets, viz.—

For widening Washington Street, between Milk and Summer	27,097 23	
For extending Fulton to Commer- cial Street	10,165 00	
Paid damages caused by the lay- ing out of Clinton Street	8,167 55	
Paid damages and costs, in conse- quence of laying out North Mar- ket Street	7,453 92	
Paid on account of the extension of Federal to Broad Street	4,609 96	
Expense of extending Clark to Commercial Street	4,522 50	
Paid on account of widening Elm Street	4,166 78	

<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	66,182 94	180,150 82
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<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	66,182 94	180,150 82
Expense of widening Washington Street, at Mackay & Chickering's Piano Forte Manufactory	2,855 28	
Paid on account of the extension of Pearl to Broad Street	2,038 02	
For reducing the level of Somerset Street	1,814 00	
Paid on account of widening Commercial Street	1,823 72	
For extending First Street, at South Boston	1,389 28	
For widening Washington Street, north of State Street	1,361 25	
For the continuation of Snow Hill Street	1,177 07	
For widening High Street	1,112 00	
For widening Derne Street	1,083 75	
For widening Salem Street	953 12	
For surveys and plans of various Streets	700 23	
Expended for the extension of Beach Street	690 76	
For widening Broad Street	650 00	
For widening Carver Street	646 10	
For widening Causeway Street	250 92	
For widening Pitts Street	235 65	
For widening Washington Street, near Marlboro' Hotel	225 00	
For widening Leverett Street	225 00	
For widening South and East Streets	156 50	
For widening Lincoln Street	125 34	
Paid on account of laying out Blackstone Street	125 00	
On account of the extension of Suffolk Street	108 50	
For widening Hanover Street	97 53	
For widening Milk Street	82 00	
For widening Bedford Street	45 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	86,153 96	180,150 82

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	86,153 96	180,150 82
For altering various Door Steps, Cellar Doors, &c.	76 76	
		86,230 72
<i>Repairs of the Bridges belonging to the City ;—</i>		
Expended for repairing the two Bridges to South Boston, and the several Bridges over the Mill Creek		1,428 36
<i>Salaries of all City and County Officers ;—</i>		
Paid the Salaries of the following Officers, within the year, viz ;		
Samuel A. Eliot, Mayor	2,500 00	
Richard D. Harris, City and County Treasurer and Collec- tor, including Clerk hire	2,500 00	
Samuel F. McCleary, City Clerk, including Clerk hire	2,100 00	
Richard G. Wait, Clerk Common Council	800 00	
Samuel Norwood, Assessor	1,200 00	
Henry Bass, Assessor	1,200 00	
Thomas Jackson, Assessor	1,200 00	
William Barnicoat, Chief Engi- neer of the Fire Department, in- cluding Clerk hire	1,300 00	
John Pickering, City Solicitor	1,000 00	
Samuel H. Hewes, Superintend- ent of Burial Grounds	1,000 00	
Jerome V. C. Smith, Resident Physician at Hospital Island	1,400 00	
John Minot, Keeper of Hospital Island	700 00	
Johnson Colby, Messenger to the City Council	700 00	
Daniel Parkman, City Marshal, to Sept. 11, 1837	447 22	
Ezra Weston, Jr., City Marshal, from Sept. 11th, 1837	552 78	
Charles B. Wells, Deputy City Marshal, to July 20	213 89	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	18,813 89	267,809 90

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	18,813 89	267,809 90
Hezekiah Earl, Deputy City Marshal	700 00	
James H. Blake, Deputy City Marshal, from August 21st, 1837	425 83	
Zephaniah Sampson, Superintendent of Streets	1,100 00	
Charles B. Wells, Superintendent of Sewers and Drains, from July 20th, 1837	694 45	
Daniel Rhodes, Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market	900 00	
Calvin Bailey, Superintendent of Alien Passengers, from June 6th, 1837	409 72	
James Phillips, Keeper of Faneuil Hall	100 00	
William Hayden, Jr., Auditor of Accounts	1,500 00	
Samuel Jenkins, Superintendent of South Boston Free Bridge	500 00	
Royal Oliver, Superintendent of Boston South Bridge	200 00	
Paid Clerk hire for the Assessors	400 00	
Paid for extra services in the Marshal's Office, during the sickness of that Officer	50 00	
	25,793 89	
Peter O. Thacher, Judge of the Municip. Court, being the City's portion of his Salary	750 00	
William Simmons, Justice of Police Court	1,500 00	
John Gray Rogers, Justice of Police Court	1,500 00	
James C. Merrill, Justice Police Court	1,500 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	5,250 00	25,793 89 267,809 90

<i>Amts. brought forward,</i>	5,250 00	25,793 89	267,809 90
Thomas Power, Clerk			
Police Court	1,400 00		
William Knapp, Assistant Clerk Police Court	900 00		
		7,550 00	
			33,343 89

City Watch ;—

Paid for services of the Watchmen employed by the City	28,600 84		
Supplies of Fuel, Oil, Gas, Furniture and Watch Hooks, for the Watch Houses	588 02		
For rents and repairs of Watch Houses	462 55		
Compensation to the Captain of the Watch	400 00		
Medical attendance on persons sick at Watch House	52 00		
			30,103 41

Lamps, Oil, Gas and Superintendence ;—

Amount paid for Oil and Wick- ing, for Street Lamps	9,912 33		
Paid for the services of Lamp Lighters	5,727 29		
Paid for Gas, for Street Lamps	1,376 81		
Paid for new Lamps, Posts, Lad- ders, &c., and for repairing Lamps, Posts and Ladders	1,351 50		
Compensation to the Superintend- ent of Lamps	400 00		
Expense of Lighting Faneuil Hall Market	151 80		
			18,919 73

*Fixtures to extend the use of Gas, in lighting
the Streets of the City ;—*

No expenditure, for this object, was made during this financial year.

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		350,176 93
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		350,176 93
<i>Fire Department, exclusive of Engine Houses ;</i>		
Paid the compensation of the Officers and Members of the various Engine, Hook and Ladder, and Hose Companies, from Sept. 1st, 1837, to March 1st, 1838, under the new Ordinance establishing the Fire Department	14,855 72	
For repairs of Engines, Hooks, Ladders, Hose Carriages, &c.	7,000 49	
Expended for new Hose, Hose Screws, Buckets, Caps, Badges, Bags, Belts, and Torches ; —and for Furniture, Fuel, Oil, and other articles supplied for the Engines, and Engine Companies	5,205 36	
Paid for three new Fire Engines, and balance due for one other new Engine	2,900 00	
For services of Stewards to take care of the Engines, after the old Department was disbanded, and previously to the organization of the new Department— and for watching the Church Bells during the nights, to prevent unnecessary alarms of Fire	1,699 51	
Annual allowance to the Engine, and the Hook and Ladder Companies, in conformity to the former Ordinance establishing the Fire Department	1,268 75	
Paid for Horses, to draw Engines to and from Fires	746 00	
For refreshments furnished to Engine Companies, on extra duty	687 10	
Expense of filling Reservoirs	354 33	
For services of Constables at fires	216 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	34,933 26	350,176 93

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	34,933 26	350,176 93
For paper and printing, for new Certificates of Membership	111 21	
		35,044 47
<i>Erection, rent, and repairs, of Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses ;—</i>		
Expended for the erection of an Engine House on Washington Street, near the Franklin School House	2,334 46	
For the erection of an Engine House, on Tremont Street, near the Johnson School House	2,040 20	
Expended for repairs of Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses	2,952 51	
Paid rents of various Engine Houses, hired by the City	864 78	
		8,191 95
<i>Bells and Clocks ;—</i>		
Paid for ringing bells to denote the hours of the day	468 67	
For care and repairs of the public Clocks	271 00	
For ringing bells for the City and Ward meetings, and other pub- lic occasions	78 33	
		818 00
<i>Constables ;—</i>		
Paid for services of Constables, for the preservation of the peace, including the expenses attending the Broad Street Riot,	3,637 08	
For various other services, in dif- ferent parts of the City, includ- ing the attendance on the In- dian delegations that visited the City, distribution of Annual Reports, &c.	776 70	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	4,413 78	394,231 35

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	4,413 78	394,231 35
For notifying and attending the General and Ward Meetings	205 89	
		4,619 67

*Care and improvement of the Common, Malls,
Copps's Hill, and Fort Hill ;*

Expended for Labor	533 25	
For Repairs of Fences, and build- ing Seats in the Malls	165 96	
For Gravel, and carting	110 62	
Expended for Trees, Manure and Tools	94 57	
		904 40

*Improvements of the Common, connected with
the Iron Fence, constructed during the pre-
ceding financial year ;—*

Expended for completing the Sidewalks around the Common, laying out and grading the new Mall through the Burial Ground, and such other improvements as were render- ed necessary by the construction of the Iron Fence		8,835 07
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Common Sewers, Wells, and Pumps ;—

Amount expended for the construction of Com- mon Sewers, in Dover, Sudbury, Broad, Dedham, Concord, Tileston, Causeway, Brookline, Fourth, Fayette, Castle, Front, and Blossom Streets, and Leverett Place— and for small repairs of various other Com- mon Sewers, and for repairs of Public Wells and Pumps		17,050 40
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Building Reservoirs ;—

Expended for the construction of seven large Reservoirs in the following locations, viz :		
One in Myrtle Street, near But- tolph Street	1,540 08	
One at South Boston	1,237 23	

<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	2,777 31	425,640 89
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<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	2,777 31	425,640 89
One in Suffolk Street, near Canton Street	1,124 06	
One in Union Street	1,102 75	
One in Walnut Street, at the head of Chesnut Street	971 93	
One in Bowdoin Square	916 46	
One in Leverett Street	911 05	
Expended for sundry small repairs of other Reservoirs	45 71	
		7,849 27
<i>Payment of two Annuities :—one for the purchase of George's and Lovell's Islands, in Boston Harbor, the other as compensation for a life Estate in land taken by the City ;</i>		
Paid this year's Annuity ; being the amount which the City has contracted to pay, each year, during the life of the individual of whom George's and Lovell's Islands were purchased	400 00	
Paid the stipulated Annuity, to a person having a life Estate in certain land taken by the City to widen a Street	225 00	
		625 00
<i>Printing and Stationary ;—</i>		
Paid for Printing done for the City	2,549 66	
For Advertising	1,872 41	
For Blank Books, Stationary and Binding	671 27	
		5,093 34
<i>Internal Health Department:—including sweeping the Streets, and removing House Dirt and other nuisances ;—</i>		
Paid for labor in collecting and carrying off the House Offal and other nuisances	10,433 47	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	10,433 47	439,208 50

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	10,433 47	439,208 50
For labor in sweeping the Streets, and removing the Street Dirt	10,306 21	
For Grain, Hay, and Straw, us- ed at the City Stables	6,918 20	
For Iron, Steel, Coal, and vari- ous small articles, for the Black- smith's and Wheelwright's Shops	642 68	
Repairs of the City Stables	565 24	
Paid for services of special Watch at the City Stables	559 50	
For repairs of Wagons, Carts and Harnesses	537 76	
For Shovels, Brooms, Water Pots, Buckets, Oil, Medicines for the Horses, and other small supplies for the Stables	475 50	
For additional Horses purchased for the use of this Department	327 00	
For a new Wagon	195 00	
For services of an Assistant to the Superintendent	120 00	
		31,080 56
<i>External Health Department ;—Expenses of Quarantine, including repairs of the build- ings on Rainsford Island ;—</i>		
Expenses attending the visitation of the Island, by the City Coun- cil, and the Committee of Quar- antine	1,123 39	
Paid for services of Boatmen em- ployed in the Department	1,080 00	
For boarding and nursing various sick and destitute persons, and for Medicines, and other sup- plies, for the Hospital	901 91	
For repairs of the buildings, and fences, on the Island	753 11	
Repairs and supplies of the Boats, Sails, &c.	362 89	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	4,221 30	470,289 06

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	4,221 30	470,289 06
Rent of a landing place for the Boat	87 50	
		4,308 80
<i>Overseers of the Poor;—</i>		
Amount paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, for disbursements by the members of that Board, in their respective Wards, for the occasional relief of sick and destitute persons	8,350 00	
Paid Pensions and Grants, allowed to various destitute persons, by the Board of Overseers of the Poor	1,619 00	
Expenses of burying Paupers	977 75	
Salary of the Clerk to the Board of Overseers of the Poor	800 00	
		11,746 75
<i>House of Industry;—</i>		
Expended for victualing the Inmates of the House	14,396 46	
For Salaries to the superintendent and his assistant, chaplain, physician, teachers, clerk of the Directors, farmer, female assistants and the gate keeper	3,480 37	
For Fuel and Light	2,669 22	
Paid for clothing for the Inmates	1,261 04	
For Cows, Oxen, Swine, Hay, Wagon, Carts, Tools, Trees, Seeds, and other articles appertaining to the Agricultural Department	1,240 09	
For repairs and fixtures	1,032 81	
For Furniture	735 69	
For Medicine and Surgical Instruments	521 78	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	25,337 46	486,344 61

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	25,337 46	486,344 61
Paid for Pot-Ash, Tallow, Tobacco and Snuff	396 62	
For the transportation of Paupers	294 29	
For Carriage hire for the Directors	117 50	
For contingent Expenses	340 26	

26,486 13

Of the above expenditure, there was paid from the income of the establishment at South Boston, and other sources within the control of the Directors

4,973 77

Leaving the amount in fact drawn from the City Treasury, for the support of the House of Industry

21,509 36

House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders ;—

Expended for victualing the Inmates of the House, and Family Table	3,410 43	
For Salaries of Superintendent, Chaplain, Matron, Assistants, Clerk, Gardener, and Gate Keeper	2,403 50	
For Furniture	362 45	
For Clothing for the Inmates	700 85	
For Fuel and Lights	959 03	
For Carriage hire, for the Directors	217 84	
Paid for Leather, Tools, &c., for employing Inmates in making Shoes	714 59	
For Fuel, Light, Printing, Advertising and Stationary, for the Directors' Office	165 77	

Amounts carried forward,

8,934 51 507,853 97

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	8,934 51	507,853 97
Repairs, carting, labor, and other incidental expenses	486 39	
	9,420 90	
Of the above expenditure, there was paid from the income of the establishment at South Boston, and other sources available to the Directors	752 22	
Leaving the amount in fact drawn from the City Treasury, for the support of the House of Reformation		8,668 68
<i>Completing the West Wing of the House of Correction, at South Boston;—</i>		
Expended for completing the fitting up of the west wing of the House of Correction, (which had heretofore been occupied as a House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders,) in a manner similar to the east wing of that building		5,113 80
<i>County of Suffolk;—</i>		
Paid for the purchase of tools, materials, &c., for employing the convicts in the House of Correction, at South Boston	2,800 00	
For Fuel for the House of Correction	880 00	
For Expenses of Insane Convicts in the House of Correction	604 64	
For work done in Court Houses	41 50	
		4,326 14
<i>Incidental Expenses and Miscellaneous Claims;—not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing heads of Appropriation ;</i>		
Paid the State Lunatic Hospital, and Mass. General Hospital, for board and expenses of persons		
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		525,962 59

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		525,962 59
sent from the City to those Institutions	2,847 61	
Expenses attending the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, including the display of Fireworks	2,616 09	
Expenses of taking a Census of of the City, and obtaining certain statistical information required by the Commonwealth	1,472 50	
Paid for extra Clerk hire, in the City Treasurer's Office	1,235 25	
Paid for services of an Assistant to the Clerk of the Market, and for Watchmen employed, and Fuel used at the Market	1,088 10	
Expenses attending the visits of Delegations of Indians to this City	1,044 02	
Paid various expenses attending the Broad Street Riot, and restoring the Peace of the City	1,005 68	
For Fuel and lights for the City offices	867 97	
Paid for services of extra Council, Fees of Referees, and damages and costs, in various suits in which the City was a party	509 96	
Paid for Maps and Plans	454 25	
Paid for services of Deputy Collectors, employed by the City Treasurer	340 00	
Paid for refreshments to Committees of the City Council	304 13	
Amount refunded to persons erroneously taxed, and in cases where taxes have been twice paid, through mistake	211 34	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	13,996 90	525,962 59

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	13,996 90	525,962 59
For Carriage hire, for Committees of the City Council	209 00	
Paid Rents of rooms occupied by Military Companies, for Armories	168 75	
For use of Halls for Ward meetings	100 00	
Paid for Furniture for the City Offices	75 25	
Paid for cleaning the Pictures in Faneuil Hall	74 00	
Paid for services of a Messenger to the Assessors	68 50	
For recording Deeds, Mortgages, &c., to the City	62 00	
Paid for cleaning the Offices, at the City Hall	60 25	
Paid for Fire Bags, for Offices in City Hall	56 76	
For Powder for the Militia, at the Fall Review, and making the same into Cartridges	53 56	
For Ward Signs, put up in the Streets	33 52	
Paid for Fire Badges, for Members of the City Council	30 50	
For services of Assistant Messenger, at City Hall	30 00	
Sundry items of Expenditure of very small amounts	25 94	
	—————	15,044 93

Reserved Fund ;—applicable to such purposes as the City Council may deem proper, subsequently to the passage of the annual Appropriation Bill ;—

The amount of this fund was withdrawn, within the year, under various Orders of the City Council, and carried to the credit of other Appropriations.

Amount carried forward

541,007 52

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		541,007 52
<i>Erection of a House of Reformation ;—</i>		
Expended for the completion of a building, at South Boston, for the employment and reformation of Juvenile Offenders		4,707 87
Amount of money paid to the Auditor, under direction of the Committee of Accounts, during this financial year, for the purpose of paying such bills as must necessarily be paid promptly, and before the meetings of the Committee—this amount being credited in the account of moneys received by the Auditor, Page 22, of this Report		3,600 00
<i>Protection of the City against Incendiaries ;—</i>		
Expended for the purpose of detecting and preventing the operations of the Incendiaries, who infested the City during a portion of this year, viz :—		
Paid for services of special Watchmen	2,788 60	
Paid to persons stationed at the Churches, to prevent unnecessary ringing of the Bells	1,374 50	
Paid for watching Carpenters' Shops and Stables	1,053 07	
Paid for Watchmen's Rattles	30 00	
		5,246 17
<i>Introduction of a supply of pure and soft Water ;—</i>		
Expended for services of three principal Engineers	4,032 00	
For Assistant Engineers, Clerk hire, traveling expenses, rent of Office, &c.	2,984 19	
For sinking various Artesian Wells, to ascertain if pure and soft Water could be obtained from under the City	2,604 94	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	9,621 13	554,561 56

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	9,621 13	554,561 56
For printing Reports of Engineers, and Engraving Maps	810 52	
		10,431 65
<i>Erection of a Hospital, at South Boston, for Idiots and Insane Persons ;—</i>		
Expended, on account of the erection of that building		2,703 85
<i>Purchase of certain Estates, in the vicinity of the Eliot School House ;—</i>		
The land upon which the old School House stood was not sufficient for the new building—An Appropriation was, therefore, made, for the purchase of additional land—but no expenditure, for that purpose, took place within the financial year.		
The total amount of Expenditures for the City of Boston, passed upon by the Committee of Accounts, and included in the Mayor's Drafts on the City Treasurer, during the financial year 1837-38, was		567,697 06
To which should be added, the amount of sundry drafts of former years, remaining unpaid at the commencement of this financial year		5,452 92
		573,149 98
From this should be deducted, the amount of drafts remaining unclaimed and unpaid, at the close of this financial year		3,934 11
And the aggregate amount actually paid out of the City Treasury, on the MAYOR'S DRAFTS, (as per item marked A. in the Treasurer's Account,) was		569,215 87
<i>Payments on account of the City Debt ;—</i>		
Paid the amount of various portions of the City Debt, as they fell due, during this financial year, and which are more particularly specified in the Statement D. viz :—		
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		569,215 87

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	569,215 87
Paid on account of Loan under Order of April 17th, 1837	105,600 00
Paid, in full, Stock issued under Order of June 10th, 1829	4,500 00
Paid, in full, of Loan, under Order of June 10th, 1829	20,000 00
Paid on account of Loan under Order of January 3d, 1835	13,900 00
Paid on account of Loan under Order of December 14th, 1835	31,100 00
Paid on account of Loan under Order of March 31st, 1836	12,000 00
Paid on account of Loan under Order of July 14th, 1836	33,500 00
Paid on account of Loan under Order of October 13th, 1836	2,500 00
Making the whole amount of payments during the year, on account of the principal of the CITY DEBT, (as per item marked B. in the Treasurer's Account)	223,100 00
<i>Interest on the Public Debt of the City ;—</i>	
Paid the interest accruing on various Notes and Certificates of Stock issued by the City, and on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the government during the year, (as per item marked C. in the Treasurer's Account)	79,362 16
<i>Payments for Militia Duty ;—</i>	
For this amount paid to persons who had performed Militia duty, under an Act of the Legislature, (as per item marked D. in the Treasurer's Account)	2,918 50
<i>Payments to Members of the Fire Department ;—</i>	
Amounts paid out to members of the Fire Department, under an Ordinance of the City Council, "being a sum equal to the Poll	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	874,596 53

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		874,596 53
Tax to the State, County and Town, which was assessed on the first day of May, and paid by or on account of such members," (as per item marked E. in the Treasurer's Account)		391 50
Making the aggregate PAYMENTS at the City Treasury, during the year, on account of the CITY OF BOSTON, (as per City Treasurer's Account Current with the City, on the 8th Page of this Report,) amount to		\$874,988 03
<i>County of Suffolk, including expenses of Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all other charges except Salaries ;—</i>		
Paid sundry persons, being for charges arising in the maintenance and keeping of prisoners, in the House of Correction	4,611 42	
For maintenance and keeping of prisoners in the Jail	3,009 27	
To witnesses, constables, &c. for attendance at the several Courts	14,232 18	
Paid to Jurors at the several Courts	15,402 97	
Paid sundry persons, as per bills and receipts authorized by the County Board of Accounts, being for charges arising in the Courts	745 45	
Paid on County Drafts of the Mayor ; being for that portion of the County expenses which comes under the control of the Mayor and Aldermen, as exercising, in part, the authority formerly vested in the Court of Sessions	8,433 62	
Paid for services of the County Board of Accounts	465 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	46,899 91	874,988 03

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	46,899 91	874,988 03
Paid to Coroners, Jurors, &c. on inquisitions	364 06	

Making the whole amount paid out by the Treasurer, on account of the County of Suffolk, during the year, (as per the County Treasurer's Account Current with the County, on the 9th Page of this Report)	47,263 97
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The total amount of PAYMENTS, on account
of the CITY OF BOSTON, and the COUNTY
OF SUFFOLK, during the financial year
1837-8, (as per the City and County Treas-
urer's Account Current with the City and
County, on the 10th Page of this Report) \$922,252 00

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, December 1st, 1838.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR., AUDITOR.

NOTE. In order to make the details of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES correspond with the aggregate amounts, as stated in the Treasurer's Accounts, it is found necessary to separate from the detail of expenditure, under several heads of Appropriation, various items of income which are fairly creditable to, and ought to be deducted from, those expenditures. If the Statement of EXPENDITURES be compared, throughout, with the Statement of APPROPRIATIONS, the former will be perceived, in some few instances, to exceed the latter—but if reference be had to the Statement of INCOME, items will there be found closely connected with the deficient accounts, and which fully meet the apparent excess.

(D.)

Statement in relation to the Public Debt of the
City of Boston.

The Amount of the City Debt on the first day of May, 1837, as per Statement in the twenty-fifth Annual Report, was	1,497,200 00
<i>From that time to the thirtieth day of April, 1838, inclusive, the following Stock and Notes were issued, viz ;—</i>	
Amount borrowed under an Order of the City Council, passed April 17th, 1837, authorizing a Loan of \$450,000—for the purposes of the next financial year	198,200 00
Amount borrowed under an Order of the City Council, passed May 29th, 1837, authorizing a Loan of \$10,000, to defray certain expenses in relation to the introduction of a supply of pure and soft water	10,000 00
Amount borrowed under an Order of the City Council, passed September 19th, 1837, authorizing a Loan of \$25,000—to meet an additional Appropriation for the Fire Department	4,100 00
Amount borrowed under an Order of the City Council, passed November 6th, 1837, authorizing a Loan of \$5,000—to meet an additional Appropriation for the City Watch	5,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	1,497,200 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	1,497,200 00
Making the whole amount of City Stock issued, during the financial year 1837-38	217,300 00
	1,714,500 00

From the above amount, there are to be deducted the following payments on account of the City Debt, within the same financial year, viz:—

Paid, in part, the amount borrowed under an Order of the City Council, passed April 17th, 1837, authorizing a Loan of \$450,000—for the purposes of the financial year 1837-38 :—at 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 per cent. interest 105,600 00

Paid the balance of the Loan contracted under an Order of the City Council, passed June 10th, 1829, authorizing a Loan for the payment of the amount due to the Mercantile Wharf Corporation, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest 4,500 00

Paid the whole amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed June 10th, 1829, authorizing a Loan for the redemption of other portions of the City Debt, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest 20,000 00

Paid, in part, the Loan contracted under an Order of the City Council, passed January 3d, 1835, authorizing a Loan to meet certain deficiencies of Appropriations, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest 13,900 00

Paid, in part, the Loan contracted under an Order of the City Council, passed December 14th, 1835, authorizing a Loan to meet certain additional Appropriations, at 6 per cent. interest 31,100 00

Paid, in part, the Loan contracted under an Order of the City Coun-

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		175,100 00	1,714,500 00
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<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	175,100 00	1,714,500 00
cil, passed March 31st, 1836, authorizing a Loan for finishing and furnishing the New Court House, at 6 per cent. interest	12,000 00	
Paid, in part, the Loan contracted under an Order of the City Council, passed July 14th, 1836, authorizing a Loan for the purposes of the then current financial year, at 6 per cent. interest	33,500 00	
Paid, in part, the Loan contracted under an Order of the City Council, passed October 13th, 1836, authorizing a Loan for the purpose of continuing the Iron Fence around the Common—at 6 per cent. interest	2,500 00	
Making the whole amount paid on account of the City Debt, during the financial year 1837-38		223,100 00
And leaving the aggregate amount of the City Debt, on the first day of May, 1838,—(being \$5,800 less than on the 1st May, 1837)		\$1,491,400 00

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, December 1st, 1838.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR. AUDITOR.

(E.)

The character of the Public Debt of the City, on the first day of May, 1838, was as follows, viz.

Amount unpaid of a Loan contracted, under an Order of the City Council, passed December 29th, 1825, for the purchase of an Estate for the improvement of Court Street; —payable at the decease of a person having a life estate in the premises, at 5 per cent. interest	20,000 00
Amount of four and a half per cent. Stock sold at auction, under an Order of the City Council, passed October 2d, 1826, to raise funds for the redemption of certain portions of the City Debt, bearing a higher rate of interest; the principal to be redeemed in the years 1840, 1845, and 1850	95,000 00
<i>Amount unpaid of the Debt contracted for the erection of Faneuil Hall Market, and for the improvements connected therewith, payable at various times, and bearing interest as follows, viz;—</i>	
At $4\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum	2,000 00
At $4\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum	5,000 00
At 5 per centum per annum	80,000 00
At 6 per centum per annum	100,000 00
	187,000 00
Amount unpaid of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed May 24th,	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	302,000 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	302,000 00
1830, authorizing a Loan for repairing and fitting up the Old State House, payable at the pleasure of the City, at four per cent interest	5,000 00
Amount unpaid of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed September 6th, 1830, authorizing a Loan for the redemption of other portions of the City Debt; payable in eight years, at four per cent. interest	2,500 00
Amount unpaid of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed April 5th, 1833, authorizing a Loan for the redemption of other portions of the City Debt; payable in ten years, at four per cent interest	33,000 00
Amount unpaid of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed May 19th, 1834, authorizing a Loan of \$450,000—for the purposes of that financial year—payable in ten and twenty years, at five per cent. interest	100,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed October 6th, 1834, authorizing a Loan for the erection of a House of Reformation, at South Boston;—payable in twenty years, at five per cent. interest	20,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed January 3d, 1835, authorizing a Loan to meet certain deficiencies of Appropriations :—payable, a portion in 3 years, and the remainder in 20 years, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. interest	11,100 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed January 26th, 1835, authorizing a Loan of \$500,000—to redeem other portions of the City Debt :—payable in 20 years, at 5 per cent. interest	500,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed February 23d, 1835, authorizing a Loan for the erection of the	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	973,600 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	973,600 00
New Court House—payable in 1855—at 5 per cent. interest	60,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed April 27th, 1835, authorizing a Loan on account of the expense of laying out Blackstone Street, and extending Broad and Commercial Streets ; —payable in twenty years, at 5 per cent. interest	68,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed April 27th, 1835, authorizing a Loan to defray, in part, the expenses of the financial year 1835-36, payable in twenty years, at 5 per cent. interest	25,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed October 5th, 1835, authorizing a Loan to meet certain additional Appropriations, payable in ten years, at 5 per cent. interest	7,100 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed November 12th, 1835, authorizing a Loan to complete the House of Reformation, at South Boston, payable in ten years, at 5 per cent. interest	10,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed December 14th, 1835, authorizing a Loan to meet certain additional Appropriations—payable in one, two, and three years, at 5 and 6 per cent. interest	3,900 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed March 31st, 1836, authorizing a loan for finishing and furnishing the New Court House—payable in one and two years, at 6 per cent. interest	3,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed April 25th, 1836, authorizing a Loan to defray, in part, the expenses of the financial year 1836-37—payable in three and ten years, at 5 and 5½ per cent, interest	40,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	1,190 600 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	1,190,600 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed July 14th, 1836, authorizing a Loan for the purposes of the then current financial year—payable in one, two, three and five years, at 5 and 6 per cent. interest	59,600 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed July 25th, 1836, authorizing a Loan to meet an additional Appropriation for widening and extending Streets—payable in three or ten years, at 5 and 6 per cent. interest	60,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed September 19th, 1836, authorizing a Loan for completing the House of Reformation, at South Boston—payable in three years, at 6 per cent. interest	10,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed September 19th, 1836, authorizing a Loan for completing the erection and furnishing of the New Court House—payable in three years, at 6 per cent. interest	10,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed October 13th, 1836, authorizing a Loan for the purpose of continuing the Iron Fence around the Common—payable in one and three years, at 6 per cent. interest	17,500 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed December 29th, 1836, authorizing a Loan to complete the payments for the Iron Fence around the Common—payable in three years, at 6 per cent. interest	15,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed April 1st, 1837, authorizing a Loan for the purchase of the Columbian Hall Estate, near the New Court House—payable in three years, at 6 per cent. interest	17,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>1,379,700 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	1,379,700 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed April 17th, 1837, authorizing a Loan for the purposes of the financial year 1837-38—payable in one, two, three and five years, at 5 per cent. interest	92,600 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed May 29th, 1837, authorizing a Loan to defray certain expenses in relation to the introduction of a supply of pure and soft water—payable in one and three years, at 5 per cent. interest	10,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed September 19th, 1837, authorizing a Loan to meet an additional Appropriation for the Fire Department, payable in one year, at 5 per cent. interest	4,100 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed November 6th, 1837, authorizing a Loan to meet an additional Appropriation for the City Watch—payable in one year, at 5 per cent. interest	5,000 00
Total Amount of the City Debt, as it stood on the first day of May, 1838	\$1,491,400 00

The Annual Interest on the City Debt, as it stood on the first day of May, 1838, was as follows, viz :—

At 4 per cent. per annum	40,500 00
" 4½ " "	97,000 00
" 4¾ " "	5,000 00
" 5 " "	1,055,000 00
" 5½ " "	30,000 00
" 6 " "	263,900 00
	\$1,491,400 00

The Annual Interest on the City Debt, at the rates specified in the foregoing Statement, is \$76,456 50—and the average rate of interest on the whole debt is about 5 1-8 per centum per annum.

The City Debt becomes due, and payable, as follows, viz ;—

In the financial year	1838-39	42,800 00
"	" " 1839-40	221,500 00
"	" " 1840-41	51,900 00
"	" " 1841-42	8,000 00
"	" " 1842-43	24,000 00
"	" " 1843-44	33,000 00
"	" " 1844-45	122,000 00
"	" " 1846-47	56,100 00
"	" " 1849-50	30,000 00
"	" " 1854-55	877,100 00
At the decease of a certain person, at 5 per cent. interest		20,000 00
At the pleasure of the City, 4 per cent.		5,000 00
		\$1,491,400 00

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, December 1st, 1838.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR., AUDITOR.

REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

Auditor's Office, Dec. 1st, 1838.

The Auditor of Accounts is required, by Ordinance, to lay before the City Council, annually, a statement of the operations of *the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt*. The mode heretofore adopted by the City Council, of authorizing specific Loans for the purpose of meeting such portions of the City Debt as fell due within the year, was abandoned some years since;—and Loans have since been authorized for the general purposes of the year, including the liquidation of such portions of the Debt as may come to maturity. This course has so far mingled the transactions in relation to the payment of the funded Debt with other financial operations of the City Government, as to render it somewhat difficult to state any distinct account with the Committee who have that particular subject in charge. The new arrangement of the accounts of Income and Expenditure, as made in this Report, giving *all* the receipts and payments under their respective heads, renders the statement of the account of this Committee of less importance, probably, than in former years. The Auditor respectfully submits the following account with *The Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt* ;—

This Committee stands charged with the whole amount of that part of the City Debt which fell due, and was paid, during the year, (as stated on Page 48 of this Pamphlet,) \$223,100 00

There are carried to the credit of the Committee the following items, viz :—

Balance in the City Treasury, on the first day of May, 1837	12,268 57
Amount of money received on account of sales of City Lands, during the year 1837-8	608 10
Rent of the City Hall, over and above the	

Amount carried forward 12,876 67

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	12,876 67
sum of \$3,500, which was the income derived from that building before it was fitted up as a City Hall	1,629 58
Amount paid at the City Treasury, on account of the principal sums of sundry Bonds and Notes due the City	16,155 99
Amount of the annual Appropriation granted by the City Council, for the Reduction of the principal of the City Debt	15,000 00
Amount of money borrowed, under an Order of the City Council, passed April 17th, 1837, authorizing a Loan of \$450,000—for the purposes of that financial year, and not paid off within the year	92,600 00
Making the whole amount standing at credit of the Committee	138,262 24
The whole amount of the City Debt paid off, within the financial year 1837-38, was	223,100 00
The amount of funds set apart for paying that Debt, and credited the Committee on the City Debt, is	138,262 24
Leaving a balance against the Committee, amounting to	\$84,837 76

In order to have met the payments of the portion of the City Debt which fell due in the financial year 1837-38, it would have been necessary to have resorted to new Loans, had not the City's share of the Surplus Fund, divided by the Government of the United States, fallen into the City Treasury, within the year. It was not deemed advisable, while that Fund was lying unemployed in the Treasury, to borrow money at a higher rate of interest than the money on hand was drawing in Bank.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR., AUDITOR.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

AND

Ways and Means, for the present financial year.

The Ordinance, “establishing a system of accountability in the expenditures of the City,” requiring that the Auditor shall, in the month of February annually, make and lay before the City Council, an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the expenditures of the ensuing financial year, under the respective heads of appropriation, such an estimate, together with an Estimate of Ways and Means to meet the expenditures, was laid before the City Council, on the 26th of February last. Those estimates were referred to a Joint Committee, by whom an order was reported, which was passed by the City Council, in the following form, viz

CITY OF BOSTON.

An order relative to specific Appropriations.

It is hereby ordered by the City Council, That to defray the expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, for the next financial year, which commences on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and closes on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated ;—that is to say—

For Salaries of the Instructors of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools	60,000 00
For the usual annual expenses of the Primary Schools	25,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>85,000 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	85,000 00
For repairs, fuel, and other contingent expenses, of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools	10,000 00
For the Erection of a new School House, on the site of the Eliot School House	14,000 00
For the purchase of Land, and erection of buildings, for the accommodation of Primary Schools	12,500 00
For repairs of Public Buildings, to be expended under direction of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings	4,000 00
For Burial Grounds, Public Tombs, and Funeral Cars	3,500 00
For Care and Improvement of the Public Lands and preparing them for sale	3,000 00
For Paving and Repairs of Streets	35,000 00
For Widening and extending Streets	30,000 00
For repairs of the Bridges belonging to the City	2,000 00
For Salaries of all the City and County Officers	36,000 00
For the City Watch	35,000 00
For Lamps, Oil, Gas, and Superintendence	18,000 00
For fixtures to extend the use of Gas, in lighting the Streets of the City	1,500 00
For the Fire Department, exclusive of Engine Houses	40,000 00
For the erection, rent, and repairs, of Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses	2,000 00
For Bells and Clocks	1,000 00
For the City Police	3,000 00
For Care and Improvement of the Common, Malls, Lands west of Charles Street, Fort Hill and Copp's Hill	2,000 00
For Common Sewers, Wells and Pumps	4,000 00
For building Reservoirs	4,000 00
For the payment of four Annuities ;—one for the purchase of George's and Lovell's Islands, the others as compensation to persons having Estates, for life, in lands taken by the City	850 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	346,350 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	346,350 00
For payments for Militia duty, under a law of the Commonwealth	3,000 00
For Printing and Stationary	3,000 00
For the Internal Health Department, including sweeping the streets, and removing House Dirt and other nuisances	26,000 00
For the External Health Department;—expenses of Quarantine, including Repairs of the buildings on Rainsford Island	2,000 00
For the Overseers of the Poor, besides moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury)	12,600 00
For the Directors of the House of Industry:—besides income from the Establishment at South Boston, and moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury)	20,300 00
For the Establishment for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders	10,000 00
For the County of Suffolk;—including expenses of the Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all other charges, except Salaries	31,500 00
For the payment of Interest on the Public Debt of the City	75,000 00
For the Reduction of the principal of the Public Debt of the City	15,000 00
For the purchase of the Estate in Court street, known by the name of the Loring Estate, and situated in the vicinity of the New Court House	17,100 00
For Incidental Expenses, and Miscellaneous Claims, not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing heads of Appropriation	5,000 00
For a Reserved Fund:—to be applied to such purposes as the City Council may hereafter deem proper	3,150 00

And it is further Ordered, That no excess in any of the respective Appropriations foregoing shall be allowed by the Auditor of Accounts, or paid by the Treasurer of the City and County, unless authorized by an Order of the City Council.

The aggregate Amount of Appropriations included in the foregoing Order, is \$570,000 00

Estimate of Ways and Means to meet the Expenditures of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, for the current financial year, which commenced on the first day of May, 1838, and will close on the thirtieth day of April, 1839.

Probable income from City Rents	44,000 00
Interest on Bonds and Notes held by the City, and on deposits in Bank	10,000 00
From the Commonwealth, for support of State Paupers	11,000 00
From the Commonwealth, for the City's por- tion of the School Fund	1,500 00
From the Health Department, including Quar- antine fees, Funeral Fees, and sales of House Offal, and Street Dirt	6,000 00
From Certificates of Marriage, fees for record- ing Mortgages of personal property, Licen- ces for Public Exhibitions, &c.	2,000 00
For Assessments for Common Sewers	15,000 00
From the County of Suffolk; including Coun- ty Rents, civil and criminal cost, fines, fees, jury verdicts, licenses to retailers, &c.	22,000 00
From the Commonwealth for Militia services	3,000 00
Outstanding Taxes, small debts, &c.	500 00

Making the estimated income of the City and County, independent of Taxes	115,000 00
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Amount of Tax assessed, for the present financial year	460,000 00
From which deduct for probable abatements	5,000 00

Leaving the net Income from the Tax of the year	455,000 00
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And making the total of Revenue, calculated upon for the financial year 1838-39	\$570,000 00
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REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk.

The Common.

Fort Hill—and sundry lots of land adjoining.

Land on various streets, formerly the Mill Pond.

Upland and Flats at the bottom of the Common, including the purchase from the former occupants of the Ropewalk Lands.

Lands on each side of the Neck ; comprising 5,792,185 square feet of Land, exclusive of Streets and Public Squares.

Two Malls on the Neck.

A lot of Land on Pleasant street, occupied by the State for Laboratory.

A lot of Land on the south side of the street leading from Washington street to South Boston Bridge.

Land and Building on School street, formerly occupied as an Engine House.

Engine Houses and the Land on which they stand, in Salem, Mason, Leverett and East Streets, on Washington Street near Franklin School House, on Tremont Street near Johnson School House, on Dock square, Pemberton Hill, at South Boston, and at East Boston.

House and Land on Friend and Market streets, for Engine House and Fire Hook and Ladder Company.

Four Burial Grounds in the City.

One do. on the Neck.

One do. South Boston.

Two Tombs in Copp's Hill Burial Ground.

Tomb in the South Burial Ground, with four apartments, for the interment of children.

Two Infant's Tombs in North Burial Ground.

One Tomb in the Granary Burial Ground.

Forty-nine Tombs in the South Burial Ground.

One Tomb in the Chapel Burial Ground.

Two new Tombs in the Central Burial Ground.

Faneuil Hall, with the stores under, and the Land contiguous to the same.

The New Market House, east of Faneuil Hall.

The City wharf, east of Faneuil Hall Market, leased at \$10,000 per annum.

Two Wharves on Lynn street. One leased—the other occupied by the City, for landing Paving Stones, Gravel, &c.

The City Hall.

County Court House and Land, in School street.

Court House and Prisons, in Leverett street.

New Court House, and Land connected therewith, near Court street; a portion of the building is leased to the United States, at \$3,000 per annum.

The Columbian Hall Estate, near the New Court House.

House of Industry, House of Reformation, House of Correction, two Houses for Colored Poor, School House, Slaughter House, and other Out-buildings, and sixty-one acres of Land at South Boston; together with the Stock on hand, the Furniture, the Farming Utensils, and various articles appertaining to the establishment.

Deer Island, and the Buildings thereon.

Hospital on Rainsford Island, built in 1819, and a Cottage for the Resident Physician, built in 1829.

Two Hay Scales and three City Pounds.

Ward Room and Cellar, in Ward No. 3, and about 1600 feet of land contiguous thereto.

Stables on the Mill Pond.

Eliot School House in North Bernet street.

Wells do. in Blossom street.

Mayhew do. in Hawkins street.

Latin do. in School street.

Adams do. — in Mason street.

Hancock do. in Hanover street.

Bowdoin do. in Derne street.

Boylston do. Fort Hill.

Hawes do. at South Boston.

Franklin do. in Washington street.

English High School House, in Pinckney street.

Winthrop School House, on East street.

Johnson School House, on Tremont street, with about 12,000 feet of Land, under and adjoining.

Old Franklin School House, now occupied as a Ward Room, Watch House, and Primary School House.

Smith School House, in Belknap street, including the Grammar and Writing Departments, and two Primary Schools, for colored children.

A Building at East Boston, in which the Lyman School is kept—the land not owned by the City.

School House on the Western Avenue, occupied by a Primary School.

Primary School House on Purchase Place.

Primary School House and Land, in Tileston Street.

Primary School House and Land, in N. Margin Street.

Primary School House and Land, in Castle Street.

Primary School House and Land, in South street court.

Primary School House and Land, in South Margin Street.

Primary School House and Land, in Dedham Street.

Primary School House, on the Neck Lands.

Primary School House, on Northampton Street.

Primary School House, at South Boston.

Primary School House and Land on Cross street, with a lot of Land adjoining on which is a House and Shop.

Primary School House and Land, on the corner of Fleet and Moon streets.

Lot of Land on Endicott street, purchased for a Primary School House.

Primary School House on Franklin street, with a lot of Land in the rear, on Theatre alley.

Twenty-three Fire Engines, and one at the House of Industry.

Hose carriages, about ten thousand feet of leading Hose, one hundred and fifty pairs of Buckets, six hundred feet of Suction Hose, Hose Screws, Hooks, Ladders, Caps, Trumpets, Badges, and various other implements appertaining to the Fire Department.

The new Boat Quarantine, with her two small Boats, and other appurtenances in the Quarantine service.

Forty-nine Horses, with Wagons, a Chaise, Carts, Harnesses, &c. in the service of the City.

Three Carriages, for the transportation of Paupers, Convicts, and persons sick with the Small Pox.

Five Funeral Cars, with Harnesses complete.

Various Public Wells and Pumps.

About sixty thousand feet of Common Sewers, laid by the City within the last fifteen years, and now under the control of the City Government.

Forty-nine Reservoirs constructed by the City, within the last ten years.

Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven Lamps, and various fixtures for the use of Gas in lighting the Streets.

Market Scales, Weights, &c.

BONDS AND NOTES HELD BY THE CITY.

Bonds and Notes received on account of sales of Neck Lands	149,540 91
Various other Bonds and Notes in the hands of the City Treasurer	468 76
Bonds and Notes transferred to the City Treasury by the Committee on the extension of Faneuil Hall Market ;--amount remaining unpaid	11,000 00
Bond received for sale of Land in Federal street	3,806 67
Bond received for sale of land in May and Grove street	1,971 20
Notes received for sales of Lands on Ann, Clinton and Fulton streets	1,035 90
Notes received on account of sale of Land on the Mill Pond	11,107 86
Note received for sales of Lands and Flats, near South Boston Bridge	187 50
Bond received for sale of Land in Milk street, upon which the Engine House used to stand	1,867 05
Bond received for sale of a lot of Land on Eliot street	1,288 50
Making the whole amount of Notes and Bonds held by the City, May 1st, 1838,	<u>\$182,274 36</u>

STATEMENT OF THE FRANKLIN FUND.

Estimated value of Bonds in the hands of the Treasurer	1,660 52
Deposited in the Life Office, December 31st, 1837	23,989 65
Interest to December 31st, 1838, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1,319 39
	25,309 04
Balance in the hands of William Minot, Esq. the Treasurer	36 73
Present value of the Fund	<u>\$27,006 29</u>

FRANKLIN FUND FOR THE PURCHASE OF MEDALS FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

One Certificate of City Stock, at 6 per cent. interest, payable in three years	\$1,000 00
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Donation of Mrs. Joanna Brooker and others, to the Selectmen of the town of Boston, for the time being—the Interest of which is to be disposed of for the relief of Poor Widows and Sick People, at their discretion.

One Note and Mortgage	1,166 66
One Note and Mortgage	1,503 39
12 Shares in the United States Bank	1,300 00
	\$3,970 05

The interest of the above has been paid in equal proportions to the Aldermen, and by them distributed, agreeably to the Wills of the Donors.

Donation of Abiel Smith, Esq., to the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, for the time being—the Income of which is to be appropriated to the support of a School for the Instruction of People of Color, in said Town, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

20 Shares in the Newburyport Turnpike Road.

- 20 Shares in the Second New Hampshire Turnpike Road.
 - 5 do. in the Rhode Island Bridge Company.
 - 1 do. in the Boston Theatre.
 - 1 do. in the Boston Bath House.
 - 1 Certificate of City Stock for \$4,000—on interest, at 6 per cent. payable in three years.
 - 5 Shares in Suffolk Bank.
-

Legacy of Rufus Webb, Esq.—the interest of which is to be applied to the purchase of Books, for the use of Indigent Scholars, belonging to the Writing Department of the Franklin School.

- 1 Certificate of City 5 per cent. Stock, payable in twenty years 1,000 00
-

Donation of a number of Citizens, for the purpose of constituting a Fund, the Income of which is to be applied to the payment of prizes to the most deserving Scholars in the Latin School.

- 1 Certificate of City 5 per cent. Stock, payable in twenty years 1,050 00

